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STECKLER'S SEEDS



CHINESE C.

PRICE LIST OF BOOKS.

VEGETABLE. POSTPAID

Gardening for Profit	\$1 65
Truck Farming in the South	1 10
Cabbage and Cauliflower	60
Celery for Profit	30
Success in Market Gardening	1 50
Asparagus Culture	75
Left Overs Made Palatable	2 00
Tomato Culture	60
Gardening for Young and Old	1 10
Vegetable Home Gardening	40
New Onion Culture	60
A. B. C. of Potato Culture	80
Mushrooms (How to Grow Them)	1 10
Tobacco Culture	35
Our Farm of Four Acres	60
Farmer's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture	4 75

GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

Broom Corn and Broom	\$ 60
Farmer's Book on Grasses	60
Alfalfa	75
Peanut Plant, Its Cultivation	1 00
Ginseng	60

INSECTICIDES, MANURES, ETC.

The Spraying of Plants	\$1 25
Insects and Insecticides	1 65
Tile Drainage	40
Bommer's Method of Making Manure	40
Fungi and Fungicides	1 10

FRUITS. POSTPAID

Peach Culture	\$1 10
Plums and Plum Culture	1 65
Charlton's Grape Grower's Guide	85
Strawberry Culture	50
The Nut Cultivist	3 00
Small Fruit Culturist	1 15
Rush Fruits	1 65
California Fruits	2 75
Citrus Fruits and Their Culture	2 75

FLOWER GARDEN.

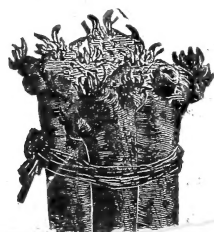
Practical Floriculture	\$1 65
The Rose, Its Cultivation, Etc	2 00
The Beautiful Flower Garden	50
The Chrysanthemum	55

POULTRY AND ANIMALS.

Animal Breeding	\$2 50
A. B. C. of Bee Culture	2 50
Diseases of Dogs	1 00
New Egg Farm	1 15
Duck Culture	40
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Profitable Dairying	80
Feathered Pets	25
Profits in Poultry	1 15
Squabs and Broilers	50
Squabs for Profit	55

HOGS, ETC.

Harris, On the Pig	\$1 15
Home Pork Making	60
Diseases of Swine	85



HORSE RADISH CULTIVATION—Make up the ground as you would for strawberry plants, except that the rows are 3 feet apart; that is, the furrows are drawn 3 feet apart; put in a liberal dose of commercial fertilizer (a broadcast of good stable manure previous to this is very beneficial), then turn a double with a marker, scraping the top of the row off level, then put the sets in as nearly straight as possible, the sharpened end down, setting them about 12 to 14 inches apart in the row. This way about 10,000 sets are used to plant an acre. After it comes up the horse radish is cultivated as are most other crops; it is very easily grown, as it soon covers the ground so that the weeds will not grow in it. Horse Radish Sets, 20c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

CHIVES OR GERMAN SCHNITTLAUCH—One of the finest and most delicate of the entire Onion family. Much more delicate in flavor than shallots or Pearl Leek. The Tops, the only part used, are used for seasonings, Salads, Cream Cheese, etc. This plant is of an easy culture, but requires plenty of shade during the summer and high soil. Price 15c per bunch.

RHUBARB ROOTS—20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

SEED BED PLANTS.

of vegetable plants on hand suitable for our best notice, providing the weather permits.

	Per Doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
.....	25	\$1 50	\$12 50
.....	10	60	4 50
.....	20	1 00	7 50
.....	10	40	3 50
.....	15	75	6 50
.....	20	1 50	10 00
.....	20	1 60	7 50
.....	15	75	6 50
.....	10	40	3 50
.....	10	40	3 00
.....	10	40	3 50
.....	10	40	3 50
.....	20	1 00	7 50
.....	50		
.....	75		
.....	10	60	5 00
.....	15	75	6 00
.....	15	75	8 00
.....	15	75	6 00
.....	20	1 00	7 00

common, cheap seed bed plants.



RICHARD FROTSCHER,

Founder of the Business Carried on by this Company.

Established 1865.

ITALIAN—ITALIANA.

Ai nostro amici e cliente :

Con molto piacere vi facciamo noto che cominciamo il nostro tredicesimo anno nel nostro nuovo negozio The Steckler Building.

Per duodici anni abbiamo goduto una buona stima dei piantatori del Sud, comprese dal pubblico in generale, e molte favorevole testimonianze le quali ci hanno dimostrate e provato il valore delle qualità "Steckler".

Mentre noi siamo la più vecchia casa del Sud, cerchiamo sempre l'interesse dei nostri clienti e colla nuova casa e colle facilità di oggi nei rappresentiamo la più nuova casa del Sud.

Essendo che noi riceviamo continuamente un infinita di ordini, crediamo utilissimo inviare fuori il nostro catalogo, assicurando vi che il tutto è per come lo rappresentiamo e complessivamente è la pura verità. Noi possiamo servirvi esattamente e non astante che le nostre semi possiamo qualche volta costarvi un poco più care pure vi assicuriamo che hanno un valore di molto superiore.

J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD.

GERMAN--DEUTSCH.

Wir beehren uns, unseren Freunden und Kunden mitzuteilen, daß wir unser 13tes Geschäftsjahr in unserem neuen "Store" beginnen und bemerken, daß wir in den vergangenen zwölf Jahren unsere Freunden und Kunden gezeigt und bewiesen haben, daß "Steckler's Samen" Qualität sind und haben.

Wir erlauben uns noch hinzuzufügen, daß unsere Samen manchmal ein bißchen teuer gefunden werden, doch ist es eine Tatsache, daß Steckler's Samen immer wachsen, welches wir durch zahlreiche Anerkennungs schreiben zu beweisen instande sind. Unser Grundsatz ist: Das Beste ist immer das Billigste.

Indem wir unseren Kunden und Freunden für ihr Wohlwollen, welches sie uns während der vergangenen Jahre so zahlreich haben zu teil werden lassen, unseren herzlichsten Dank aussprechen, empfehlen wir uns hochachtungsvoll,

J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd.

FRENCH—FRANÇAIS.

Nous avons l'honneur d'informer nos amis et clients que nous avons commencé notre 13me année d'affaires.

Notre maison est la plus ancienne dans le Sud des Etats-Unis et nous pouvons nous considérer la plus progressive.

Nous nous permettons d'ajouter que les graines vendues par nous paraissent peut-être un peu plus coûteuses, mais il est un fait certain qu'elles sont de qualité supérieure, ce que nous pouvons prouver par des recommandations nombreuses.

Nous remercions nos amis et clients pour leur amitié qu'ils nous ont montré durant les années passées et nous ferons tous nos efforts pour leur donner toujours la même satisfaction.

J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD.

SPANISH—ESPAÑOL.

Tenemos el honor de participarles á nuestros amigos y clientes que comenzamos el 13 año de comercio en nuestros nuevos establecimientos, 516 Gravier Street.

Nosotros somos los más antiguos comerciantes de semillas de toda clase de agricultura en el Sur de los Estados Unidos y en los años pasados nosotros hemos demostrado a todos los cosecheros y á todo el mundo generalmente que nuestras semillas les dan mejor satisfacción que las que nunca han usado.

Así que eso es la sucesión de nuestro negocio. En espera de sus ordenes somos de Vds.

J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD.

INTUICION DE CORRESPONDENCIA.

Para la America Central una libra cuesta doce centavos oro como tambien para la America del Sur. Una libra ó menos doce centavos.

No se puede remitir por-Postal mas de once libra en cada paquete.

Escombeniente cuando en pequeñas cantidades via Postal pero como que en muchas de las Repúblicas del Sur. No pueden mandarse, les recomendamos el mandar todos los paquetes por flete. Si Vds. no saben las clases de semillas que necesitan sirbanse comunicasse con nosotros. Criamos y vendemos toda clase de animales gallinas perros de caza Patos, Palomos, Conejos, etc., etc. Sirvanse remitirnos en cheques postales internacionales.

•=====1908=====•

Almanac and Garden Manual

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

— OF THE —

J. STECKLER SEED CO., Ltd.,

M. T. FROTSCHER, President.

— SUCCESSORS TO —

RICHARD FROTSCHER, The Veteran Seedsman of the South.

Designed to Give Directions for the Cultivation of
Vegetables, Flowers and Plants as
Practiced in the South.

Store and Office, Nos. 512 to 516 GRAVIER STREET,

P. O. DRAWER 463.

LONG DISTANCE PHONE 428.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Cable Address, STECKLER, New Orleans.
Use Western Union and A. B. C. 4th or 5th Edition Codes.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, a small seed may be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air. Besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of subtropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too small a portion. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below the ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy them altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of them being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc.

The vitality (that is, percentage of growth) can be tested easily before planting, but no one can tell from an examination of the seeds themselves whether they are of a high grade pedigree strain or the veriest rubbish.

It is necessary, therefore, that every planter must trust some seedsman. The fact that more planters order direct from us,—year after year,—shows that STECKLER'S SEEDS *have been proven trustworthy*. Mistakes, however, may occur sometimes, and no honest seedsman can assume responsibility for more than the price actually paid by the purchaser. The fact that we have always plainly stated, where failure is due to any fault of the seed, we would promptly refund the full price paid, should convince even new customers that we have absolute confidence both in the quality of STECKLER'S SEEDS and in the thorough system of safeguards with which we surround their selecting, cleaning and packing.

M. T. FROTSCHER,
President.

JOSEPH STECKLER,
Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

RICHARD P. STECKLER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

INTRODUCTION.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

For the thirteenth time we make our bow to the public.

There have been many changes and improvements in all lines of trade and commerce, and more especially that of Agriculture since we put forth our first Garden Annual, but the HOUSE OF STECKLER has kept up with march of progress and stands to-day at the head, as the

"Oldest, Newest and Largest Seed House in the South."

Our Catalogue needs no introduction, except to the stranger into whose hands it may fall; the information to be found within its pages has been of great help to our patrons and gratification to us.

It is needless for us to impress upon our regular customers the necessity of planting good seeds, true to name and quality, but for the benefit of those who do not know, we repeat our slogan:

**Steckler's Seeds are Best.
Best Seeds Always Grow.**

Remember: The Steckler Building is headquarters for patrons and strangers when visiting our city and you will be welcomed.

Thanking all who have contributed in any way to our past success, we are,

Very respectfully,

J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

Seeds can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, in packages **not** exceeding four pounds, at eight cents per pound, or one cent for two ounces or fraction thereof. On seeds ordered in papers or by the ounce, we prepay the postage, except on peas, beans and corn. This refers to large size papers, which are sold at one dollar per fifteen papers. When ordering by the pound, **nine cents per pound postage has to be added to the price of seeds; to peas, beans and corn, 15 cents per quart.**

All packages are put up in the most careful manner, and every precaution is taken to insure their reaching their destination in safety. Purchasers living at any place where our seeds are not sold are requested to write to us to obtain their supplies. This will be more profitable than to buy from country stores where seeds left on commission are often kept until all power of germination is destroyed. As seed merchants who give their goods out on commission rarely collect what is not sold oftener than once every twelve months, and as Lettuce, Spinach, Parsnips, Carrots and many other seeds will either not sprout at all, or grow imperfectly, if kept over a summer in the South; to buy and plant such is but money, time and labor wasted.

Here in our climate, where we plant garden vegetables as freely in autumn as in spring, and where often the seeds have to be put in the ground when the weather is very warm, it is an indispensable necessity to have perfectly fresh seeds.

Our arrangements with our growers are made so that we receive the new crop, expressly cleaned for us, as soon as it is matured. The varieties which are not raised in this country we order from Europe, and have them shipped so as to reach us about the beginning of August, just the time they are needed for fall planting, and from that time up to January shipments are made to us at the beginning of every month. By following this plan we have always a full supply of fresh seeds of undoubted germinating qualities, while dealers who sell on commission have only those from the winter previous.

On the receipt of \$1.00 we will mail fifteen large size papers of seeds, put up the same as seeds sold by the pound. These papers can be selected from this Catalogue, and include four papers of either peas or beans in the fifteen papers. Or, for the same amount, we will mail 24 smaller papers, including four papers of either peas or beans. This is done to enable customers to get reliable seeds in good size papers in places where our seeds are not sold. The papers put up by Northern seedsmen are so small that of some varieties they hardly contain enough to do any good. The low prices charged to merchants are made at the expense of the consumers. Our papers are large and worth the full value of the money paid for them.

It cannot be too well impressed upon the minds of the cultivators of all vegetables that most seeds kept through a summer in this climate *will not grow*, and all who use such seeds will be the losers.

On all goods ordered C. O. D. one-half of the amount of the bill must accompany the order; otherwise the same will not be filled. All bills are payable in New Orleans or New York Exchange. No individual checks on country banks on amounts under ten dollars.

This Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds; bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.



MOON'S PHASES.

MOON'S PHASES.				MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE				MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE			
	Boston	Chicago	Seattle		Of Boston, New England, Middle States, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore., and Wash.					Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.			
N. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.		SUN	SUN	MOON			SUN	SUN	MOON	
F. O.	3 4 43 E.	3 4 43 E.	3 1 43 E.		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	
F. M.	10 8 53 M.	10 7 53 M.	10 5 53 M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
L. O.	26 10 1 M.	26 9 1 M.	26 7 1 M.										
D. M.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, Etc.												
W.													
1 W	Circumcision				m	7 30	4 39	4 50	3	7 3	5 5	4 23	
2 Th	☉ in Perihelion.				m	7 30	4 40	6 5	4	7 3	5 6	5 38	
3 Fr	☾ 3. Lucretia Mott, b 1793				7	7 30	4 40	7 18	4	7 3	5 6	6 49	
4 Sa	☉ ☉ ☉ in Perigee.				7	7 30	4 41	sets	5	7 3	5 7	sets	
1 2d Sunday after Christmas, Luke 2. 9h. 12m. Day's Length 10h. 5m.													
5 Su	☉ ♀ ☉ ♀ ☉			7	7 30	4 42	6 48	5	7 3	5 8	7 13		
6 M	Epiphany.				7	7 30	4 43	8 5	6	7 3	5 9	8 25	
7 Tu	2d U. S. Bank opened 1817				7	7 30	4 44	9 22	6	7 3	5 10	9 35	
8 W	Galilea died 1642.				7	7 29	4 45	10 37	7	7 3	5 10	10 44	
9 Th	Fontenelle died 1757.				7	7 29	4 46	11 46	7	7 3	5 11	11 46	
10 Fr	10. ☉ Gr. Lib. W.				7	7 29	4 47	morn	7	7 3	5 12	morn	
11 Sa	☾ Bayard Taylor born 1825				7	7 29	4 48	0 54	8	7 3	5 13	0 47	
2 1st Sunday after Epiphany Luke 2. 9h. 20m. Day's Length 10h. 11m.													
12 Su	Lincoln's 1st sp. Cong. 1848				7	7 29	4 49	2 0	8	7 3	5 14	1 43	
13 M	Richard II, killed, 1400				7	7 28	4 50	3 6	9	7 3	5 15	2 47	
14 Tu	☉ ☉ ☉ Superior.				7	7 28	4 51	4 8	9	7 3	5 16	3 44	
15 W	Santa Ana banished, 1845.				7	7 27	4 52	5 8	9	7 3	5 16	4 42	
16 Th	Battle of Corunna, 1809.				7	7 27	4 54	6 4	10	7 3	5 17	5 36	
17 Fr	☉ ☉ ☉ ☉				7	7 26	4 55	6 56	10	7 3	5 18	6 27	
18 Sa	18 ☉ in Apogee.				7	7 26	4 56	rises	10	7 2	5 19	rises	
3 2d Sunday after Epiphany John 2. 9h. 33m. Day's Length 10h. 18m.													
19 Su	☉ ☉ ☉				7	7 25	4 58	5 54	11	7 2	5 20	6 19	
20 M	John Howard died, 1790.				7	7 25	4 59	6 52	11	7 2	5 21	7 13	
21 Tu	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S.				7	7 24	5 0	7 53	11	7 1	5 22	8 9	
22 W	James Nutt acquitted, 1884.				7	7 24	5 1	8 55	12	7 1	5 23	9 5	
23 Th	Gustave Dore died, 1883.				7	7 23	5 2	9 58	12	7 1	5 24	10 3	
24 Fr	Lord Churchill died, 1895.				7	7 22	5 4	11 1	12	7 0	5 25	10 58	
25 Sa	Gen. Ewell died, 1872.				7	7 21	5 5	morn	12	7 0	5 26	11 56	
4 3d Sunday after Epiphany Matt. 8. 9h. 47m. Day's Length 10h. 23m.													
26 Su	☾ 26. ☉ Gr. Lib. E.				7	7 20	5 7	0 6	13	6 59	6 27	morn	
27 M	☉ in ☉				7	7 20	5 8	1 14	13	6 59	6 28	1 0	
28 Tu	Peter the Great died, 1725.				7	7 19	5 9	2 27	13	6 58	6 29	2 6	
29 W	☉ ☉ ☉				7	7 18	5 10	3 38	13	6 58	6 30	3 14	
30 Th	Steamship Elbe sunk, 1895.				7	7 17	5 11	4 51	13	6 57	6 31	4 23	
31 Fr	Ward M'Alister died, 1895.				7	7 16	5 13	5 59	14	6 56	6 32	5 30	



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
N. M.	2 3 36M.	2 2 36M.	2 0 36M.
F. Q.	8 11 27E.	8 10 27E.	8 8 27E.
F. M.	17 4 5M.	17 3 5M.	17 1 5M.
L. Q.	24 10 24E.	24 9 24E.	24 7 24E.

MOON'S SIGNS.

LATITUDE
Of Boston, New
England, Middle
States, O., Ind., Ill.,
Mo. Kan., Neb.,
Iowa, Mich., Wis.,
Minn., Ore. and
Wash.

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

SUN SLOW.

LATITUDE
Of Charleston, N.
& S. C., Ga., Ala.,
Tenn., Miss., La.,
Ark., Tex., New
Mexico and Cal.

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

D. D. HISTORICAL EVENTS, Etc.

1 Sa Texas seceded, 1861. 7 15 5 14 7 0 14 6 56 5 33 6 30

5 4th Sunday after Epiphany. Matt. 8. 10h. 1m. Day's Length 10h. 39m.

2 Su	☾ 2 Purification. Can't mas	7 14 5 15 sets	14 6 55 5 34 sets
3 M	☾ ☿ ☿ ☾ ☾	7 13 5 17 6 55	14 6 54 5 34 7 11
4 Tu	☾ ☿ ☿ ☾ ☾ ☾	7 12 5 18 8 14	14 6 54 5 35 8 24
5 W	☾ ☿ ☿ ☾ ☾ ☾ ☾	7 10 5 19 9 31	14 6 53 5 36 9 34
6 Th	☾ ☿ ☿ ☾ ☾ ☾ ☾	7 9 5 20 10 39	14 6 52 5 37 10 34
7 Fr	☾ ☿ ☿ ☾ ☾ ☾ ☾	7 8 5 22 11 49	14 6 51 5 38 11 39
8 Sa	☾ ☿ ☿ ☾ ☾ ☾ ☾	7 7 5 23 morn	14 6 50 5 39 morn

6 5th Sunday after Epiphany. Matt. 8. 10h. 20m. Day's Length 10h. 50m.

9 Su	☾ in ☾	7 6 5 24 0 57	14 6 50 5 40 0 40
10 M	☾ ☿ ☾	7 4 5 25 2 0	14 6 49 5 41 1 38
11 Tu	A. H. Stevens born, 1812.	7 3 5 27 3 2	14 6 48 5 42 2 36
12 W	Kosciusko born, 1746.	7 2 5 28 3 59	14 6 47 5 43 3 31
13 Th	☾ Gr. Elong. E. 18° 9'	7 0 5 29 4 52	14 6 46 5 44 4 23
14 Fr	St. Val'tine, ☿ in Perihelion	6 58 5 31 5 39	14 6 45 5 44 5 11
15 Sa	☾ ☿ ☾ ☾	6 57 5 32 6 21	14 6 44 5 45 5 55

7 Septuagesima Sunday. Matt. 20. 10h. 37m. Day's Length 11h. 3m.

16 Su	Melanthon born, 1897.	6 56 5 33 rises	14 6 43 5 46 rises
17 M	☾ 17. C. Corday ex. 1793.	6 55 5 35 5 47	14 6 42 5 47 6 4
18 Tu	☾ Charleston cap'd, 1865	6 54 5 36 6 48	14 6 41 5 48 7 0
19 W	☾ stationary.	6 53 5 37 7 51	14 6 40 5 49 7 58
20 Th	Earthquake Chili, 1835.	6 51 5 38 8 54	14 6 39 5 50 8 54
21 Fr	Fred. Douglas died, 1895.	6 49 5 40 9 57	14 6 38 5 50 9 50
22 Sa	Americo Vespucci d. 1512.	6 48 5 41 11 5	14 6 37 5 51 10 52

8 Saxagesima Sunday. Luke 8. 10h. 56m. Day's Length 11h. 16m.

23 Su	☾ Gr. Lib. E.	6 46 5 42 morn	14 6 36 5 52 11 55
24 M	☾ 24 St. Matthias.	6 45 5 43 0 14	14 6 35 5 53 morn
25 Tu	☾ Chris. Wren died, 1723	6 44 5 44 1 24	13 6 34 5 53 1 0
26 W	V. Emanuel, king, 1861.	6 43 5 45 2 33	13 6 33 5 54 2 5
27 Th	☾ ☿ ☾ ☾ in ☾	9 42 5 46 3 40	13 6 33 5 55 3 12
28 Fr	Wilson, P. M. Gen. 1895.	6 39 5 47 4 42	13 6 32 5 55 4 13
29 Sa	Leap Year day.	6 38 5 48 5 35	13 6 31 5 56 5 8



MOON'S PHASES.








	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
N. M.	2 1 57E.	2 0 57E.	2 10 57M.
F. Q.	9 4 42E.	9 3 42E.	9 1 42E.
F. M.	17 9 28E.	17 8 28E.	17 6 28E.
L. Q.	25 7 32M.	25 6 32M.	25 4 32M.
N. M.	31 11 2E.	31 9 2E.	









MOON'S SIGNS.
Of Boston, New England, Middle States, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore., and Wash.









LATITUDE
Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.

M.	D. W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, Etc.	SUN Rises. H. M.	SUN Sets. H. M.	MOON Rises. H. M.	SUN SLOW	SUN Rises. H. M.	SUN Sets. H. M.	MOON Rises. H. M.
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9	Quinquagesima Sunday, Luke 18.		11h. 14m.		Day's Length		11h. 28m.	
1 Su	St. David. ☾ in Perigee.	☾	6 36	5 50	6 20	13	6 29	5 57 5 58
2 M	2. Jno. Blackied, 1895.	☾	6 34	5 52	sets	12	6 28	5 58 sets
3 Tu	☾ Shrove Tues. ☿ ♄ ☾	☾	6 32	5 53	7 3	12	6 27	5 59 7 9
4 W	Ash Wednesday.	☾	6 30	5 54	8 17	12	6 25	5 59 8 13
5 Th	☾ ☿ ☾	☾	6 28	5 55	9 29	12	6 24	6 0 9 20
6 Fr	☾ ☿ ☾	☾	6 27	5 57	10 40	12	6 23	6 1 10 26
7 Sa	☾ ☿ Gr. Lib. W.	☾	6 25	5 53	11 47	11	6 22	6 2 11 26

10	Quadragesima Sunday.	Matt. 4.	11h. 35m.	Day's Length	11h. 42m.				
8 Su	E. P. Whipple b. 1819.		6 24	5 59	morn	11	6 20	6 2	morn
9 M	9. Scott, Vera Cruz, 1847		6 22	6 0	0 51	11	6 19	6 3	0 26
10 Tu	Alex. Clark b. 1834.		6 20	6 1	1 51	11	6 18	6 4	1 24
11 W	☾ day ♂ ♀ ☾		6 18	6 2	2 46	10	6 16	6 5	2 18
12 Th	☾ stationary.		6 17	6 4	3 36	10	6 15	6 5	3 7
13 Fr	Ember Day. ♂ ♄ ☾		6 15	6 6	4 20	10	6 14	6 6	3 53
14 Sa	Ember Day.		6 13	6 7	4 58	10	6 13	6 7	4 34

11	2d Sunday in Lent,	Matt. 15	11h. 56m.	Day's Length	11h. 57m.
15 Su	Bat. Guilford C. H. 1781	 6 12	6 8	5 31	9 6 11 6 8 5 10
16 M	Rev. J. W. Broadus d. 1895.	 6 10	6 9	6 1	9 6 10 6 8 5 44
17 Tu	17. St. Patrick.	 6 8	6 10	rises	9 6 9 6 9 rises
18 W	 Horace Walpole d. 1797	 6 6	6 11	6 47	8 6 7 6 10 6 49
19 Th	8 in ☿	 6 5	6 12	7 48	8 6 6 6 11 7 44
20 Fr	☉ enters ♄. Spring begins	 6 3	6 13	8 57	8 6 5 6 11 8 45
21 Sa	Treaty with Japan, 1854.	 6 1	6 14	10 5	8 6 4 6 12 9 48

12	3d Sunday in Lent,	Luke 11.	12h. 16m.	Day's Length	12h. 11m.				
22 Su	Vandyke born, 1599.		5 59	6 15	11 16	7	6 2	6 13	10 53
23 M	☾ stationary.		5 58	6 16	morn	7	6 1	6 13	11 57
24 Tu	End Tudor dynasty, 1603.		5 56	6 17	0 24	7	6 0	6 14	morn
25 W	25. Annunciation.		5 54	6 18	1 32	6	5 58	6 15	1 2
26 Th	 Beethoven died, 1827.		5 52	6 19	2 34	6	5 57	6 15	2 4
27 Fr	☾ Gr. Elong. W. 27° 49'		5 57	6 21	3 28	6	5 56	6 16	3 0
28 Sa	Gen. Hall sentenced, 1814.		5 49	6 22	4 14	5	5 54	6 17	3 49

13	4th Sunday in Lent,		John 6.	12h. 36m.	Day's Length	12h. 25m.
29 Su	♂ ♀ ☾ ☾	in Perigee.	☾ 5 47	6 23	4 52	5 5 53 6 18 4 33
30 M	XV Amend. procla. 1870.		☾ 5 45	6 24	5 26	5 5 52 6 18 5 13
31 Tu	♂ ♀ ☾		☾ 5 44	6 25	5 53	4 5 50 6 19 5 47



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
N. M.	1 0 2M.		
P. Q.	8 11 31M.	8 10 31M.	8 8 31M.
F. M.	16 11 55M.	16 10 55M.	16 8 55M.
L. Q.	23 2 7E.	23 1 7E.	23 11 7M.
N. M.	30 10 33M.	30 9 33M.	30 7 33M.

LATITUDE
Of Boston, New
England, Middle
States, O., Ind., Ill.,
Mo., Kan., Neb.,
Iowa, Mich., Wis.,
Minn., Ore. and
Wash.

LATITUDE
Of Charleston, N.
& S. C., Ga., Ala.,
Tenn., Miss., La.,
Ark., Tex., New
Mexico and Cal.

D. D. HISTORICAL EVENTS, Etc.

SUN Rises. H. M. SUN Sets. H. M. MOON Sets. H. M.

1 W 1. P. Bismarck b. 1815
2 Th □ ♀ ○
3 Fr The Crucifixion, 33.
4 Sa ♂ ♂ ♀ ♂ ♀ ♀

5 42 6 25 sets 4
5 40 6 27 8 17 4
5 39 6 28 9 23 4
5 37 6 29 10 36 3

SUN Rises. H. M. SUN Sets. H. M. MOON Sets. H. M.

5 49 6 20 sets
5 48 6 20 8 5
5 46 6 21 9 10
5 45 6 22 10 13

14 5th Sunday in Lent, John 8:
5 Su Danton executed, 1794.
6 M Gen. Johnston killed 1862,
7 Tu ♂ ♀ ♀
8 W Income Tax uncon, 1895.
9 Th ♂ ♀ ♀
10 Fr ♀ in Apogee.
11 Sa C. Canby killed, 1873.

5 35 6 31 11 39 3
5 33 6 32 morn 3
5 32 6 33 0 38 2
5 30 6 34 1 31 2
5 28 6 35 2 18 2
5 27 6 36 2 57 2
5 25 6 37 3 32 1

5 44 6 22 11 13
5 42 6 23 morn
5 41 6 24 0 9
5 40 6 25 1 1
5 39 6 25 1 49
5 37 6 26 2 32
5 36 6 27 3 9

15 Palm Sunday, Matt. 27.
12 Su Sumpter bombarded, 1861.
13 M Handel died 1759.
14 Tu ♂ ♀ h
15 W S. L. Motley, born, 1814.
16 Th Treaty China-Japan, 1895.
17 Fr Good Fri. C Gr. Lib. E.
18 Sa Francis Baring born, 1746.

5 23 6 39 4 3 1
5 22 6 40 4 29 1
5 20 6 41 4 53 0
5 19 6 42 5 13 0
5 17 6 43 rises ft 5
5 15 6 44 7 55 0
5 14 6 45 9 6 0

5 35 6 27 3 44
5 34 6 28 4 16
5 32 6 29 4 45
5 31 6 29 5 13
5 30 6 30 rises
5 29 6 31 7 40
5 28 6 32 8 45

16 Easter Sunday, John 20.
19 Su Troops att. in Balto. 1861.
20 M Long Parl. dissolved, 1653.
21 Tu ♂ stationary.
22 W Prohibition def. Mass. 1889.
23 Th 23. St. Geo. ♀ Gr. Hel. L. V.
24 Fr Lafayette helps U. S. 1777
25 Sa St. Mark, □ ♀ ○

5 12 6 46 10 17 1
5 11 6 47 11 25 1
5 9 6 49 morn 1
5 8 6 50 0 30 1
5 6 6 51 1 26 2
5 5 6 52 2 12 2
5 3 6 53 2 52 2

5 26 6 32 9 51
5 25 6 33 10 57
5 24 6 34 morn
5 23 6 35 0 1
5 22 6 35 0 56
5 21 6 36 1 46
5 20 6 36 2 32

17 Low Sunday, John 20.
26 Su ♀ Gr. Elong. E. 45° 37'
27 M ♂ ♀ h
28 Tu Canada surr. to Eng. 1760.
29 W Washington Cen. 1889
30 Th 30. J. Montgomery d. 1854

5 2 6 54 3 27 2
5 0 6 55 3 55 2
4 59 6 56 4 19 2
4 58 6 57 4 50 3
4 56 6 59 sets 3

5 19 6 37 3 12
5 18 6 38 3 45
5 17 6 39 4 18
5 16 6 40 4 54
5 15 6 41 sets



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
F. O.	8 6 23M.	8 5 23M.	8 3 23M.
F. M.	15 11 32E.	15 10 32E.	15 8 32E.
L. O.	22 7 17E.	22 6 17E.	22 4 17E.
N. M.	29 10 14E.	29 9 14E.	29 7 14E.

D. D.	
M. W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, Etc.











LATITUDE
Of Boston, New
England, Middle
States, O., Ind., Ill.,
Mo., Kan., Neb.,
Iowa, Mich., Wis.,
Minn., Ore. and
Wash.

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises.	Sets.	Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

LATITUDE
Of Charleston, N.
& S. C., Ga., Ala.,
Tenn., Miss., La.,
Ark., Tex., New
Mexico and Cal.

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises.	Sets.	Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1 Fr	St. Phillip and St. James.	☾	4 54	7 0	8 17	3	5 14	6 41	7 55
2 Sa	Bat. Chancellorsville, 1863.	☾	4 53	7 1	9 23	3	5 13	6 42	8 58

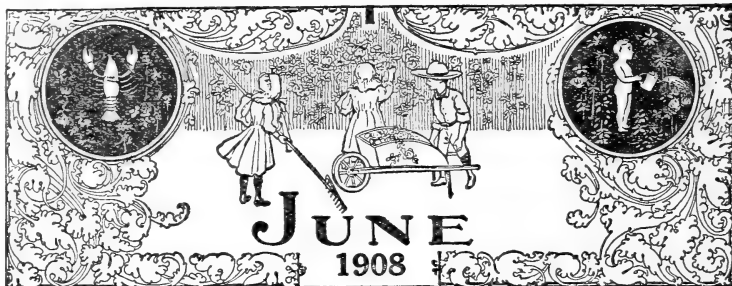
18	2d Sunday after Easter,	John 10.	14h. 10m.	Day's Length	13h. 30m.				
3 Su			4 52	7 2	10 25	3	5 12	6 42	9 57
4 M			4 51	7 3	11 22	3	5 11	6 43	10 53
5 Tu			4 49	7 4	morn	3	5 10	6 44	11 42
6 W	Action off Barcelona, 1801.		4 48	7 5	0 11	3	5 9	6 45	morn
7 Th	Earthquake in Hayti, 1842.		4 47	7 6	0 55	4	5 8	6 45	0 28
8 Fr	8. ☾ in Apogee.		4 46	7 7	1 33	4	5 7	6 46	1 8
9 Sa	Sedgwick, killed, 1864.		4 45	7 8	2 4	4	5 6	6 47	1 44

19	3d Sunday after Easter.	John 16.	14h. 26m.	Day's Length	13h. 42m.				
10 Su	Father Damien died, 1889.	☾	4 43	7 9	2 32	4	5 5	6 47	2 16
11 M	Robt. T. Paine died, 1814.	☾	4 42	7 11	2 56	4	5 4	6 48	2 46
12 Tu	☽ in Perihelion.	☾	4 41	7 12	3 18	4	5 4	6 49	3 13
13 W	Jno. Smith in Va. 1607.	☾	4 40	7 13	3 42	4	5 3	6 50	3 43
14 Th	Gen. M' Clelland com. 1861.	☾	4 39	7 14	4 6	4	5 2	6 50	4 16
15 Fr	15. Gellatin, Sec. Treas.	☾	4 38	7 15	rises	4	5 1	6 51	rises
16 Sa	☾ M. Antoinette mar. 1770	☾	4 37	7 16	8 3	4	5 1	6 52	7 38

20	4th Sunday after Easter, John 16. 14h. 41m. Day's Length 13h. 53m.									
17 Su	J. C. Breckenridge d. 1875.	☾	4 36	7 17	9 14	4	5 0	6 53	8 45	
18 M	Lincoln first nom. 1860.	☾	4 35	7 18	10 23	4	4 59	6 53	9 52	
19 Tu	♂ ♀ ☾	☾	4 34	7 19	11 23	4	4 59	6 54	10 53	
20 W	Admiral Meade ret'd, 1895.	☾	4 33	7 20	morn	4	4 58	6 55	11 46	
21 Th	♂ ♀ ☾	☾	4 33	7 21	0 13	4	4 58	6 55	morn	
22 Fr	22. ☽ Gr. Hel. Lat. W.	☾	4 32	7 22	0 56	4	4 57	6 56	0 32	
23 Sa	H. M' Colloch d. 1895.	☾	4 31	7 23	1 32	4	4 56	6 57	1 13	

21	Rogation Sunday.	John 16.	14h. 53m.	Day's Length	14h. 1m.				
24 Su	Laura Bridgman d. 1889.	☾	4 30	7 23	1 59	3	4 56	6 57	1 47
25 M	Fenians invade Can. 1870.	☾	4 29	7 24	2 24	3	4 55	6 58	2 19
26 Tu	Oscar Wilde senten'd, 1895	☾	4 29	7 25	2 51	3	4 55	6 59	2 54
27 W	W. O. Gresham d. 1895.	☾	4 28	7 26	3 18	3	4 55	6 59	3 27
28 Th	Ascension day. ☽ Gr. Lib. W	☾	4 28	7 27	3 44	3	4 55	7 0	3 59
29 Fr	29. ☽ Gr. Brilliancy.	☾	4 27	7 28	4 15	3	4 54	7 1	4 36
30 Sa	☾ Chic. Con. Mon. 1895.	☾	4 27	7 29	sets	3	4 54	7 1	sets

22	Sunday after Ascension,		John 15-16.	15h. 4m.	Day's Length	14h. 9m.					
31	Su	☾ ☽ ☾	8	☾	4 26	7 30	9 11	3	4 53	7 2	8 42



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
F. Q.	6 11 56E.	6 10 56E.	6 8 56E.
F. M.	14 8 55M.	14 7 55M.	14 5 55M.
L. Q.	21 0 26M.	20 11 26E.	20 9 26E.
N. M.	28 11 31M.	28 10 31M.	28 8 31M.

D. M. W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, Etc.
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1 M	♂ ♂ ☾
2 Tu	Emily Faithful d. 1895.
3 W	♂ ☾
4 Th	☾ in Apogee.
5 Fr	☾ Weber died, 1826.
6 Sa	6. Alex'derb. 356 B.C.

MOON'S SIGNS

LATITUDE
Of Boston, New
England, Middle
States, O., Ind., Ill.
Mo., Kan., Neb.,
Iowa, Mich., Wis.,
Minn., Ore., and
Wash.

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises.	Sets.	Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

SUN FAST

LATITUDE
Of Charleston, N.
& S. C., Ga., Ala.,
Tenn., Miss., La.,
Ark. Tex. New
Mexico and Cal.

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises.	Sets.	Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

23	Whit Sunday,	John 14.	15h. 12m.	Day's Length	14h. 13m.				
7 Su	♂ ♂ ♂	☾	4 23	7 35	0 59	2	4 52	7 5	0 46
8 M	Manning consecrated, 1865.	☾	4 23	7 35	1 22	1	4 51	7 6	1 14
9 Tu	Livingstone expd. 1867.	☾	4 23	7 36	1 42	1	4 51	7 6	1 42
10 W	Ember day. ♂ ♂ ☾ Gr. Lib. E	☾	4 22	7 36	2 9	1	4 51	7 7	2 15
11 Th	Copernicus died, 1543.	☾	4 22	7 37	2 32	1	4 51	7 7	2 43
12 Fr	Ember Day. ♂ ♂ ☾	☾	4 22	7 37	3 0	1	4 51	7 8	3 18
13 Sa	Ember Day. ♀ stationary	☾	4 22	7 37	3 35	0	4 51	7 8	3 58
24	Trinity Sunday,	John 3.	15h. 16m.	Day's Length	14h. 17m.				
14 Su	☾ 14 Stars & Stripes, 1777.	☾	4 22	7 38	rises	0	4 51	7 8	rises
15 M	☾ Washing'n com. 1775.	☾	4 22	7 38	9 12	sl	4 51	7 9	8 41
16 Tu	☾ in Perigee.	☾	4 22	7 39	10 8	0	4 51	7 9	9 39
17 W	♂ ♂ ♂	☾	4 22	7 39	10 55	0	4 51	7 10	10 30
18 Th	Corpus Christi. ♀ in ☾	☾	4 23	7 39	11 33	1	4 51	7 10	11 13
19 Fr	Maximilian shot, 1867.	☾	4 23	7 40	morn	1	4 52	7 10	11 51
20 Sa	Md. Colony chartered 1632.	☾	4 23	7 40	0 5	1	4 52	7 11	morn
25	1st Sunday after Trinity,	Luke 16.	15h. 17m.	Day's Length	14h. 19m.				
21 Su	☾ 21 ☾ en ☾ sum. begins	☾	4 23	7 40	0 30	1	4 52	7 11	0 24
22 M	☾ Galileo sentenc'd 1633	☾	4 23	7 40	0 58	2	4 52	7 11	0 58
23 Tu	☾ Gr. Lib. W.	☾	4 24	7 40	1 23	2	4 53	7 11	1 31
24 W	Printing discovered, 1440.	☾	4 24	7 40	1 43	2	4 53	7 11	2 1
25 Th	☾ in Aphelion.	☾	4 24	7 40	2 17	2	4 53	7 11	2 35
26 Fr	Simon Cameron d. 1889.	☾	4 25	7 40	2 51	2	4 53	7 11	3 14
27 Sa	Gibbon's Rome fin. 1787.	☾	4 25	7 40	3 28	3	4 54	7 12	3 55
26	2d Sunday after Trinity,	Luke 14.	15h. 15m.	Day's Length	14h. 18m.				
28 Su	☾ 28, ☾ in eclipse.	☐☐	4 25	7 40	sets	3	4 54	7 12	sets
29 M	☾ St. Peter & St. Paul.	☐	4 26	7 40	8 47	3	4 54	7 12	8 18
30 Tu	☾ Lola Montez d. 1861.	☐☐	4 26	7 40	9 29	3	4 54	7 12	9 2



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
F. Q...	6 3 25 E.	6 2 25 E.	6 0 25 E.
F. M...	13 4 48 E.	13 3 48 E.	13 1 48 E.
L. Q...	20 7 2 M.	20 6 2 M.	20 4 2 M.
N. M...	28 2 17 M.	28 1 17 M.	27 11 17 E.

LATITUDE
Of Boston, New
England, Middle
States, O., Ind., Ill.,
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Minn., Ore., and
Wash.

LATITUDE
Of Charleston, N. &
S. C., Ga., Ala.,
Tenn., Miss., La.,
Ark., Tex., New
Mexico and Cal.

D.	D.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, Etc.
M.	W.	

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises.	Sets.	Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises.	Sets.	Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1 W	Meagher drowned, 1867.	☾	4 27	7 40	10 6	3	4 55	7 12	9 41
2 Th	☉ in Aphelion.	☉	4 27	7 40	10 36	4	4 55	7 12	10 17
3 Fr	Washington in com. 1775.	☾	4 28	7 40	11 2	4	4 56	7 12	10 47
4 Sa	♂ ♀ ♀	☾	4 28	7 40	11 26	4	4 56	7 12	11 17

27	3d Sunday after Trinity,	Luke 15.	15h. 10m.	Day's Length	14h. 14m.				
5 Su	☿ ♀	☾	4 29	7 39	11 46	4	4 57	7 11	11 42
6 M	♂ 6. Thos. More ex. 1535.	☾	4 29	7 39	morn	4	4 57	7 11	morn
7 Tu	☾ ☉	☾	4 30	7 39	0 12	5	4 58	7 11	0 15
8 W	♂ Gr. Lib. E.	☾	4 31	7 38	0 33	5	4 58	7 11	0 43
9 Th	Pres. Taylor died, 1850.	☾	4 32	7 38	0 53	5	4 58	7 10	1 14
10 Fr	Cornell crew defeated, 1895	☾	4 32	7 37	1 29	5	4 59	7 10	1 50
11 Sa	Pearry expd. sails, 1895.	☾	4 33	7 37	2 7	5	4 59	7 10	2 33

28	4th Sunday after Trinity,	Luke 6.	15h. 2m.	Day's Length	14h. 9m.				
12 Su	Orange riots, N. Y.. 1871.	☾	4 34	7 36	2 54	5	5 0	7 9	3 23
13 M	♂ 13. ♂ ☉	☾	4 35	7 36	rises	5	5 1	7 9	rises
14 Tu	☾ ☉ in Perigee.	☾	4 35	7 35	8 47	6	5 1	7 9	8 20
15 W	♂ stationary.	☾	4 36	7 34	9 29	6	5 2	7 8	9 7
16 Th	Purr & Hamilton duel, 1804	☾	4 37	7 34	10 5	6	5 2	7 8	9 49
17 Fr	Luther ent. convent, 1505.	☾	4 38	7 33	10 34	6	5 3	7 8	10 25
18 Sa	♂ ♀ ☉	☾	4 39	7 32	10 58	6	5 4	7 7	10 56

29	5th Sunday after Trinity.	Luke 5.	14h. 52m.	Day's Length	14h. 3m.				
19 Su	Telegraph strike, 1883.	☾	4 40	7 32	11 29	6	5 4	7 7	11 34
20 M	♂ 20. Massa. Val' line 1620	☾	4 41	7 31	11 52	6	5 5	7 6	morn
21 Tu	☾ ☉ Gr. Lib W.	☾	4 42	7 30	morn	6	5 6	7 6	0 3
22 W	♀ in Aphelion.	☾	4 43	7 29	0 20	6	5 6	7 5	0 37
23 Th	Gen. Burnside b. 1824.	☾	4 44	7 28	0 51	6	5 7	7 4	1 14
24 Fr	Rev. Ed. Beecher, d. 1895.	☾	4 44	7 28	1 28	6	5 8	7 4	1 53
25 Sa	St. James. ♂ ♀ ☉	☾	4 45	7 27	2 10	6	5 8	7 3	2 38

30	6th Sunday after Trinity.		Matt. 5.		14h. 40m.	Day's Length		13h. 53m.				
26 Su	♂	♂	☉	☉	☐	4 46	7 26	2 56	6	5 9	7 2	3 25
27 M	♀	stationary			☐	4 47	7 25	3 49	6	5 10	7 2	4 18
28 Tu	☾	28.	♂	♀	☉	4 48	7 23	sets	6	5 10	7 1	sets
29 W		Jas. Carey killed, 1883.			☉	4 49	7 22	8 39	6	5 11	7 1	8 18
30 Th	♂	Gr. Hel. Lat. N.			☉	4 50	7 21	9 6	6	5 11	7 0	8 50
31 Fr		Horatio Bonar died, 1889.			☉	4 51	7 20	9 30	6	5 12	7 0	9 20



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
F. O...	5 4 40M.	5 3 40M.	5 1 40M.
F. M...	11 11 59E.	11 10 59E.	11 8 59E.
L. O...	18 4 25E.	18 3 25E.	18 1 25E.
N. M...	26 5 59E.	26 4 59E.	26 2 59E.
D. D.			
M. W.			

HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.

LATITUDE			LATITUDE		
Of Boston, New England, Middle States, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. & Wash.			Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.		
SUN	SUN	MOON	SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1 Sa Lammas Day. 4 52 7 19 9 51 6 5 13 6 59 9 45

31 7th Sunday after Trinity, Mark 8. 14h. 25m. Day's Length 13h. 44m.

2 Su	Napoleon consul, 1802.	4 53	7 18	10 17	6 5	5 14	6 58	10 17
3 M	Columbus sails, 1492.	4 54	7 17	10 38	6 5	5 14	6 57	10 44
4 Tu	Gibraltar taken, 1864.	4 55	7 16	10 59	6 5	5 15	6 56	11 12
5 W	5 Mobile taken, 1864.	4 57	7 14	11 26	6 5	5 16	6 55	11 45
6 Th	Gr. Lib. E.	4 58	7 13	morn	6 5	5 16	6 55	morn
7 Fr	Karl Formes born, 1818.	4 59	7 11	0 1	6 5	5 18	6 54	0 25
8 Sa	Canning died, 1827.	5 0	7 10	0 41	6 5	5 18	6 53	1 9

32 8th Sunday after Trinity, Matt. 7. 14h. 8m. Day's Length 13h. 34m.

9 Su	♂ ♂ ☾	5 1	7 9	1 33	5 5	5 18	6 52	2 2
10 M	Van Tromp killed, 1653.	5 2	7 8	2 34	5 5	5 19	6 51	3 5
11 Tu	11 ♀ Greatest Brillancy	5 3	7 6	rises	5 5	5 20	6 50	rises
12 W	☾ in Perigee	5 4	7 5	8 1	5 5	5 21	6 49	7 41
13 Th	♂ ♀ ☾	5 5	7 3	8 33	5 5	5 21	6 48	8 22
14 Fr	Judge Terry shot, 1839.	5 6	7 1	8 59	5 5	5 22	6 46	8 54
15 Sa	♂ ♀ ☾	5 7	7 0	9 29	4 5	5 23	6 45	9 30

33 9th Sunday after Trinity, Luke 16. 13h. 51m. Day's Length 13h. 21m.

16 Su	Ben. Johnson died, 1637.	5 8	6 59	9 56	4 5	5 23	6 44	10 4
17 M	♂ ♀ ☾	5 9	6 58	10 22	4 5	5 24	6 43	10 37
18 Tu	18 ♂ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	5 10	6 56	10 53	4 5	5 25	6 42	11 14
19 W	♂ ♀ ☾	5 12	6 54	11 23	4 5	5 25	6 41	11 53
20 Th	Marco Bozzaris died, 1823.	5 13	6 53	morn	3 5	5 26	6 40	morn
21 Fr	Niger River expd, 1841.	5 14	6 51	0 8	3 5	5 26	6 39	0 37
22 Sa	♂ ♀ ☾	5 15	6 50	0 53	3 5	5 27	6 38	1 23

34 10th Sunday after Trinity, Luke 19. 13h. 32m. Day's Length 13h. 9m.

23 Su	♂ ♀ ☾	5 16	6 48	1 43	3 5	5 28	6 37	2 13
24 M	St. Bartholomew.	5 17	6 47	2 39	2 5	5 29	6 35	3 7
25 Tu	H. O. Haughton d. 1895.	5 18	6 45	3 35	2 5	5 29	6 34	4 1
26 W	26 ♂ ♀ ☾	5 19	6 43	4 35	2 5	5 30	6 33	4 56
27 Th	♂ ♀ ☾	5 20	6 42	sets	2 5	5 31	6 32	sets
28 Fr	Delaware Bay discov. 1609	5 21	6 40	7 56	1 5	5 31	6 31	7 49
29 Sa	♂ ♀ ☾	5 22	6 39	8 16	1 5	5 32	6 29	8 16

35 11th Sunday after Trinity, Luke 13. 13h. 14m. Day's Length 12h. 55m.

30 Su	N. W. Paley born, 1743.	5 23	6 37	8 41	1 5	5 33	6 28	8 46
31 M	John Bunyan died, 1683.	5 24	6 35	9 3	0 5	5 33	6 27	9 15



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston			Chicago			Seattle		
	D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.		
F. O...	3	3	51 E.	3	2	51 E.	3	0	51 E.
F. M...	10	7	23 M.	10	6	23 M.	10	4	23 M.
L. O...	17	5	33 M.	17	4	33 M.	17	2	33 M.
N. M...	25	9	59 M.	25	8	59 M.	25	6	59 M.

D.	D.		
M.	W.		

HISTORICAL EVENTS, Etc.

MOON'S SIGNS

LATITUDE
Of Boston, New England, Middle States, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises.	Sets.	Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

SUN FAST

LATITUDE
Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises.	Sets.	Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1 Tu	Capture of Atlanta, 1864.	5 25	6 33	9 28	0	5 34	6 26	9 45
2 W	Bishop Morris died, 1874.	5 26	6 32	9 59	0	5 35	6 24	10 21
3 Th	3 Battle Dunbar, 1865.	5 27	6 30	10 35	0	5 35	6 23	11 1
4 Fr	♂ in Aphelion.	5 28	6 28	11 21	1	5 36	6 22	11 50
5 Sa	♂ ♀ C	5 29	6 27	morn	1	5 36	6 20	morn

36 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. 12h. 45m. Day's Length 12h. 42m.

6 Su	Lafayette born, 1757.	5 30	6 25	0 15	1	5 37	6 19	0 46
7 M	Castilar inaugurated, 1873.	5 32	6 23	1 22	2	5 38	6 18	1 52
8 Tu	N. Pacific R.R. opened, 1883	5 33	6 22	2 37	2	5 38	6 16	3 2
9 W	Battle Flodden Field, 1513.	5 34	6 20	3 55	2	5 39	6 15	4 15
10 Th	♂ 11 ♀ in ☽	5 35	6 18	rises	3	5 39	6 14	rises
11 Fr	♂ ♀ C	5 36	6 16	7 23	3	5 40	6 12	7 23
12 Sa	Dunraven withdraws, 1895.	5 37	6 14	7 56	3	5 41	6 11	8 2

37 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. 12h. 35m. Day's Length 12h. 28m.

13 Su	French Amer. Cong. 1759.	5 38	6 13	8 22	4	5 42	6 10	8 34
14 M	Prof. C. V. Riley kill'd, 1895.	5 39	6 11	8 52	4	5 42	6 8	9 11
15 Tu	♂ Gr. Lib. W.	5 40	6 9	9 25	5	5 43	6 7	9 49
16 W	Ember Day.	5 41	6 7	10 4	5	5 44	6 6	10 32
17 Th	♂ 17 U.S. Con. ad'd, 1887.	5 42	6 6	10 49	5	5 44	6 4	11 19
18 Fr	Ember Day.	5 43	6 4	11 37	6	5 45	6 3	morn
19 Sa	Ember Day. ♂ ♀ C	5 44	6 2	morn	6	5 46	6 2	0 8

38 14th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 17. 12h. 15m. Day's Length 12h. 14m.

20 Su	Battle of Alma, 1854.	5 45	6 0	0 31	6	5 46	6 0	1 0
21 M	Broderick killed, 1859.	5 46	5 59	1 23	7	5 47	5 59	1 55
22 Tu	♂ ♀ C in Apogee.	5 47	5 57	2 27	7	5 48	5 58	2 50
23 W	♂ enters ♀ Autumn begins	5 49	5 55	3 28	7	5 48	5 56	3 46
24 Th	♂ ♀ C	5 50	5 53	4 29	8	5 49	5 55	4 41
25 Fr	♂ 25 Eliza Cook d. 1889.	5 51	5 52	sets	8	5 49	5 54	sets
26 Sa	♂ Battle of Mesilla, 1861.	5 52	5 50	6 47	8	5 50	5 52	6 51

39 15th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 6. 11h. 55m. Day's Length 12h. 0m.

27 Su	♂ ♀ C	5 53	5 48	7 8	9	5 51	5 51	7 18
28 M	Louis Pasteur died, 1895.	5 54	5 46	7 32	9	5 51	5 50	7 47
29 Tu	Michaelmas.	5 55	5 45	8 0	9	5 52	5 48	8 21
30 W	Pan Amer. cong. 1889.	5 56	5 43	8 34	10	5 53	5 47	9 0



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
F. O...	3 1 14M.	3 0 14M.	2 10 14E.
F. M...	9 4 3E.	9 3 3E.	9 1 3E.
L. O...	16 10 35E.	16 9 35E.	16 7 35E.
N. M...	25 1 47M.	25 0 47M.	24 10 47E.
D. D.			
M. W.			

HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.

1 Th	☾ Gr. Lib. E.
2 Fr	☾ Gen. Miles pro't'd 1895
3 Sa	☾ 3 Miles Standish d. 1656

MOON'S SIGNS.

LATITUDE

Of Boston, New
England, Middle
States, O., Ind., Ill.,
Mo., Kan., Neb.,
Iowa, Mich., Wis.,
Minn., Ore., and
Wash.

LATITUDE

Of Charleston, N.
& S. C., Ga., Ala.,
Tenn., Miss., La.,
Ark., Tex., New
Mexico and Cal.

SUN EAST

SUN	SUN	MOON	SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

5 57	5 41	9 16	10	5 54	5 46	9 45
5 59	5 39	10 6	10	5 54	5 44	10 36
6 0	5 38	11 7	11	5 55	5 43	11 37

40 16th Sunday after Trinity, Luke 7. 11h. 35m. Day's Length 11h. 46m.

4 Su	☽ Gr. Elong. E. 25° 34'	☽	6 1	5 36	morn	11	5 56	5 42	morn
5 M	Battle Thames, 1813.	☽	6 2	5 34	0 15	11	5 56	5 40	0 43
6 Tu	☽ ☽ ☽	☽	6 3	5 33	1 30	12	5 57	5 39	1 54
7 W	☾ in Perigee.	☽	6 4	5 31	2 49	12	5 58	5 38	3 5
8 Th	☽ ☽ ☽	☽	6 5	5 29	4 9	12	5 58	5 36	4 20
9 Fr	☽ 9 Cervantes b. 1547.	☽	6 7	5 27	rises	12	5 59	5 35	rises
10 Sa	☽ ☽ ☽	☽	6 8	5 26	6 20	13	6 0	5 34	6 28

41 17th Sunday after Trinity, Luke 14. 11h. 15m. Day's Length 11h. 32m.

11 Su	☽ Gr. Hel. Lat. S.	☽	6 9	5 24	6 48	13	6 1	5 33	7 4
12 M	Lyman Beecher b. 1775	☽	6 10	5 23	7 21	13	6 1	5 32	7 43
13 Tu	☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ Gr. Lib. W.	☽	6 11	5 21	7 58	14	6 2	5 30	8 25
14 W	Murat executed, 1815.	☽	6 12	5 19	8 42	14	6 3	5 29	9 11
15 Th	Lincoln Mon. ded. 1874	☽	6 14	5 18	9 29	14	6 4	5 28	10 0
16 Fr	☽ 16 ☽ ☽ ☽	☽	6 15	5 16	10 23	14	6 4	5 27	10 53
17 Sa	☽ stationary.	☽	6 16	5 15	11 19	14	6 5	5 26	11 46

42 18th Sunday after Trinity, Matt. 22, 10h. 56m. Day's Length 11h. 18m.

18 Su	Kosciusko commis. 1776.	☽	6 17	5 13	morn	15	6 6	5 24	morn
19 M	☾ in Apogee.	☽	6 18	5 11	0 18	15	6 7	5 23	0 43
20 Tu	☽ ☽ ☽	☽	6 19	5 10	1 18	15	6 7	5 22	1 38
21 W	Wayne Reid died, 1883.	☽	6 21	5 8	2 18	15	6 8	5 21	2 33
22 Th	Houston, pres. Tex. 1836.	☽	6 22	5 7	3 20	15	6 9	5 20	3 30
23 Fr	☽ ☽ ☽	☽	6 23	5 5	4 25	15	6 10	5 19	4 27
24 Sa	Pacific Tel. complet'd 1861.	☽	6 24	5 4	5 25	16	6 10	5 18	5 20

43 19th Sunday after Trinity, Matt. 9. 10h. 33m. Day's Length 11h. 6m.

25 Su	☽ 25 ☽ ☽ ☽	☽	6 25	5 3	sets	16	6 11	5 17	sets
26 M	☽ 1st cong. adjour'd 1774	☽	6 27	5 1	6 2	16	6 12	5 16	6 22
27 Tu	Servetus burned, 1553.	☽	6 28	5 0	6 35	16	6 13	5 15	6 59
28 W	☽ ☽ ☽	☽	6 29	4 58	7 14	16	6 14	5 14	7 42
29 Th	Battle of Freyburg, 1745.	☽	6 30	4 57	8 2	16	6 15	5 13	8 33
30 Fr	Gambetta born, 1838.	☽	6 31	4 56	8 59	16	6 15	5 12	9 30
31 Sa	Halloween	☽	6 32	4 54	10 4	16	6 16	5 11	10 33



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
F. Q.	1 9 16M.	1 8 16M.	1 6 16M.
F. M.	8 2 58M.	8 1 58M.	7 11 58E.
L. Q.	15 6 41E.	15 5 41E.	15 3 41E.
N. M.	23 4 53E.	23 3 53E.	23 1 53E.
F. Q.	30 4 44E.	30 3 44E.	30 1 44E.

MOON'S SIGNS

LATITUDE
Of Boston, New
England, Middle
States, O., Ind., Ill.
Mo., Kan., Neb.,
Iowa, Mich., Wis.,
Minn., Ore., and
Wash.

SUN FAST

LATITUDE
Of Charleston, N.
& S. C., Ga., Ala.,
Tenn., Miss., La.,
Ark. Tex., New
Mexico and Cal.

D. H. M.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.	D. H. M.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
M. W.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

44 20th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 22. 10h. 20m. Day's Length 10h. 53m.

1 Su	☾	1 Durant convicted, '95.	☾	6 33	4 53	11 16	16	6 17	5 10	11 42
2 M	☾	Marie Antoinette b, 1755	☾	6 35	4 52	morn	16	6 18	5 9	morn
3 Tu	☾	W. C. Bryant born, 1794.	☾	6 36	4 51	0 30	16	6 19	5 8	0 49
4 W	☾	♀ in Perihelion.	☾	6 38	4 49	1 48	16	6 20	5 7	2 0
5 Th	☾	♂ ♀	☾	6 39	4 48	3 5	16	6 21	5 6	3 11
6 Fr	☾	♂ stationary.	☾	6 40	4 47	4 21	16	6 22	5 6	4 17
7 Sa	☾	McClellan superseded, 1862	☾	6 42	4 46	5 34	16	6 23	5 5	5 25

45 21st Sunday after Trinity. John 4. 10h. 2m. Day's Length 10h. 40m.

8 Su	☾	8 Bodleian lib. op. 1602.	☾	6 43	4 45	rises	16	6 24	5 4	rises
9 M	☾	Arnold at Quebec, 1775	☾	6 44	4 44	5 51	16	6 24	5 3	6 16
10 Tu	☾	♂ Gr. Lib. W.	☾	6 45	4 43	6 32	16	6 25	5 2	7 0
11 W	☾	Magellan straits ent'd, 1520	☾	6 47	4 42	7 19	16	6 26	5 2	7 49
12 Th	☾	♀ in Perihelion.	☾	6 48	4 41	8 10	16	6 27	5 1	8 42
13 Fr	☾	Cal. con. adopted, 1849.	☾	6 49	4 40	9 7	16	6 28	5 0	9 36
14 Sa	☾	♂ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	☾	6 51	4 39	10 6	16	6 29	5 0	10 31

46 22d Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 18. 9h. 46m. Day's Length 10h. 19m.

15 Su	☾	15 Revolt in Brazil, 1889	☾	6 52	4 38	11 6	15	6 30	4 59	11 27
16 M	☾	♂ in Apogee.	☾	6 53	4 37	morn	15	6 31	4 59	morn
17 Tu	☾	♂ ♀	☾	6 54	4 36	0 5	15	6 32	4 58	0 23
18 W	☾	Stand'd Time adopt'd, 1883	☾	6 55	4 36	1 8	15	6 33	4 58	1 19
19 Th	☾	Prince of Wales b. 1841.	☾	6 57	4 35	2 11	15	6 34	4 57	2 16
20 Fr	☾	♂ ♀	☾	6 58	4 34	3 13	14	6 34	4 57	3 11
21 Sa	☾	"Ettrick Shepherd" d. 1835	☾	6 59	4 34	4 17	14	6 35	4 56	4 8

47 23d Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 23. 9h. 33m. Day's Length 10h. 20m.

22 Su	☾	♂ ♀	☾	7 0	4 33	5 25	14	6 36	4 56	5 10
23 M	☾	23 ♀ Gr. Lib. E.	☾	7 1	4 32	6 34	14	6 37	4 56	6 13
24 Tu	☾	Bat. Lookout Mt. 1864.	☾	7 2	4 32	sets	13	6 38	4 56	sets
25 W	☾	New York evacuated, 1783.	☾	7 4	4 31	5 57	13	6 39	4 55	6 27
26 Th	☾	♂ ♀	☾	7 5	4 31	6 51	13	6 40	4 55	7 22
27 Fr	☾	Alex. Dumas, died, 1895.	☾	7 6	4 30	7 55	13	6 41	4 55	8 26
28 Sa	☾	Great Fog in London, 1840.	☾	7 7	4 30	9 7	12	6 42	4 54	9 34

48 Advent Sunday. Matt. 21. 9h. 21m. Day's Length 10h. 12m.

29 Su	☾	Satelli made Card'l, 1895	☾	7 8	4 29	10 20	12	6 42	4 54	10 42
30 M	☾	30 St. Andrew. ♂ ♀	☾	7 9	4 29	11 35	11	6 43	4 54	11 50



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston			Chicago			Seattle		
	D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.		
F. M...	7	4	44E.	7	3	44E.	7	1	44E.
L. Q...	15	4	12E.	15	3	12E.	15	1	12E.
N. M...	23	6	50M.	23	5	50M.	23	3	50M.
F. Q...	30	0	46M.	29	11	40E.	29	9	40E.

LATITUDE
Of Boston, New
England, Middle
States, O., Ind., Ill.,
Mo. Kan., Neb.,
Iowa, Mich., Wis.,
Minn., Ore. and
Wash.

LATITUDE
Of Charleston, N.
& S. C., Ga., Ala.,
Tenn., Miss., La.,
Ark., Tex., New
Mexico and Cal.

D. M.	D. W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, Etc.	MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE			SUN EAST	LATITUDE		
				SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1 Tu	Summer ent. Senate, 1851.	7 10	4 29	morn	11	6 44	4 54	morn
2 W	♂ ♀ C	7 11	4 29	0 51	11	6 45	4 54	1 0
3 Th	Peckham app. Judge, 1895.	7 12	4 28	2 5	10	6 46	4 54	2 5
4 Fr	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	7 13	4 28	3 16	10	6 46	4 54	3 9
5 Sa	☐ ☽ O	7 14	4 28	4 31	10	6 47	4 54	4 17

49	2d Sunday in Advent,	Luke 21.	9h. 13m.	Day's Length	10h. 6m.
6 Su	Jefferson Davis died, 1889.	☿ 7 15	4 28	5 43	9 6 48 4 54 5 22
7 M	☾ 7 Colfax speaker, 1863	☾ 7 16	4 28	rises	9 6 49 4 54 rises
8 Tu	☾ Wilkesap. Trent, 1861	☾ 7 17	4 28	5 8	8 6 50 4 54 5 38
9 W	☐ John Milton born, 1608.	☐ 7 18	4 28	5 58	8 6 51 4 54 6 29
10 Th	♂ ♀ ☾	☾ 7 18	4 28	6 54	7 6 51 4 54 7 23
11 Fr	♂ L'Estrange died, 1704.	☾ 7 19	4 28	7 52	7 6 52 4 54 8 19
12 Sa	☾ Sen. Thurman, died, 1895.	☾ 7 20	4 28	8 51	6 6 53 4 55 9 16

50	3d Sunday in Advent.	Matt. 11.	9h. 7m.	Day's Length	10h. 1m.
13 Su	Bat. Fredericksburg, 1862.	Ω 7 21	4 28	9 52	6 54 4 55 10 11
14 M	♂ ♀ ☾ in Apogee,	Ω 7 22	4 29	10 54	6 54 4 55 11 8
15 Tu	15 Geneva trib. con. '71	Ω 7 23	4 29	11 56	5 55 4 55 morn
16 W	☾ Ember Day.	♄ 7 23	4 29	morn	5 55 4 56 0 4
17 Th	O'Donnell hanged, 1883.	♄ 7 24	4 29	0 59	4 56 4 56 1 0
18 Fr	Ember Day ♀ in Aphelion	♄ 7 25	4 30	1 58	4 57 4 57 1 53
19 Sa	Ember Day ♂ ☾ ☾	♄ 7 25	4 30	3 5	3 57 4 57 2 52

51	4th Sunday i Advent.	John 1.	9h. 5m.	Day's Length	10h. 0m.		
20 Su	♀ ♂ C Gr. Lib. E.	7 26	4 31	4 14	3 6 58	4 58	3 55
21 M	Ben. Disraeli born, 1805.	7 26	4 32	5 24	2 6 58	4 58	4 59
22 Tu	♂ enters ♀ Winter begins	7 27	4 32	6 34	2 6 58	4 58	6 6
23 W	23. ♂ ♀ C	7 27	4 33	sets	1 6 59	4 59	sets
24 Th	Ed. M. Stanton d, 1869.	7 27	4 33	5 41	1 7 0	5 0	6 12
25 Fr	Christmas Day ☐ ♀ O	7 28	4 34	6 52	1 7 0	5 0	7 20
26 Sa	St. Stephen. C in Perigee.	7 28	4 35	8 7	sl 7 1	5 1	8 31

52	Sunday after Christmas.		Luke 2,	9h. 7m.	Day's Length	10h. 0m.
27 Su	St. John Evangelist.	☞	7 28	4 35	9 24	1 7 1 5 1 9 42
28 M	Innocents.	☞	7 29	4 36	10 41	1 7 1 5 2 10 51
29 Tu	♂ ♀ C	☞	7 29	4 36	11 57	2 7 2 5 3 11 59
30 W	30 N. Mex. bought, '53.	☞	7 29	4 37	morn	2 7 2 5 3 morn
31 Th	☐ stationery.	☞	7 30	4 38	1 6	2 7 2 5 4 1

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

The directions given here are for Southern Louisiana. If applied to localities north of here the time of planting will not be quite as early in the Spring and earlier in the Fall. For instance, the directions given for January will answer for February in the northern part of this State and Mississippi and the southern part of Alabama. In autumn directions for September can be followed in August. For the middle and southern part of Florida, sowing can be done much earlier in the Spring, and in the Fall much later than in Louisiana. In the northern part of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, as well as in the southern part of Alabama, very little can be planted in November and December.

JANUARY.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

During this month Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Turnips and Leeks may be sown, also early varieties of Radish, and for the last crop the Black Spanish, White California Mammoth and Chinese Rose.

Early varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga for table use can also be sown.

Sow Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi and early Cauliflower. As the weather is very unstable, it is best to sow in a frame and protect young plants during severe cold weather.

Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, the latter for cutting, should be sown; also, Roquette and Sorrel.

If the hot-bed has not been prepared already during the previous month, it should be done at once, to sow now Eggplants, Pepper and Tomatoes; the latter can be sown a little later than the former.

Plant Peas for general crop, such as Black-Eyed and large White Marrowfat, Champion of England, Eugenie, Strategem, Telephone and other varieties. Towards the end of this month the Extra Early varieties; like First and Best, Little Gem and Alaska may be planted.

Divide and transplant Shallots, also set out Cabbage plants sown in November.

Onions, if not already transplanted, should be hurried now, so that they may have time to bulb. Those who desire to raise Onion sets, should sow the seeds toward the end of this month, as Onion sets which are set out early in the fall can be sold earlier than those raised from seed.

It is better to sow Onion seeds for sets in February, as they generally get too large if sown in this month. Northern seeds will not make any sets in our climate.

Sow Sweet and Medicinal Herbs such as Thyme, Sage, Marjoram, Bane, Rosemary, Pot Marigold, Borage, Savory, Balm, Tansy and Wormwood.

Cucumber seed can be planted now for forcing. It is best to plant the seeds in

flower pots first, and when the third leaf is developed, transplant into the hot-bed.

Although Cucumbers for shipping are mostly planted in November and December, if the hot-bed is properly made, those planted in this month will bear better than those planted in November.

IN THE FIELD.

Plant Potatoes. The Early Rose and Bliss Triumph should not be planted before the latter part of this month. Peerless and other second early varieties may be planted after the first.

Asparagus roots should be set out this month; also Texas Red Rust Proof Oats may be sown. We consider this and German Millet, which ought to be sown in March, two of the best annual forage plants for Louisiana.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Fruit trees of all kinds, such as Pear, Plum, Peach, Apple and Orange as well as other varieties of Fruit Trees enumerated in this catalogue, should be planted.

Sow Pecans now. This and the following may be considered the best month to set out fruit trees. Plant Strawberry plants.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties for now are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Lychnis, Flax, Scarlet Sage, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Wall Flower, Bell Flower, Sweet Sultan, Correopsis, Sweet William, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotropium, White and Red Everlasting Flowers, Candytuft, Lobelia, Monkey Flower, Love in a Mist, Evening Primrose, Sweet Mignonette, Dwarf Mourning Bride and Pansies, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cockscomb, Rosa Montana, Evening Glory and Nasturtium, and in the Greenhouse in pots Begonia Rex, Begonia Tuberosa and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs.

FEBRUARY.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

All winter vegetables can be sown this month, such as Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips and Leeks; also the early varieties of Radishes, White Spring and Early Purple Top Turnip, Swiss Chard and Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage and Early Cauliflower may be sown. If the weather is favorable and the month of April dry, the latter will succeed well.

Cauliflower and Cabbage plants should be transplanted, shallots divided and set out again; also sow Sorrel, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Cress and Celery for seasoning, if not sown already.

All varieties of Peas can be planted in this month, especially the early varieties. The later varieties are best planted in January, but if planted in the early part of February they will do well.

Sweet Herbs should be planted, the most tender varieties in a frame, and afterwards transplanted into the open ground.

This is the proper month to sow Asparagus seed, also to plant the roots of this vegetable, if not done so previously.

Hot-beds on account of the changeable weather during this month, require a good deal of attention. Give air when the sun shines and the weather is pleasant, otherwise plants will become spindly and long legged. If too thick thin them out so that they may become sturdy.

You may begin to plant Bush Beans as soon as the weather permits; also Cucumbers, Squash and Melons may be planted, as they often succeed if protected by small boxes covered with glass, as most gardeners do here; there is no risk at all.

At the end of this month Early Corn can be planted. For market use, Adams' Extra

Early and Early White Flint are best. We recommend the Sugar varieties for family use; but as they are more tender than the preceding, they should only be planted during this month if the weather is extremely favorable, otherwise it is better to wait until March. They are just as large as the above mentioned varieties, especially Stowell's Evergreen, which is as large as any grown. We consider it the best for family use.

IN THE FIELD.

February is the best month to plant a general crop of Potatoes, as on an average they will succeed better if planted during this month than any other.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets should be sown this month for stock food. Sweet Potatoes may be put in a bed for sprouting, so as to have early slips.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Plant fruit trees of all kinds, especially Orange and Pecan trees. Pecans may be sown during this month to raise trees from.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia, Balsams in frame, Torenia, different varieties of Amaranthus, Gomphrenas, etc.

Set out Rose bushes and ornamental Shrubs, Plant Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daisies for late blooming, Lobelia, Reseda, Bottle Pink and Sweet Sultan. Phlox and Verbena may still be sown. Sow Browallia, Cosmos, Coreopsis, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Cobea Scandens, Rosa Montana, Aristolochia Elegans, Tagetes, Salvia and Vinca. Lay in Dahlia bulbs in a hot-bed for propagating.

MARCH.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Sow Beets, Radishes and early varieties of Cabbage, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Swiss Chard and Leeks; also Celery for cutting, Parsley, Roquette, Cress and Chervil. Towards the end of this month sow Endive.

Sow the Royal Cabbage Lettuce; also drumhead and Perpignan. The White Paris Coss is a favorite variety for spring; the Butterhead will run into seed too quickly, and should not be sown later than the middle of February in this latitude.

Plant now all varieties of Bush and Pole Beans; but for Lima Beans it is better to wait until the end of this month, as they rot

easily when the ground is not warm enough or too wet.

Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra can be planted. The remark in regard to Lima Beans holds good also for Okra. Early varieties of Peas may still be planted; set out Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers in the open ground and sow seed for later crop. Plant Sweet Corn.

Beans are hard to keep in this climate, and therefore hardly any are planted at this time of the year for shelling purposes.

IN THE FIELD.

At the end of the month sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Dhoro, white and yellow, and Milo Maize for stock food, also Teosinte. Sow Lespedeza at the beginning of this month.

Potatoes may still be planted, but all depends upon the season. Some years they do as well as those planted during the previous month. In fact we have seen the finest crop raised from Potatoes which had been planted on the 15th of this month. Sweet Potatoes can still be planted.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Fruit trees may be planted the early part

of this month, or even later if the season is somewhat retarded.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulacca, Browallia and Sunflower. Plant Gladiolus, Tube roses and Dahlia bulbs. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

APRIL.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

In this month sow Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons and Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radishes, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Roquette, Cress, Parsley, Chervil and Celery for cutting.

Sow Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers.

It is rather late to sow Cabbage seed now, but if sown, the early varieties may be successfully used. Kohlrabi can still be sown, but it is best to sow thinly and drills a foot apart, and thin out to four inches in the rows instead of transplanting. Towards the end of this month a sowing of the late Italian Cauliflower can be made, as it takes from eight to nine months to mature, and, therefore, should be sown early.

It is always best to make several sowings, so that in case one should fail, the other may be used.

The Italian Cauliflower is hardier than the French and German varieties. A good plan is to sow the seed in boxes elevated two or three feet above the ground, as it will keep the Cabbage-fly off. The plants should be over-looked daily, and all green Cabbage-worms and other vermin removed.

IN THE FIELD.

Plant Sweet Potato slips for early crop, dig

Irish Potatoes planted early, and after well preparing the ground, plant Corn, Beans, Squash, etc., in it.

Sow Cashaw and field pumpkins.

German Millet should be sown this month. The ground ought to be well plowed and harrowed. Three pecks of seed is the quantity to be sown per acre. After sowing, roll the ground well and the seed will require no other covering. If no roller is handy, some brush tied together ought to be passed over the ground sown, and this will effectively cover the seed. For hay it should be cut when in flower.

Every planter should give this forage plant a trial.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Little is to be done during this month, except perhaps, if the weather is favorable, budding Orange trees on Trifoliata stools; keep young trees clean of weeds, and during a dry spell water those which were lately transplanted.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Portulacca, Gomphrena, Torenias and Amaranthus, Browallia, Celosia, Vinca Rosea. Plant Coleus and other foliage plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums. Sunflower, Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs.

MAY.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month very few vegetables can be sown. Hardly any of the winter varieties if sown now will do well. The ground should be occupied by growing crops.

Where Potatoes and Onions were taken up, Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins may be planted.

No cabbage excepting the Creole can be sown this month, as this is supposed to stand the heat better than other varieties, but it does not form a solid head and runs into seed as early as the end of November.

Yellow and White Summer Radishes and Endive may be sown.

During the hot weather Lettuce requires a good deal of water, as it will, if neglected,

soon become hard and tasteless. In fact, it is combined with a good deal of labor to raise good Lettuce during the summer months. Perpignan is the best for summer use. Okra can still be sown.

Large White Solid Celery may be sown now, but must be well shaded, and if the weather is dry, should be regularly watered.

Late Italian Cauliflower may be sown.

Lima or Pole Beans can be planted; the Southern Prolific is the best variety for late planting.

IN THE FIELD.

Cow Peas can be planted now between the corn; or the Crowders in rows, the latter is the best to be used green. If Cow Peas are sown for fertilizing purposes, one bushel per

acre should be used and plowed under when the ground is well covered with vines, or sometimes they are left until fall, when they commence to decay, and then plowed down. It is best, however, to plow them down when they have the most foliage, that is whilst they are blooming, as they then contain the most fertilizing properties. We consider Cow Peas the cheapest and most beneficial fertilizer for worn out land.

Sweet Potato slips can still be set out, taking advantage of an occasional rain; but if it does not rain they must be watered. As the tops of Shallots get dry, which indicates

their being ripe, they are fit to be taken up.

Pull them up and expose to the sun for a few days, and then store away in a dry, airy place, taking care not to lay them too thick, as they are liable to heat.

Sorghum can still be planted and as it resists considerable drought, will do fairly well.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Besides Budding, nothing can be done.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Follow instructions given for last month.

JUNE.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The sowing during this month is similar to the preceding; that is, not a great deal can be sown. The growing crops will require attention as weeds grow fast now.

Corn may be planted for the last supply of roasting ears; also a few Water and Musk Melons. Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins planted during this month, generally do well; but if the weather is hot and dry, they require an abundance of water.

Southern Prolific Pole Beans are the best to plant this month, as they stand more heat than any other variety. Continue to set out Sweet Potato slips.

Sow Yellow and White Summer Radishes; Endive for salad, also Royal and Perpignan Lettuce.

To sow Lettuce during the summer months requires a great deal of attention; in fact, it requires more care than most people are willing to bestow.

Before sowing, soak the seeds for half an hour in water, take them out, put in a piece of cloth and place in a cool spot under the cistern, or if convenient in an ice box. Keep the cloth moist, and in two or three days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering.

If the seeds are sown without being sprouted, ants will be likely to carry them away before they can germinate, and the seedsman be blamed for selling seeds that did not grow. This sprouting has to be done from May to

September, or, if the weather is warm and dry in the latter month, up to the middle of October.

Should the weather be moist and cool in the fall it can be dispensed with.

Some late Cabbage for winter crops may be sown in this month, as the plants are generally easier raised during this than the following months; but we consider this month too early for Cabbage seeds, as the plants become too hard and long-legged before they can be transplanted.

Late Italian Giant Cauliflower may still be sown at the early part of this month; towards the end Early Giant can be sown. Some cultivators transplant them, when large enough; at once from the seed bed into the open ground; others plant them first in flower pots, and transplant into the ground later. However, if transplanted at this time of the year they will have to be shaded for a few days and watered until they have taken a good hold.

Sow Tomatoes for late crop towards the end of this month.

IN THE FIELD.

Cow Peas for fertilizing purposes can still be sown. Plant Sweet Potato slips for a late crop.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Nothing can be done.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Follow instructions given for April.

JULY.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Towards the end of this month plant Pole and Bush Beans. In the early part sow Tomatoes for the last crop; also, some Corn for roasting ears.

If the weather is favorable, Corn may be planted also for stock food. Cucumbers can be planted for pickling; also Early Italian

Giant Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Yellow and White Summer Radishes.

In new ground some Turnips and Ruta Bagas can be sown, but it is better to wait until next month, as they are apt to become hard and stringy.

After the 15th of this month, Cabbage, such as Frotcher's Superior Large Late Flat

Dutch, Improved Drumhead, Crescent City Flat Dutch, Stein's Early Flat Dutch, St. Denis or Chou Bonneauil and Brunswick may be commenced with. The above are the leading kinds.

It is very hard in our climate to say which is the best time to sow, as our seasons differ so much.

Some seasons we have early frosts, other seasons not before January, and Cabbage is most easily hurt by frost when heading up. When the plants are small, or half grown, or when they are headed up, they are not so much affected by cold weather. It is therefore necessary to make two or three sowings at different times, so that in case some of the Cabbage is destroyed by frost, the other is coming on. As a general rule plants raised from seed sown in July and August give the best results, they are almost sure to head.

September, in our experience, is the most unfavorable month for sowing Cabbage; as generally plants raised from seed sown in September are ready to head when frost sets in, and therefore, more liable to be hurt. Still there are some exceptions. Some years ago the seed sown in September turned out best, because we had no frost until very late in the season.

Brunswick is the earliest of the large growing varieties and should be sown in July and August, so that it may be headed up when

cold weather sets in. It is more tender than the Flat Dutch and Drumhead. The same may be said in regard to the St. Denis and Improved Early Summer.

All Cabbages require a strong, good soil, but the Brunswick and Flat Dutch in particular.

The ground should be well fertilized with either stable manure, cotton seed meal or superphosphate; but we consider Cow Peas planted on the Cabbage land and plowed under the best and cheapest fertilizer.

The standard varieties, Superior Flat Dutch and Improved Drumhead, should be sown at the end of this month and during the next.

A large quantity of seed must be sown at this time of the year, as it is sometimes very difficult to get a proper stand, and it is always better to have some plants left over than to be short.

It is a very difficult matter to protect the young Cabbage plants from the ravages of the insects, which are, especially, after a mild winter, very plentiful.

Strong Tobacco water or Tobacco dust has been found very beneficial; also Tobacco stems cut fine and scattered over the ground, will keep them off to some extent. Still sometimes even these remedies will fail.

In the Field, Orchard and Flower Garden nothing can be done this month.

AUGUST.

During this month gardeners in the South are very busy with sowing and planting. Bush Beans, Extra Early and Washington Peas can be planted; also continue to sow Late Cabbages, Drumhead Savoy, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Kale. Sow Early Italian Cauliflower at the early part of this month. This is the proper time to sow the Half Early Paris and other varieties.

Sow Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive and Sorrel; but if the weather should be very dry, these seeds have to be frequently watered. It is best to cover Parsley seed with moss or brush until it begins to come up.

Yellow Turnip and White Strasburg Radish may be sown during this month, and towards the end commence to sow the red varieties, such as Scarlet Turnip, Half Long French and Long Scarlet, also Black Spanish.

Sow Swiss Chard, Mustard and Cress, all varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga, and also Vienna Kohlrabi.

If not too hot and dry, Beets of all kinds may be put in the ground; but it is better to wait until the following month.

Carrots may be sown in the later part, if the weather is favorable; but if hot and dry,

it is useless to do much, as seeds cannot come up well without being watered.

White Solid, Dwarf Large Ribbed and Perfection Hartwell Celery should be sown now.

Set out Shallots. Red and White Kidney Beans for shelling should be planted at the early part of this month.

Set out Tomato plants for late crop, if not done so last month.

If Celery plants are set out during this month they require to be shaded.

IN THE FIELD.

Early Rose and other varieties of Potatoes saved from the spring crop, should be planted early this month for a winter crop; the smallest Potatoes are selected for that purpose and are planted whole.

IN THE ORCHARD.

If the weather is favorable Orange trees may be transplanted during this month, and will generally do better than those transplanted in February.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November 1.

Use Raffia for Budding, Tying, Etc., Cheaper than twine and lasts longer.

SEPTEMBER.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Mostly all seeds recommended for last month can be sown this month, but some more should be added to them.

In the early part plant Bush Beans, as they will bear before frost sets in. Also plant early varieties of Peas, such as Extra Early, Early Alaska, Washington. All kinds of Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Salsify, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Sorrel, Cress, Lettuce, Endive Leeks, Turnips, Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Early Cauliflower, Kale, Celery, Corn Salad and Mustard can be sown during this month.

Begin sowing Creole Onion seed after the 15th of this month. As this is one of the most important crops, it should not be neglected. Our planters and truck farmers in the neighborhood of the city make their first sowing by the 15th of this month. If the weather is hot and dry, it is necessary to cover the seed-beds with moss, after the seed has been sown; it will keep it moist and insure its coming up. As soon as the young plants make their appearance, the moss must be taken off. For main crop the end of this month is the proper time.

Transplant Celery plants in ditches made for that purpose, and if the weather is favor-

able, set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

If the weather is not too hot and dry, Spinach may be sown, but has to be well watered, otherwise it is impossible to get a stand.

Some Cabbage seed may be sown, but Cabbage sown this month will generally not do as well as seed sown during the previous month.

Set out Shallots, divide and transplant Sorrel, sow Turnip-rooted Celery.

IN THE FIELD.

Continue to plant Potatoes for an early winter crop. Use only small ones left over from a late spring crop, but do not cut them as they are apt to rot. Plow under the Cow Peas and prepare land to set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Continue to bud if the weather is not too dry and the stools remain in sap.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

During the month Flower seeds, such as Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Phlox, Chinese, Japan, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Asters, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month. Sow on your lawn English Rye Grass for winter lawn.

OCTOBER.

This is the month when Artichokes should be dressed, the suckers or sprouts taken off and transplanted.

Onion seed can be sown up to the 10th of this month, but it is better to get it in the ground as soon as possible, so that the plants get large enough before cold weather comes on.

Towards the end of this month, Black Eyed Marrowfat Peas and English Windsor Beans can be planted.

Sow Cabbage, Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Kale, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Salsify, Leeks, Corn Salad, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Radishes, Endive and Parsnips.

Shallots set out previously may be divided and set out again.

Salsify, which does very well here, must in order to obtain the best results be sown now; it is generally sown too late. It requires a fine mellow ground, which has been deeply spaded, as the size and smoothness of the roots depend upon the preparation of the soil.

Do not manure the beds fresh, but use such lands for Salsify as have been well manured in the spring. At the end of this month some of the Celery which has been planted early may be earthed up. Water it frequently with soap water.

IN THE FIELD.

Rye, Barley and Texas Red Rust Proof Oats should be planted for stock food; also Orchard Grass, Red and White Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne and Crimson Clover. Sow Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Timothy and Rescue Grass.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Spray your fruit trees in order to destroy scale and other insects, and prepare land to set out more trees. If the weather is good and the trees are in sap, bud Orange trees on to sour stock but not on Trifoliata.

Transplant Strawberry plants; they have to be transplanted every year, as they cannot be left in the same place for several years, as is done North.

Michel's Early, Ocean City, Improved Hoffman, Lady Thompson and Klondyke are the favorite varieties for this market.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to sow Flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, Snapdragon, Sweet William, Stocks and Poppy. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

NOVEMBER.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month continue to sow all varieties of winter vegetables as during the previous month.

Superior Large Late Flat Dutch and Improved Drumhead Cabbage sown in this month will make fine heads in the spring, also other late and second early varieties.

Artichokes should be dressed if not done already last month.

Sow Black Eye Marrowfat and other late varieties of Peas; they are not easily affected by frost as long as they are small, and during this time of the year they will not grow very fast. English Windsor Beans may be still planted; they are hardy enough not to be hurt by frost.

Hot beds should be gotten ready now for Cucumbers, manure for same should be looked after; it ought not to be over one month old.

Throw it together in a heap and when heated fork it over again, so the long and short manure will be well mixed.

The first vegetables generally sown in hot-beds are Cucumbers; it is best to start them in two or three inch pots, and when they have two rough leaves, transplant them into their place; two good plants are sufficient under one sash.

IN THE FIELD.

Continue to sow Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, Rye, Wheat, Barley, all varieties of

Grass seed, Red, White and Crimson Clover and Alfalfa. Set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants and work those set out during the previous month.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Prepare your land to set out fruit trees, transplant those which are dormant, and set out Strawberry plants.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nierembergia and Poppy.

Set out Rose bushes and other hardy plants.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

To force Hyacinths and other bulbous rooted plants in flower pots, use light but rich soil, plant in 5 inch pots, so that the top of the bulbs are covered about half an inch.

Give one good watering and bury the pots 6 inches under the ground, until the bulbs are well rooted, which takes from 4 to 5 weeks. When well rooted take the pots out of the ground and gradually expose to the light, when they will soon put out and bloom well. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

DECEMBER.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month not a great deal is planted, as the ground is generally occupied by growing crops.

Peas for general crop may be planted, some Potatoes could be risked; but on account of cold weather during January and February, it is very uncertain whether they will succeed or not.

Spinach, Roquette, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive and some early Cabbage may be sown.

Sow early varieties of Cauliflower, such as Early Erfurt, Le Normands, Half Early and Extra Early Paris in a frame or a sheltered situation in the open ground to be transplanted in February. Of Early Cabbage, sow Early and Large York, Oxheart and Winingstadt.

Sow Tomatoes for forcing in a cooled-off hot bed, the best kinds for that purpose are the Extra Early Dwarf and Dwarf Champion. The former is really a good acquisition; it is very productive and of good size, and bears the fruit in clusters.

These varieties will only sell for the first crop, as the fruit is not as large as the Livingston varieties, which come in later.

IN THE FIELD.

Sow Alfalfa, Red, White and Crimson Clover, all varieties of Grass seed, Rye, Barley, Wheat and Oats for stock food, which, if the weather is favorable, will do well.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Prepare ground for fruit trees during this month, and towards the end begin to plant some.

Sow Pecans to raise trees from.

Prune, work and fertilize trees which have been planted during the previous season.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as for instance Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Nierembergia, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Flos Adonis, Calceopsis, Heliotrope, Primula and Reseda. Set out Roses and other hardy plants. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

Flowering Annuals to be had in their planting season.

A Few Remarks on Raising Vegetables for Shipping.

Truck farming or the raising of Vegetables for shipping to the Northern and Western markets is a very important and growing industry.

With better facilities for placing our truck on the markets, a greater knowledge acquired by past experience, of the best methods of packing, etc., and the natural advantages of our climate, this business can be made a very profitable one.

Almost every kind of Vegetables are shipped from here, but Beans, Cucumbers, Beets, Tomatoes, Cabbage and Peas form the bulk of shipment. For Beans, the Dwarf Wax, Improved Valentine, "Best of All," and Extra Early Refugee, are principally planted for shipping purposes; the last two carry well and find ready sale. The Wax varieties do well in a dry season, but in a wet one they are very apt to spot, which makes them unfit for shipping. The Wardwell's Kidney Wax and Dwarf Flageolet have the preference amongst the dwarf sorts. The Golden Cluster Wax Pole is the best kind and follows the dwarf varieties in close succession. If they have had a good season to grow, so they arrive in good order at destination, they will sell higher than any other variety. The "Crease Back,"—a green podded Pole Bean introduced here by the late Richard Frotscher, is well adapted for shipping. It is very early and will follow the Dwarf Beans closely in maturing. Thousands of bushels of green pods are shipped from here to Western markets. They are generally stenciled "Mobile Beans," which name is wrongly applied. Very few of the variety are planted at that place.

In the way of Cucumbers, the Improved White Spine and New Orleans Market are the best varieties, as they bear abundantly, keep their color better; and are superior for shipping to any other. We have been supplying the largest growers in this vicinity in that line with seed, the stock of which cannot be surpassed in quality. Of Beets, only the Dark Red Blood Turnip or the Egyptian should be planted for shipping purposes. The Egyptian is a very quick growing variety, and should not be sown quite so early as the Blood Turnip, which ought to be sown in September and October; for the former variety January is time enough. The strain of Beets which we have been selling for years is raised for us in Connecticut; it is dark red, very early and cannot be surpassed for shipping purposes. Several new varieties have come into cultivation, some lighter in color, like the Lentz and Dewings; they are a trifle earlier, but do not come up to the strain of Extra Early Dark Blood Turnip we are selling. The Eclipse is another good variety but is smaller. Also introduced by the late Richard Frotscher.

For Tomatoes, Extra Early Dwarf comes in bearing first, but should be planted only for the first crop, as when large varieties come in the market the former do not sell as well. Great improvements have been made of late years in Tomatoes; the varieties raised and introduced by Livingston's Sons are perfect, and hardly any improvement can be made on such varieties as the Paragon, Favorite, Acme and Beauty.

Lettuce is shipped quite extensively; the New Orleans Improved Passion is used principally, and cannot be excelled for that purpose by any other variety.

The Onion crop is one of the surest and most profitable. From Creole seed, failure to make a crop is almost unknown.

Early Potatoes pay well.

Cabbage is by far the most important and profitable crop we have. It is the mainstay of the truck farmer.

The Musk Melon is also usually a good paying crop. In favorable seasons, when the quality is good, the demand is large and prices high.

Egg Plants have been, of late years, shipped in large quantities.

Carrots and Turnips ship well, and paying prices generally to be had.

Radishes have also proved to be a profitable shipping crop.

Gardeners and others who contemplate raising vegetables for shipping are invited to give us a call. From the fact that all staple articles are raised by contract, in such sections best suited to mature the varieties we need for our climate, and the interest we take in the seed business, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the same, enables us to assist in making selections of seed for the purpose. The interest of our customers and ours are identical. Our stock is the best selected and the largest in the South.

We will fill all orders for fruit trees; a list of the choice leading varieties will be found in this Catalogue.

We desire to call special attention to Letters on Pecan culture to be found herein. An interesting treatise on pecan growing by Mr. Wm. Nelson and price list of budded trees will be sent to all applicants.

We have a choice lot of Orange trees on Trifoliata and Sour Stock all sizes and prices; a list of varieties will be found in this Catalogue.

We will also fill all orders for plants, trees and shrubs, roses, greenhouse plants, etc. Low prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

We aim to supply our patrons with everything needed for the garden. Seeds, trees, plants, horticultural tools and implements. Money can be saved by having your orders all filled at one house, time gained, and the trouble of sending orders to several different houses avoided.

The Vegetable Garden.

The size depends upon the purposes for which it is intended; whether the family is large or small, and the time which can be devoted to its cultivation. The most suitable soil for a garden is a light loam. When the soil is too heavy, it ought to be made light by applying stable manure and working up the ground thoroughly. Trenching as done in Europe, or North, is not advisable, at least where there is any cocoa, as by trenching the roots of this pest will get so deeply incorporated with the soil that trouble will be met with afterwards to get rid of it. Exposure towards the east is desirable. If there are one or more large trees in the garden, or on the immediate outside, their shade can be used in which to sow Celery, Cabbage and other seeds during the hot summer months, which will be an advantage. The seed beds for this purpose should be so arranged as to receive only the morning and evening sun. It is of the greatest importance that the ground should be well drained, otherwise it will be impossible to raise good vegetables. The most reliable manure for general purposes is well decomposed stable or barn yard manure. Cow manure will suit best for light, sandy soil, and horse manure for heavy, stiff clay lands. For special purposes, Peruvian Guano, Commercial Fertilizer, Raw Bone, Cotton Seed Meal and other commercial manures may be employed with advantage. Of late years most gardeners who work their land with a plow, use Cow Peas as a fertilizer with excellent results. They are sown broad-cast at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, and

when large enough they are turned under. When the land is very sandy, Cotton Seed Meal has the most lasting effect. For quick growing crops, such as Melons, Cucumbers, etc., the Commercial Fertilizer and Guano applied in the hills are very good. Soap Suds are good for Celery; it is astonishing to perceive the difference in the size of these stalks which are watered every few days with the suds, and others on the same ground which are not. Wood ashes are best for Peas, either used as top dressing when the Peas just come out of the ground, or else sprinkled in the rows when planted. The New Orleans market gardeners raise as fine vegetables as can be produced anywhere; in fact, some varieties cannot be excelled, and very few gardeners use anything but stable manure, which can be had for the hauling.

Rotation of crops is another important item. Beets, Carrots and other roots should not be grown in succession on the same ground, but should be changed to those which grow above ground, such as Lettuce, Beans, Peas, etc. Good seed, good ground and good cultivation are essential in order to raise good vegetables. When plants are up, the ground should be stirred frequently; weeds ought not to be suffered to go into seed, but should be destroyed as soon as they appear. Hoeing and working the young crops during dry weather is very beneficial, because the weeds are then easily killed, and hoeing the ground will make it retain moisture better than if it were left alone.

Sowing Seeds.

Some seeds are sown at once where they are to remain and mature. Others are sown in seed beds and transplanted afterwards. Seeds should be covered according to their sizes, a covering of earth twice the size of the seed is about the maximum. Some seeds, such as Beans, Corn and Peas, can be covered from one to two inches, and they will come up well. Here is a difference again: Wrinkled Peas and Sugar Corn have to be covered lighter and more carefully than Marrowfat Peas or the common varieties of Corn. It depends upon the nature of the soil, season of the year, etc. For instance, in heavy wet soils, seeds have to be covered lighter than in sandy light ground. Seeds which are sown during summer in the open ground, such as Beets and Carrots, should be soaked over night in water and rolled in ashes or land plaster before sowing; they will come up quicker. When they are sown in a seed bed, the ground should be light enough not to bake after a rain. Some varieties of seeds

require shade when sown during summer, such as Cauliflower, Celery and Lettuce. Care should be taken to have the shade at least three feet from the ground, and shade only after the sun has been on the bed for two or three hours; and remove again early in the afternoon so the plants may become sturdy. If too much shaded they will be drawn up, long-legged, and not fit to be set out in the open ground. The most successful Cabbage planters in this neighborhood sow their seeds in the open ground, towards the end of July and during August, and give them no shade, but water and keep the ground moist from the day of sowing until the plants are transplanted. Seeds should be sown thinly in the seed bed. If plants come up too thickly they are apt to damp off.

Lettuce seed should be sprouted during the hot months before sowing, according to directions given for June.

To sow Turnips on a large scale during the late summer and early fall months, the ground

should be prepared in advance and the seed sown just before or during the rain. Small pieces of ground, of course, can be sown at any time and watered afterwards. For covering all kinds of seeds a fork is preferable to a rake; with either implement care must be taken not to cover the seeds too deep. Beans, Peas and corn are covered with the hoe. Some fine seeds, such as Thyme and Tobacco, are covered enough when pressed with the back of the spade to the ground. The seedsman is often blamed for selling seeds which have not come up when the same are perfectly good, but, perhaps, through ignorance, the

party by whom they were sown placed them too deep or too shallow in the ground, or the ground may have been just moist enough to swell the seeds and they failed to come up. At other times washing rains after sowing beat the ground and form a crust that the seeds are not able to penetrate, or if there is too much manure it will burn the seeds and destroy their vitality.

When seeds, such as Beans, Cucumbers, Melons, and Squash, are planted before it is warm enough, they are very apt to rot if it rains.

Germinating Seeds.

Complaints are often made to seedsmen by inexperienced Truck farmers and Planters, that certain varieties of garden and field seeds are slow in coming up or fail entirely. The fault, as a general rule is mostly the gardeners, but the seedsman invariably gets the blame, mostly unjust and groundless, but he is blamed and often abused nevertheless. For the guidance of those who are inexperienced we deem it necessary to lay down the following rules:

1. Never sow out of time. Many of our Truck farmers are in the habit of sowing too soon and in consequence are often compelled to sow double the quantity to get a good stand. As to the proper time for sowing read our directions for planting.

2. Do not cover seed too deep, it will be impossible for the finer varieties to push through, especially if the soil is heavy and claylike. The rule, is never to cover seeds more than twice their thickness, except the finer ones which require no covering at all. They should be slightly pressed in the ground to prevent their being washed away.

Beans, Peas and Corn should be covered

$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch according to the nature of the soil.

3. Keep your seed beds moist, but not too wet. Water in evening and during extremely dry weather twice a day or oftener if required. Tender seeds, such as Celery, Onions, Leek and Cauliflower may be shaded during the hottest part of the day, they have to be uncovered in the evening while the sun is still on the bed, well watered and left uncovered during the night. During cloudy weather no covering is needed, nor should they be covered when they are up, otherwise the young plants become too tender and damp off.

4. Previous to planting have your seed beds well prepared; have the soil well pulverized and mellow, but not too fine; otherwise a crust will form, owing to constant watering, on the surface, which prevents the tender germ from pushing through.

5. Never use fresh manure in the seed bed, if any is needed use well rotted Horse, or in light sandy soil Cow manure and incorporate it well with the soil before sowing the seed.

Approximate Time for Certain Varieties of Seed to Germinate.

The time for seed to germinate depends entirely upon the weather and the treatment of the seed bed; we will try though to give as much as we know by experience, the approximate time for germinating.

Artichokes from 14 to 21 days.

Asparagus from 20 to 30 days.

Beans from 5 to 10 days.

Broccoli, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower from 5 to 12 days.

Carrots from 14 to 21 days, and often longer during dry weather.

Celery from 14 to 20 days.

Chervil from 18 to 25 days.

Collards from 5 to 12 days.

Corn Salad 14 days.

Corn from 8 to 14 days.

Cress, curled from 3 to 5 days.

Cress, broadleaved from 5 to 12 days.

Cress, water from 12 to 14 days.

Cucumbers from 5 to 10 days.

Eggplants from 8 to 20 days.

Endive from 3 to 7 days.

Kohlrabi from 5 to 12 days.

Lettuce from 3 to 5 days.

Melons, Cantelopes from 5 to 10 days.

Melons, water from 8 to 15 days.

Mustard from 3 to 7 days.

Okra from 8 to 15 days.

Onions from 7 to 14 days.

Parsley from 20 to 30 days.

Parsnip from 8 to 14 days.

Peas from 5 to 10 days.

Pepper from 8 to 20 days.

Approximate Time for Certain Varieties of Seed to Germinate. CONTINUED.

Pumpkin from 5 to 10 days.
Radish from 3 to 5 days.
Roquette from 5 to 10 days.
Salsify from 8 to 14 days.
Sorrel from 8 to 14 days.
Spinach from 8 to 14 days.
Squash from 5 to 10 days.
Tomatoes from 5 to 15 days.
Turnip from 2 to 5 days.

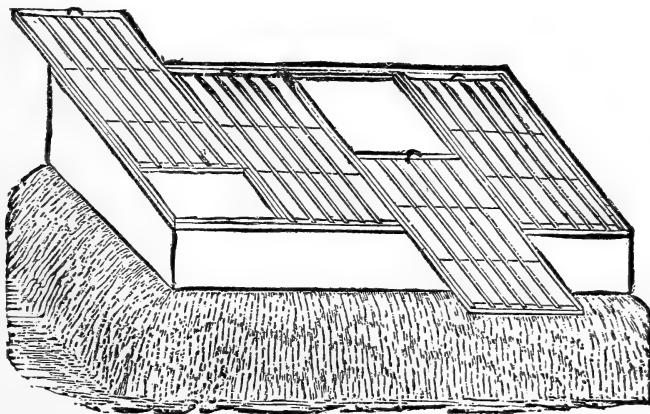
Field and Grass Seeds.

Clover Seed from 25 to 35 days.
Clover Seed, Japan from 30 to 40 days.
Clover Seed, Burr 60 to 90 days.
Kentucky Blue Grass from 14 to 21 days.
Red Top Grass from 14 to 21 days.
English Rye Grass from 8 to 15 days.
Rescue Grass from 20 to 30 days.
Johnson Grass from 30 to 40 days.
Tall Meadow Oat Grass from 14 to 21 days.
Meadow Fescue Grass from 8 to 15 days.
Orchard Grass from 8 to 15 days.
Timothy Grass from 15 to 25 days.
Rye Seed from 12 to 20 days.
Barley Seed from 12 to 20 days.
Wheat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
Oat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
Sorghum from 10 to 15 days.

Kaffir Corn from 10 to 15 days.
Broom Corn from 10 to 15 days.
Dhouro Corn from 10 to 15 days.
Millet Seed from 8 to 15 days.
Sunflower Seed from 5 to 10 days.
Buckwheat fr m 10 to 20 days.
Vetch from 15 to 20 days.
Teosinte from 30 to 40 days.
Bermuda Grass from 60 to 90 days.

Sweet and Medicinal Herbs.

Anise from 12 to 15 days
Balm from 8 to 12 days.
Bene from 12 to 15 days.
Basil from 8 to 12 days.
Borage from 8 to 12 days.
Caraway from 10 to 15 days.
Dill from 12 to 15 days.
Fennel from 12 to 15 days.
Lavender from 8 to 12 days.
Marjoram from 8 to 12 days.
Rosemary from 8 to 12 days.
Rue from 5 to 10 days.
Sage from 12 to 15 days.
Savory from 5 to 10 days.
Thyme from 12 to 15 days.
Wormwood from 8 to 12 days.



The Hot Bed.

Owing to the open winters in the South, hot beds are not so much used as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables done here, except as regards Cucumbers and Lettuce; and if we do not have any hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing.

Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame, the sashes can be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame from five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet. The manure ought not to be more than a month old; it should be thrown

together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and to retain the heat of the manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm; when thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again; place thereon the frame and sash and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which may have come up, then sow

the seeds. In lower Louisiana the ground is too wet to dig out eighteen inches deep, throw in the manure and trample down as recommended in the North; by a few hard rains, such as we frequently have in winter, the manure would become so soaked beneath the ground that the heat would be gone. Another advantage when the frame is put above the ground, is that it will go down with the manure gradually, and there remains always the same space between the glass and the ground. If the ground is dug out and the manure put into the frame, the ground will sink so low after a short time that the sun will have little effect upon it, and plants will become spindly.

Seeds Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow a Given Amount of Ground.

	Quantity Per Acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	1/4 lbs
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	5 lbs
Barley.....	2 1/2 bu
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill.....	1 1/2 bu
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 200 hills..	1/2 bu
Beets, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 lbs
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	6 lbs
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz
Broom Corn.....	10 lbs
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz
Buckwheat.....	1/2 bu
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz
Carrots, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill....	2 1/2 lbs
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz
Celery, 1 oz. to 10 000 plants.....	4 oz
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	6 lbs
Clover, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil.....	8 lbs
Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	30 lbs
Clover, Medium.....	10 lbs
Collards, 1 oz. to 2500 plants.....	6 oz
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills....	8 qts
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills.....	1 1/2 lbs
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	3 oz
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	3 lbs
Flax, broadcast.....	1/2 bu
Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	2 1/2 lbs
Grass, Blue Kentucky.....	2 bu
Grass, English or Perennial Rye..	3 bu

	Quantity Per Acre.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet.....	1/2 bu
Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	3 bu
Grass, Orchard, Red Top, Tall Meadow Oat and Meadow Fes- cue.....	2 bu
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.....	2 bu
Hemp.....	1/2 bu
Kale, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	4 oz
Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill 1 1/2	lbs
Leek, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	4 lbs
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill....	3 lbs
Melons, Musk, 1 oz to 100 hills.....	1 1/2 lbs
Melons, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	1 1/2 lbs
Nasturtium, 1 oz to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs
Oats.....	2 1/2 bu
Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs
Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	4 lbs
Onion Seed for transplanting.....	1 1/2 lbs
Onion Seed for sets.....	30 lbs
Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bu
Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill....	5 lbs
Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill....	8 lbs
Peas, garden, 1 quart to 160 feet of drill.....	1 1/2 bu
Peas, field.....	2 1/2 bu
Pepper, 4 oz. to 1500 plants.....	4 oz
Potatoes.....	10 bu
Pumpkins, 1 quart to 300 hills.....	4 qts
Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill....	8 lbs
Rye.....	1 1/2 bu

Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow a Given Amount of Ground.—Continued

	Quantity Per Acre.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.....	8 lbs
Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	10 lbs
Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill.....	2 lbs
Squash, summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills.....	2 lbs
Squash, winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills.....	3 lbs
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	3 oz
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants.....	2 oz

	Quantity Per Acre.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 260 feet of drill.....	1½ lbs
Vetches.....	2 bu
Wheat.....	1 to 2 bu

*The foregoing calculations are made for sowing in spring; during the summer it requires double the quantity to give the same amount of plants.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

Distance Apart.	No. Plants.
½ foot.....	174,240
1 foot.....	43,560
1½ feet.....	19,360
2 feet.....	10,890
2½ feet.....	6,969
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260
3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840
4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,888
4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,444
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,629
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722
5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742

Distance Apart.	No. Plants.
6 feet.....	1,210
7 feet.....	889
8 feet.....	680
9 feet.....	573
10 feet.....	435
11 feet.....	360
12 feet.....	302
15 feet.....	193
18 feet.....	134
20 feet.....	108
25 feet.....	69
30 feet.....	49

Standard Weight of Seed.

	Per Bushel.
Alfalfa Clover.....	60 lbs
Alsike Clover.....	60 "
Barley.....	48 "
Beans.....	60 "
Broom Corn.....	46 "
Buckwheat.....	48 "
Canary Seed.....	60 "
Castor Beans.....	46 "
Clover Seed, Red.....	60 "
Clover Seed, White.....	60 "
Clover Seed, Crimson.....	60 "
Clover Seed, Japan.....	25 "
Clover Seed, Burr, measured.....	7 "
Corn, shelled, Adams.....	50 "
Corn, shelled, Sugar, measured about.....	42 "
Corn, shelled, Field.....	56 "
Corn on ear.....	70 "
Flax Seed.....	56 "
Grass Seed, English Rye.....	20 "
Grass Seed, Italian Rye.....	20 "
Grass Seed, Meadow Fescue.....	15 "
Grass Seed, Orchard.....	14 "
Grass Seed, Kentucky Blue.....	14 "
Grass Seed, Timothy.....	45 "
Grass Seed, Hungarian.....	48 "

	Per Bushel.
Grass Seed, Johnson.....	25 "
Grass Seed, Meadow Oat.....	14 "
Grass Seed, Rescue.....	14 "
Hemp Seed.....	44 "
Irish Potatoes, Heaped measure.....	60 "
Millet, German and Italian.....	50 "
Mustard.....	58 "
Oats.....	32 "
Osage Orange.....	33 "
Onions.....	54 "
Onion Sets.....	32 "
Peas, Cow.....	60 "
Peas, English, smooth seed.....	60 "
Peas, English, wrinkled.....	56 "
Rape Seed.....	50 "
Rye, Texas Seed.....	56 "
Radish Seed.....	50 "
Sweet Potatoes.....	56 "
Sorghum.....	50 "
Sunflower, Russian.....	24 "
Teosinte.....	50 "
Turnip.....	58 "
Wheat.....	60 "
Vetch.....	60 "

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE SEED.

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT (Fr.), ARTISCHOKE (Ger.), ALCACHOFA (Sp.), ARTICIOCCA (Ital.)

Large Green Globe. This is a very popular vegetable in the South, and much esteemed by the native as well as the foreign population from the South of Europe. It is extensively cultivated for the New Orleans market. It is the best propagated from suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months; plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should be manured and spaded or plowed between them; at the same time the suckers should be taken off. If planted by seed, sow in drills during winter or early spring, three inches apart and one foot from row to row, cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above. The seeds we offer are imported by us from Italy and France, and of superior quality. We can also furnish sprouts or plants in the fall of the year at 25c. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.50 per 1000.



Green Globe Artichoke.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE (Fr.), SPARGEL (Ger.), ESPARAGOS (Sp.), SPARAGIO (Ital.)

Conover's Colossal.

Columbia White Mammoth.

Palmetto.



Columbia White Mammoth.

CULTURE—The Asparagus is not extensively cultivated in the South; not that it is not liked well enough, but from the fact that it does not succeed as well as in more northern latitudes. It seems that they are short-lived, the roots giving out soon or throwing up very small shoots.

The ground should be well manured and prepared before either the roots or seeds are planted. For this climate the sowing of seed is preferable. Roots are generally imported from the North, and we find that the roots raised here, one year old, are as strong as those received from the North three years old. Plant the seed in early spring. Soak over night in water; plant in rows, or rather hills, one foot apart and two feet between, or three if to be cultivated with a plow; put from four to five seeds in each hill; when well up thin out to two plants. The following winter when the stalks are cut off cover with a heavy coat of well-rotted manure and a sprinkling of salt; fishbrine will answer the same purpose. In the spring fork in manure between the rows and keep clean of weeds. The same treatment should be repeated every year. The bed should not be cut before being three years established. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the fall of the year—not until we have had a frost. If cut before, it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots, which will weaken them.

We are Headquarters for Field Peas in their Season.

Conover's Colossal. The most approved and standard variety.

Columbia White Mammoth. A new and entirely distinct variety, which has been tried and found to do well in the South. It is more robust and vigorous growing than either Conover's Colossal or Palmetto, producing stronger sprouts of a creamy white color and more tender than any other variety. It is claimed that as the sprouts are white and tender it is not necessary to be planted as deep as the Colossal, but this is a mis-

take; all varieties must, in order to get tender sprouts, be planted the same depth, that is, the crowns of the plants must be at least from 8 to 10 inches below the surface of the ground.

Palmetto. Another good variety, especially adapted to the South. The sprouts are strong, of vigorous growth, very tender and not bitter. We recommend this variety highly, knowing it to be one of the best for our climate.

BEANS.

(Dwarf, Snap or Bush.)

HARICOT (Fr.), BOHNE (Ger.), HABA (Sp.), FAGINOLI (Ital.)

Pride of Newton.

Early Mohawk Six Weeks.

Early Yellow Six Weeks.

White Kidney.

Red Kidney.

Best of All.

Improved Early Red Valentine.

Extra Early Dwarf Refugee.

Improved Prolific Dwarf German Wax.

Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Dwarf Golden Wax.

Giant Stringless Dwarf Green Pod.

Black Valentine.

Bountiful.

French Market.

White Wax.

Detroit or Rust Proof Wax.

Dwarf Butter Wax (Bismark.)

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax.

Dwarf Flageolet or Perfection Wax.

Henderson's Bush Lima.

Burpee's Bush Lima.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax.

Davis Wax.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax.

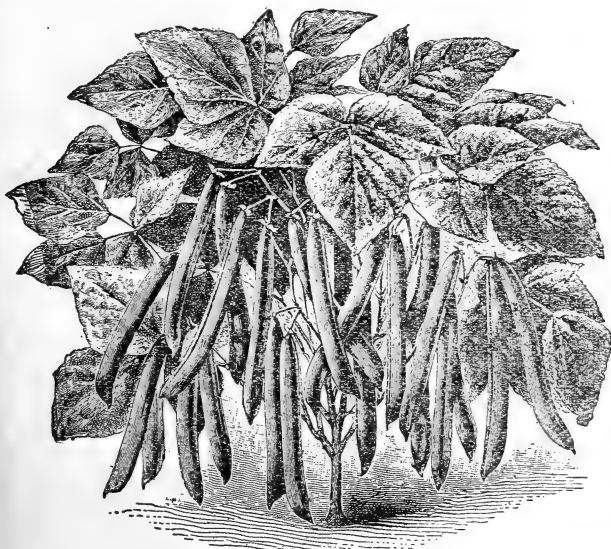
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

Steckler's Original Stock Best of All.

Steckler's New Perfectly Straight Round Pod.

Steckler's New Calico Bush Butter.

CULTURE—Place in rows eighteen inches apart; drop a bean every two or three inches. Plant from end of February, and for succession, every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly until killed by the frost. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

Pride of Newton. This is a robust, strong growing bean with long flat pods, which are light green. It is quite early and productive. The bean is similar to the Yellow Six Weeks in color, but much hardier.

Early Mohawk 6 Weeks. A long podded variety, and very hardy. It is used to a large extent for the market for the first planting; very productive.

Early Yellow 6 Weeks. This is the most popular sort among market gardeners. Pods flat and long; a very good bearer, but not so good for shipping as the Mohawk or Valentine.

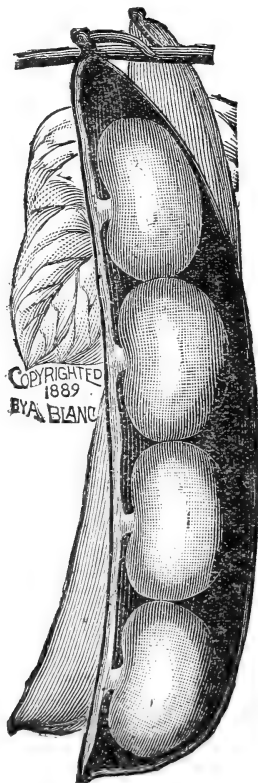
White Kidney. A good strong growing variety, should be planted more extensively.

Red Kidney. A kind largely planted for the New Orleans market. It is a coarse growing variety, and much

used for shelling when the pods turn yellow, so that the beans are well developed, but yet soft.

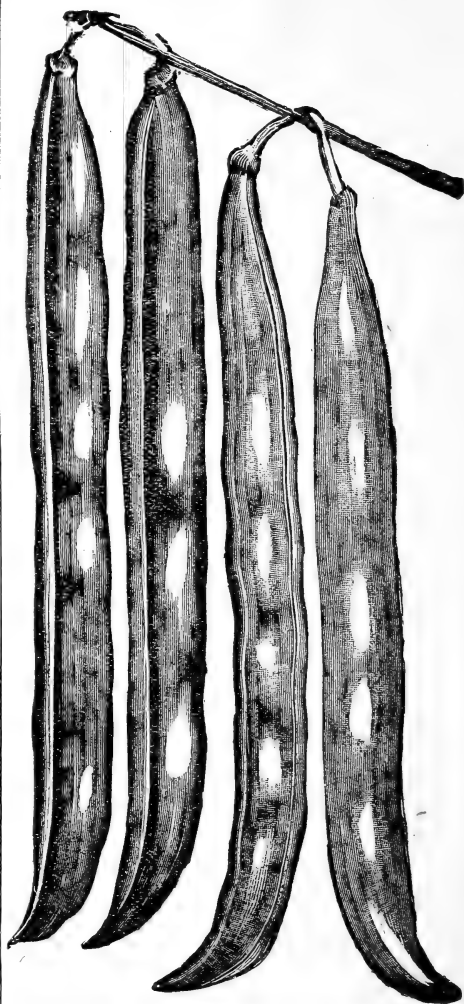
Best of All. A variety from Germany of great merit, introduced by the late Richard Frotscher. It is green podded, long and succulent; very prolific and well flavored. Excellent for shipping and family use. Although not quite so early as the Mohawk, it is of superior quality for shipping, and therefore almost the only kind planted here for that purpose. The cut is a good representation as it grows; it shows only two-thirds of its natural size. Cannot be too highly recommended.

Improved Valentine. This variety has all the good qualities of the old Valentine, only it is ten days earlier, a great consideration when planted for the market; it has taken the place of the old variety of Valentine.



Henderson's Dwarf Lima.

Extra Early Refugee. Is an improvement on the well-known old Refugee. Very early and prolific. Owing to its good qualities it has become a favorite with market



Best of All Beans, $\frac{2}{3}$ natural size.

gardeners for shipping. Pods round and fleshy.

Improved Prolific Dwarf German Wax. This variety is a great improvement on its parent, the Dwarf German Wax. Pods are longer and more productive, with the good qualities of the old kind, which was the first Wax Bean introduced here from Germany.

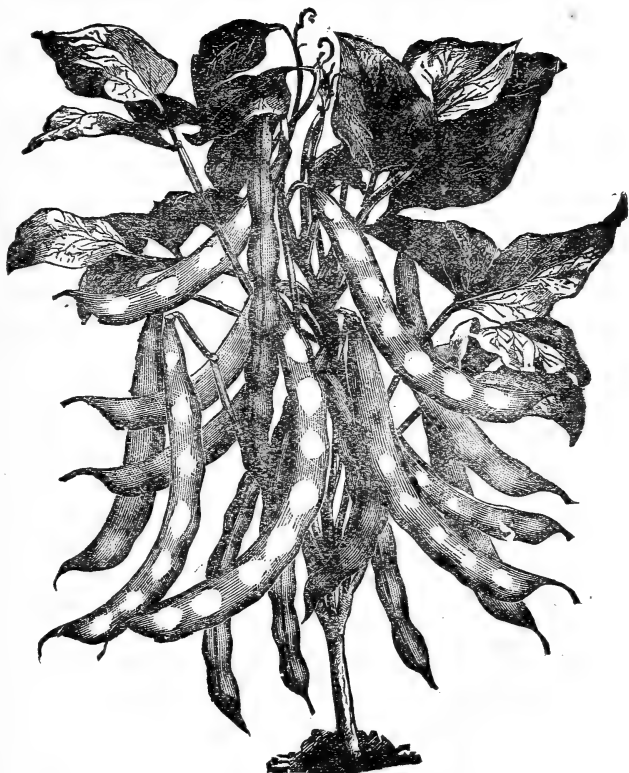
Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Dwarf Golden Wax. An improvement on the Dwarf Golden Wax Bean; the seed is identically the same in color as that kind. The pods are straight, long, and fleshier than Golden Wax, superior in quality and positively "Rust Proof," quite an object with us

here in the South, when we often have rainy weather in the spring, which is injurious to most wax beans. The originator also claims it to be more prolific and hardier than the ordinary Golden Wax Bean. We had this bean thoroughly tried and found it so superior to the ordinary Golden Wax that we have concluded to drop the last named variety from our list.

Detroit or Rust Proof Wax. This splendid wax bean is of recent introduction, and is very productive and hardy; pods straight, flat and somewhat broader than the Dwarf Golden Wax. The beans, when well grown, are of a beautiful golden yellow. The originator claims that when tried side by side with the majority of wax beans, it had never "spotted or rusted," while most of the other varieties were unsaleable. He claims it to be the best bean for shipping.

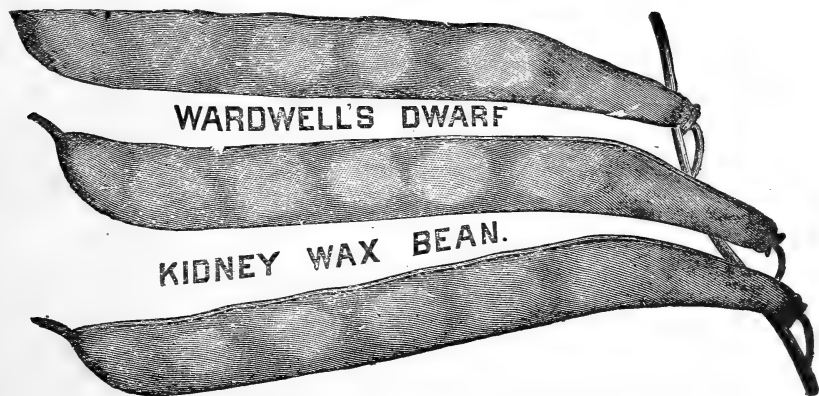
Dwarf Butter Wax. This variety is also sold under the name of "*Bismark*" and "*Rust Proof Wax*." It is very early, an excellent bearer, pods similar in shape to the Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax; they are very brittle and of fine flavor. Not as liable to rust as other kinds. The seed is of a dark purple color when dried.

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax. Undoubtedly the best dwarf wax bean in cultivation; it is quite early; the pods are of similar shape to the Golden Wax, but longer;



Improved Valentine.

color of a beautiful golden yellow. They are very prolific and hardy, surpassing any other Dwarf Wax Bean that we know of. The color of the bean is somewhat like the Golden Wax, but more kidney-shaped and more spotted with dark purple. It has done best here among the Dwarf Wax Beans. Of

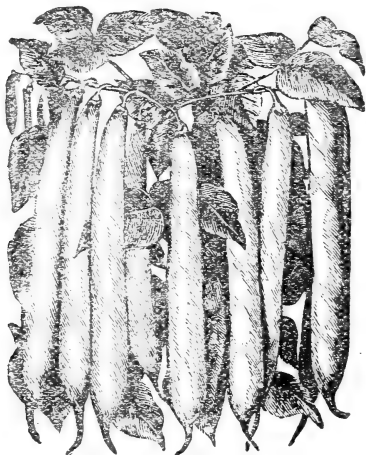


WARDWELL'S DWARF

KIDNEY WAX BEAN.

all the many new kinds we had tried, we found none to excel it.

Dwarf Flageolet Wax. A German variety which figures as *Perfection Wax*, also *Scarlet Flageolet Wax* in some catalogues. It is a robust growing sort with large fine yellow pods. For several years we have tried to introduce it amongst the gardeners who still give the *Wardwell's Kidney* the preference.



Currie's Rust Proof Wax.

Henderson's Bush Lima. This is a dwarf Butter Bean which requires no poles, it grows from 18 to 24 inches high. It is early and productive. It should be called *Dwarf Carolina* or *Seven Bean*, as the pods are the size of that variety. Recommend same for family use, or where it is difficult to secure poles.

Burpee's Bush Lima. The pods are of same size as the Large Pole Lima and of same flavor. It is a stronger grower than the Henderson's Bush Lima.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. This is the long looked for bean, combining hardiness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. It sends out short tendrils on which pods are formed in addition to those near the central stalk of the plant, which accounts for its wonderful productiveness, amounting, under favorable conditions, from 100 to 150 fold. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick-flat when young, and semi-round later; of rich yellow color and fine quality, and entirely stringless even when large enough to shell. If the pods are picked as fast as formed the plant continues to furnish a good supply for an unusually long season. Properly speaking, it

is not a Bush Bean, but a half climber; grows 6 to 8 feet high; should have some brush to run upon. Otherwise the qualities are as described by the introducer.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod is most happily named, as it is quite unique—the first stringless green pod Bush Bean. Without any exception it surpasses all others in crisp, tender flavor. The illustration herewith, taken from nature, shows the handsome, straight green pods; all are absolutely stringless and of the beautiful fleshy appearance shown. The pods are ready to market two weeks earlier than the best stock of Improved Valentines—in fact, even earlier than Early Yellow Six Weeks, which, as all know, is valuable only for its extra earliness, being of inferior quality. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod is of immense value, not only to the market gardener who plants for profit, but also to the amateur who seeks finest quality for the home table.

Davis Wax. Without doubt the best white seeded Dwarf Wax Bean in cultivation. The pods are clear waxy white, long, straight and thick. It is very early, productive and handsome in appearance. The plant is of a sturdy robust habit, which enables it to hold up the pods from coming in contact with the soil. Good for shipping.

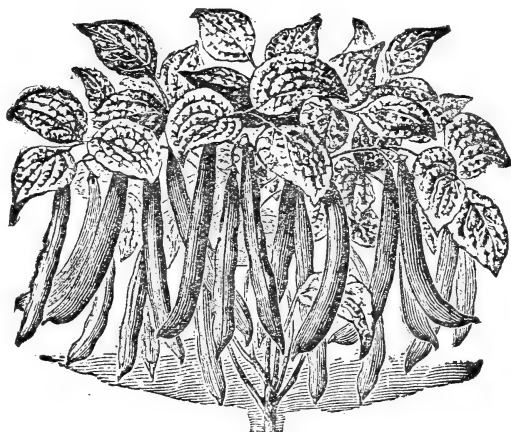


Burpee's Bush Lima.

Steckler's Original Stock Best of All. We have been fortunate enough in securing a limited supply of the Original Stock of this well-known green snap bean from Germany. American soil and culture will not reproduce the same variety that is grown in the Fatherland. In order to make a distinction between

the two varieties, we have decided to adopt the above name, which will be a guarantee that our customers will secure the genuine article.

Steckler's New Calico Bush Butter. Raising this specialty is strongly recommended, as it gives universal satisfaction; it being a very early variety, making strong, vigorous vines, branching out with many shoots or stems and bearing clusters of beans from bottom to top. When in full bearing it is easy for one picking the beans to gather a handful of nice beans at a single grasp. The flavor of this bean is excellent; it is used either as a green bean or dry shelling. When gathered green it is a beautiful waxy white color and at maturity it has a mingled color of white, brown and red, making it a dis-

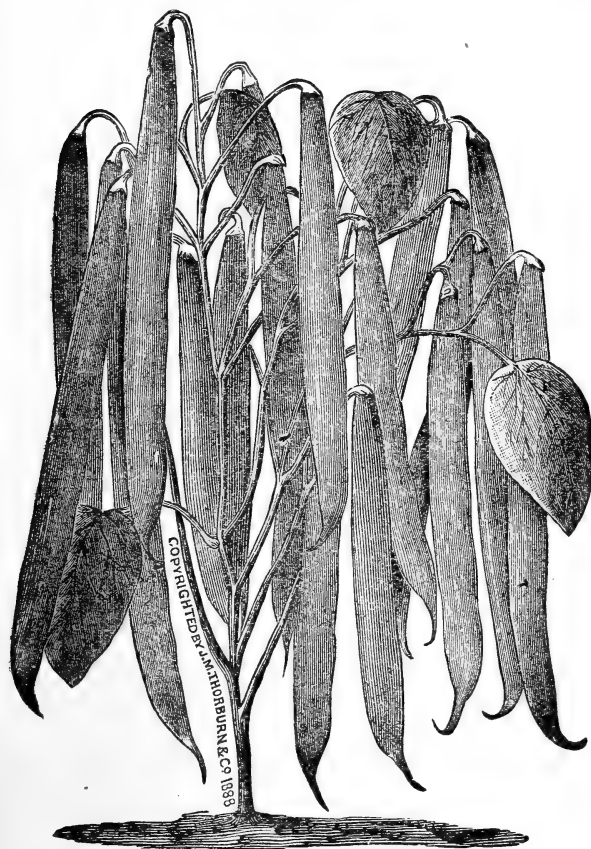


Extra Early Refugee.

tinctive calico variety. It is especially recommended for summer crop, to supply the table in hot weather; it will stand the heat of any climate and bear profusely all summer, as it is very prolific.

French Market Green Pod Bush Bean. Of recent introduction and has proven a very fine addition to our already large selection of Bush Beans. It has become very popular amongst our New Orleans gardeners, very fine for family use. Pods long green, perfectly round and smooth; it is as early as the Refugee, but of a grand quality, a good keeper when picked. We recommend it highly for shipping and profitable planting. This bean will, when better known, be listed with the best of green varieties.

Giant Stringless Green Pod Dwarf. With all the merits of its name-sake it has in addition larger pods and is more productive. Pods of this variety are one-third larger than Valentine, and it is claimed that it is earlier; not so early as the original Stringless Green Pod, but it is desirable to plant with that variety for a succession. It retains all the characteristics and good qualities of its parent, but with a very much



Pride of Newton.

larger and more showy pod. In quality no variety surpasses it; gardeners and truckers should give it a thorough trial.

Steckler's New Perfectly Straight Round Bush. This is a strong, upright grower; holds its fruit exceedingly well; beans perfectly round and straight; extra heavy bearer and is two weeks earlier than the long favorite grown around New Orleans, the "Best of all Beans." It is planted by the most experienced vegetable gardeners of the Crescent City and pronounced the best green Bush Bean yet introduced. Experience has shown it to do well both in the Spring and Fall.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax. This is an early, productive, good bean, having long, flat, yellow pods of fine quality. Foliage healthy and rust proof.

White Wax. A desirable snap bean. Pods are broad, flat, yellow and semi-transparent when boiled, and is of a delicate flavor.

Longfellow Green-Podded. An extra early variety, although comparatively new, has been pretty widely distributed, and we have yet to hear anything but praise about its fine quality and other merits; it is in fact an ideal snap bean, a prolific producer of perfectly round, straight, solid, fleshy pods averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, wonderfully tender and brittle, without a trace of tough interlining, and having no string when broken, excepting when the pods are quite old. The flavor is most delicious, captivating the most critical, while the delicate green color of the pods is retained after cooking, adding to its attraction when served. The plants are of robust, compact habit, unexcelled in bearing



qualities, maturing the crop very regularly. It is extra early, the pods being fit to pick four days in advance of any other variety of approximate size and merit.

The Bountiful Bean. This is one of Henderson's new beans; it is a broad, flat podded variety which is very productive and not likely to rust; it is considered by a great many people to be a very superior bean.

Black Valentine Bean. This variety has all the good qualities of the Red Speckled Valentine and is much earlier, which is a great consideration when planted for the market. It is a bean worthy of being planted in every family garden.

BEANS—Pole or Running.

HARICOTS A RAME (Fr.), STANGEN BOHNEN (Ger.) FRIGOLO VASTAGO (Sp.) FAGINOLI (Ital.)

Large Lima.

Carolina or Sewee.

Southern Willow-leaved Sewee or Butter.

Dutch Case Knife.

Southern Prolific.

Adams' Everbearing Cluster Butter.

White Crease Back.

Cut Short.

Early Golden Cluster Wax.

Lazy Wife's.

Improved Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.

White Sickle.

Perfectly Round, Straight, Imported White Crease Back.

Siebert's Lima.

CULTURE—Lima Beans should not be planted before the ground has become warm in spring. Strong poles ought to be set in the ground from four to six feet apart and the ground drawn around them before the seed is planted. It is always best to plant after a rain and with the eye of the bean down. The other varieties can be planted flat; and not more than three or four feet apart, and hilled after they are up. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches; one inch is enough for the Southern Prolific and Crease Back.

Adams' Everbearing Cluster Butter. One of the best flavored, earliest and most productive climbing Butter Beans, containing numerous clusters of pods borne close to the stems, each stem holding four to eight pods. Pods measure three to four inches

long, with an average of three to four well formed small beans in each. Blooms and bears more abundantly than any small climbing butter bean we have known. Withstands both heat and light frosts. We recommend same highly.

Large Lima. An excellent variety. It is the best shell bean known. Should have rich ground, and plenty of room to grow.

Carolina or Sewee. Similar to the Lima; the only difference is the seeds and pods are smaller. It is generally cultivated, being more productive than the Large Lima.

Southern Willow-leaved Sewee or Butter. This is a variety which is grown by the

Perfectly Round, Straight, Imported White Crease Back Pole. Latest introduced, which from tests made by the most critical market gardeners surrounding New Orleans, have been pronounced to be entirely satisfactory; same type as the old styl Crease Back Pole Beans, except that this bean is perfectly round and straight.



Golden Cluster Wax Pole Bean.

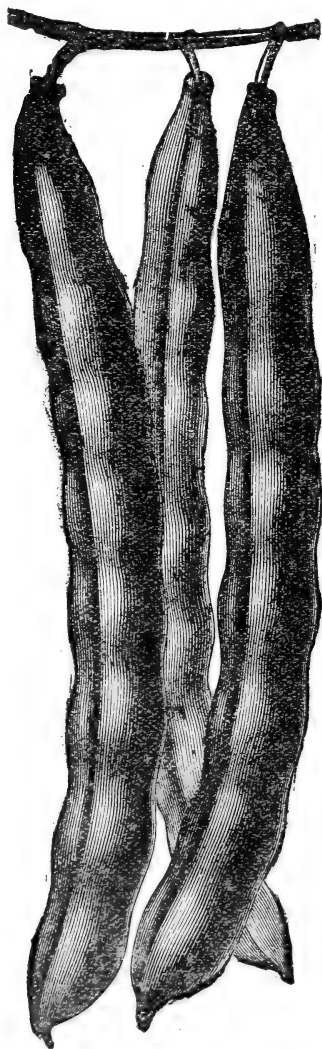
market gardeners about New Orleans; the pods and beans are the same as the Sewee or Carolina Bean; it is quite distinct in the leaves, being narrow like the willow. It stands the heat better than any other Butter Bean and is very productive. Originated here by the late Richard Frottscher.

Dutch Case Knife. A very good pole Bean; it is early; pods broad and long; somewhat turned toward the end.

Improved Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. This is the earliest of all green podded pole beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green in color. A prolific variety, one of the best on our list.

Southern Prolifio. No variety will continue longer to bear than this. It stands the heat of summer better than any other, and is planted to succeed the other kinds. It is a

very strong grower; pods about seven inches long and flat; seeds are dark yellow or rather light brown. The standard variety for the New Orleans market for late spring and summer. If planted in July or August it will continue to bear until frost sets in.

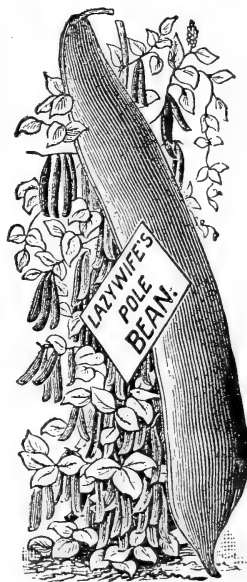


White Crease Back Pole Bean.

White Crease Back. A variety of Pole Beans which have been cultivated in the South for a long time, but had never come into the trade until introduced by the late Richard Frottscher. It is an excellent bean, earlier than the "Southern Prolific." Seeds white; pods round, with a crease in the back.

from which the name. It is a good grower, bears abundantly, and, if shipped, will keep better than most other kinds. It sells better in the spring than any other for shipping purposes, and when in season cannot be surpassed. For early summer the Southern Prolific is preferable, standing the heat better,

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole. This is the earliest Wax Pole Bean in cultivation; pods from 5 to 8 inches long, produced in clusters. The pods are golden yellow; for shipping they are rather too wide. It has not the same fine appearance as the Flageolet. For family use it cannot be too highly recommended on account of its productiveness and delicious flavor.



Cut Short. This is a pole bean, an old variety, sometimes known as the "Cornhill" from the fact that it is quite often planted with corn and allowed to climb up the stalk. The pods are round, short and tender. It is quite a favorite in some sections of the country.

Siebert's Lima. This Lima Bean is similar to the Extra Early Jersey Lima, but it is claimed to be the earliest pole lima bean in cultivation. It is a large podded variety of first class quality.

Lazy Wife's. A pole bean from Pennsylvania. The pods are entirely stringless, 4 to 5 inches long, and have a fine flavor. They retain their rich flavor until nearly ripe. The beans are white and fine as a shell bean.

White Sick'le. Similar to Kentucky Wonder, except that the dry beans are white, more slender and curved, and the pods are a

little more slender than those of that variety. We think this sort an improvement over the Kentucky Wonder in that it has the advantage of a white seed, and so does not discolor in cooking. It is certainly a splendid variety, and is grown with great success in the South where many think it the best pole bean in cultivation.

ENGLISH BEANS.

GOURGANNE OR FEVE DE MARAIS (Fr.), PUFF BOHNEN (Ger.), HABA COMUN (Sp.)

Broad Windsor. Not so much cultivated here as in some parts of Europe. It is much liked by people of the Southern part of Europe. Ought to be planted

in drills two and a half feet apart, every 6 inches one bean, during November; as if planted in the spring it will not produce much.

BEETS.

BETRAVE (Fr.), ROTH-RUBEN (Ger.), REMOLACHA (Sp.), BARRARIETOIA (Ital.)

Extra Early or Bassano.

Dewey's Early Red Turnip.

Early Blood Turnip.

Edmond's Early Blood.

Long Blood.

Half Long Blood.

Extra Early Red Egyptian Turnip.

Steckler's Extra Early.

Crosby's Egyptian Red Turnip.

Eclipse.

Long Red Mangel Wurzel.

White French Sugar.

Silver or Swiss Chard.

Lentz.

Chicago Early Blood Turnip.

Frotscher's Three-Fourths Red.

Extra Early Perfect.

Crimson Globe.

Detroit Dark Red.

CULTURE—The ground for beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, cover the seed about one inch deep. When about a month old, thin them out to four or six inches apart. In this latitude beets are sown from January till the end of April, and from the middle of July till the middle of November; in fact, some market gardeners sow them every month in the year. In the summer and fall it is well to soak the seed over night and roll in land plaster before sowing.

Extra Early or Bassano. Is the earliest variety, but not popular on account of its color, which is almost white when boiled.

Dewey's Early Red Turnip. This is earlier than the Blood Turnip, smooth skin and of light red color; planted a good deal by the market gardeners about New Orleans, and called by them Half Red.

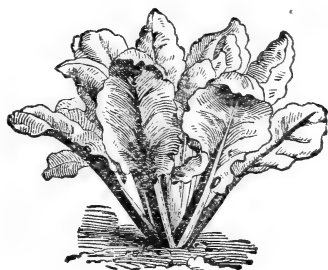
Early Blood Turnip. The most popular variety for market purposes as well as family use. It is a dark red color and very tender. This is the principal variety planted for shipping. Our stock is raised for us from dark selected smooth roots, and cannot be excelled.

Chicago Early Blood Turnip. A splendid beet for market and shipping. Very handsome, perfect in form, and deep bright red color. It is early, crisp, tender and sweet, and has very little foliage. One of the finest beets under cultivation.

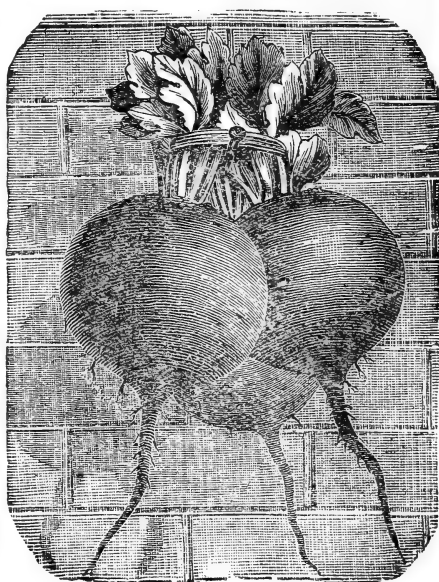
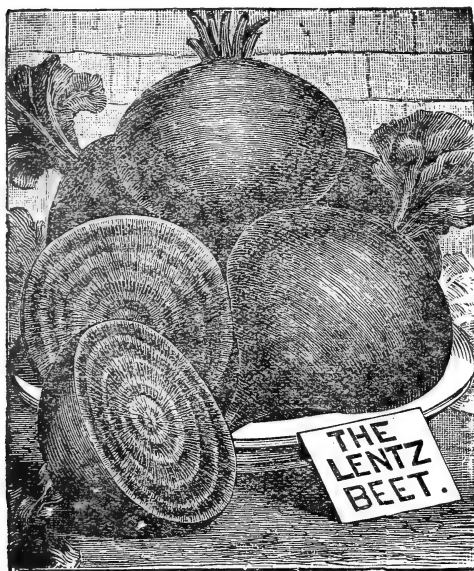
Crimson Globe. This beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. We have been growing it on our trial grounds for several years, and could not help noting its many desirable qualities. It is a second early variety, does not grow large and coarse, the

matured beets being medium in size and rather oblong in shape. The flesh and skin are both very dark and quality fine, being sweet and tender. The tops are small and dark in color. We are confident that this beet will please all who plant it.

Detroit Dark Red. A choice variety of early turnip beet, skin dark red, flesh bright red. It grows very smooth, globular shape and is tender and sweet.



Silver Beet or Swiss Chard.



Eclipse Beet.

Steckler's Extra Early. The earliest variety in cultivation. Unequalled in quality. It originated with a leading market gardener, and was brought to perfection after years of careful cultivation. It is a rich, blood red beet of fine grain and flavor, is earlier than either the Egyptian or Eclipse, of smooth and rapid growth; top and tap roots being very small. Market gardeners should not fail to give it a trial.

Eclipse. A new beet from Germany; very regular; of globular shape. It has a small top, is of dark blood red color, sweet and fine grained flesh. It comes earlier than the Egyptian.

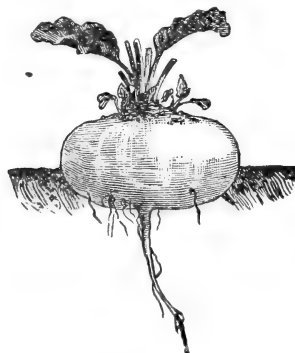
Long Red Mangel Wurzel. This is raised for stock; it grows to a large size. Here in the South where stock is not stabled during

the winter, the raising of root crops is much neglected. Being very profitable for feeding it ought to be more cultivated.

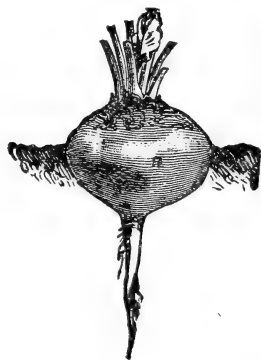
Edmond's Early Blood Turnip. A well selected variety; regular in shape; deep blood skin, dark flesh of excellent quality. Small tap root and small top.

Long Blood. It is not quite so tender as the foregoing variety, and therefore not planted at all for the market and very little for family use.

Half Long Blood. A very dark red variety, a good kind for family use.



Dewing's Early Red Turnip Beet.



Early Blood Turnip beet.

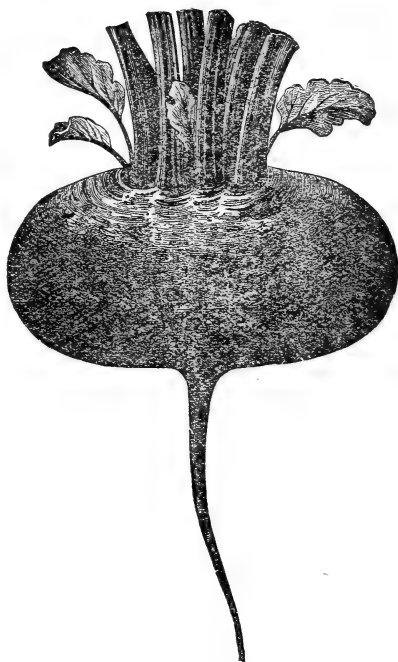
Extra Early Red Egyptian Turnip. This is a well known variety, very early, tender; deep red and of Turnip shape. Leaves of

this variety are smaller than the others. The seeds are also much smaller. We recommend it and consider it a good acquisition. The seed of this variety is obtained by us from the original source and is the finest stock offered. It increases in popularity every year.

Crosby's Egyptian. An improvement on the foregoing sort; being of more uniform shape and color. Recommend same highly; it will take the place of the old variety for market purposes.

Silver Beet or Swiss Chard. This variety is cultivated for its large succulent leaves, which are used for the same purpose as Spinach. It is very popular in the New Orleans market.

Lentz. A strain of Blood Turnip Beet which originated with one of the most prominent market gardeners around Philadelphia. This beet, as selected and grown by him, has had a great reputation in the surroundings of the above place, but the seed has been carefully guarded and kept until it fell into the

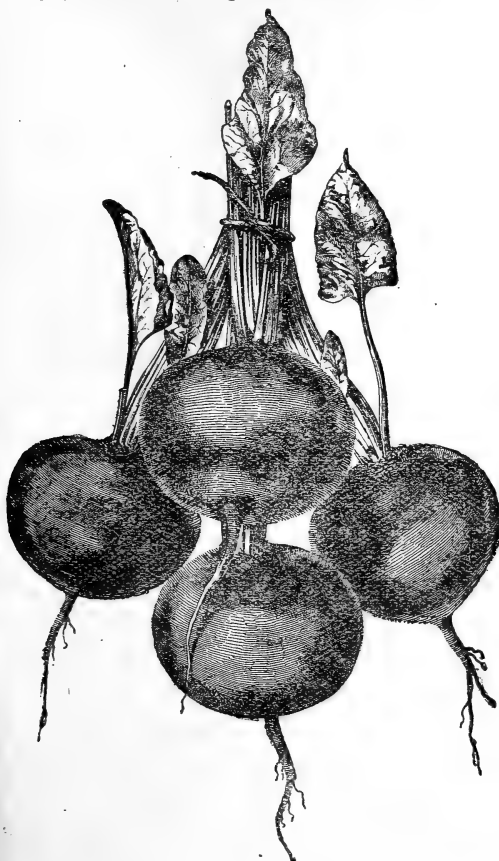


Egyptian Red Turnip Beet.

hands of a seed grower, from whom we have received our supply. It is fully as early as the Egyptian Beet, but larger and of better quality; and it has a fine turnip form with smooth roots, dark blood red flesh, tender and sweet at all times, never becoming tough and stringy, even when old. The cut is an exact representation of its shape.

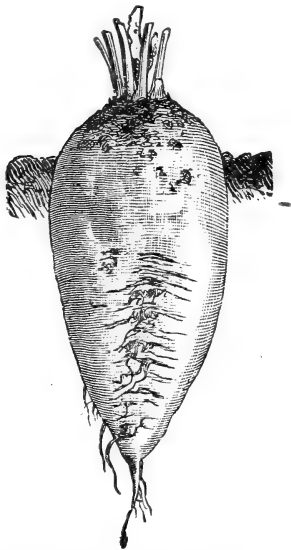
Frotscher's Three-Quarter Red. A decided improvement on the Blood Turnip; excellent beet for family use and also for shipping; retains its color longer than any other variety; quick growth and not much foliage.

Extra Early Perfect. The Extra Early Beet is a very handsome dark red blood beet, nearly globe shape, but having a tendency to a slightly oblong form. It is an early beet; also a good main crop. They grow to a good size. The skin is very smooth and free from fibrous roots; the flesh is a deep purplish crimson, slightly zoned, and is one of the sweetest and tenderest beets grown. The foliage is a rich, bronze purple.



Chicago Early Blood Turnip Beet.

White French Sugar is used for stock food in our climate.



White French Sugar Beet.

BROCCOLI.

CHOUX BROCCOLI (Fr.), SPARGEL-KOHL (Ger.),
BROCOLI (Sp.), BROCOLI (Ital.)

Purple Cape. Resembles the Cauliflower, but not forming such compact heads, and not quite so white, being of greenish cast. This is the most desirable variety; cultivated the same as Half Early Cauliflower; further north than New Orleans, where Cauliflower does not succeed, the Broccoli may be substituted, being hardier.

CABBAGE.

CHOUX POMME (Fr.), KOPFKOHL (Ger.), REFOLLO (Sp.), CAVOLO CAPUCCHIO (Ital.)

Early York.
Large York.
Early Large Oxheart.
Early Winningstadt.
Jersey Wakefield.
Early Flat Dutch.
Early Drumhead.
Large Flat Brunswick.
Improved Early Summer.
Improved Large Late Drumhead.
Crescent City Late Flat Dutch.
Premium Large Late Flat Dutch.
Premium Large Late Drumhead.
Fotler's Brunswick.
All Season.
Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch.
Solid South.
Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

During the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans there was exhibited by the late Richard Frotscher different vegetables as they were in season.

BORECOLE or CURLED KALE.

CHOUX-VERT (Fr.), GRUENER KOHL (Ger.),
BRETON (Sp.), CAVOLO VERDE (It.)

Dwarf German Greens. A vegetable highly esteemed in the northern part of Europe. It requires frost to make it good for the table. Treated the same as cabbage.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOUX DE BRUXELLES (Fr.), ROSEN OR SPROSSEN
KOHL (Ger.), BRETON DE BRUSELAS (Sp.),
CAVOLO DE BRUSSELLS (Ital.)

A vegetable cultivated the same as cabbage. The small heads which appear along the upper part of the stalk between the leaves make a fine dish when well prepared. Should be sown during August and September.



Brussels Sprouts.

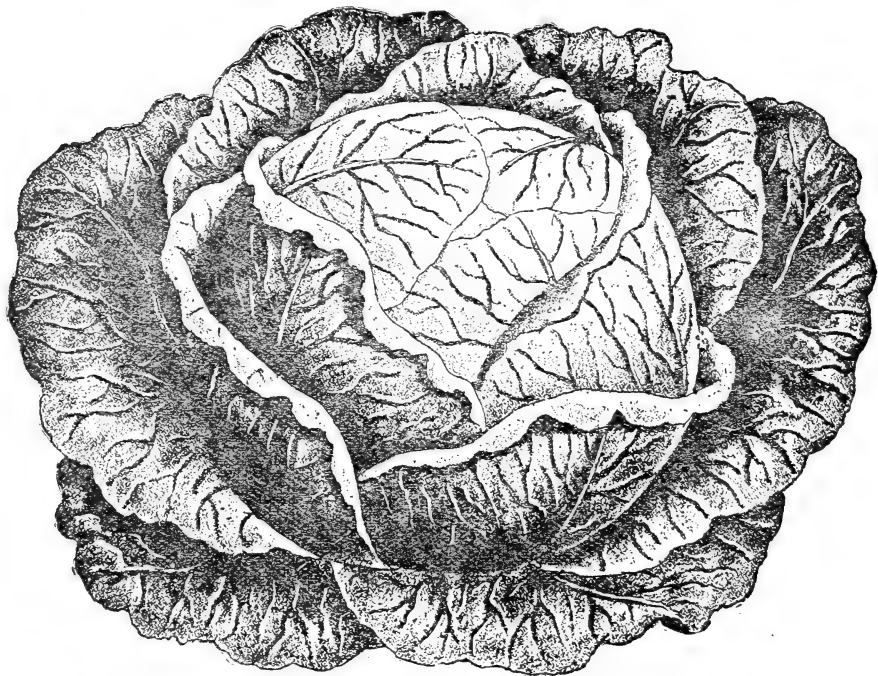
Red Dutch, for pickling.
Green Globe Savoy.
Early Dwarf Savoy.
Drumhead Savoy.
St. Denis, or Chou Bonneuil.
Succession, Henderson's True.
Pride of the South.
Steckler's French Market.
Steckler's New Leader.
Steckler's New Money Making.
Selected Jersey Wakefield.
Charleston Wakefield.
Danish Ball Head.
All Head, Early.
Sure Head.
Louisville Drumhead.
St. Louis Late Market.
Creole.

Many visitors will recollect the specimens of Cabbage, Beets, Celery, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Cucumbers, etc., they saw there displayed. He received a prize for "Frotscher's Flat Dutch Cabbage" and Early Blood Turnip Beets. Ten heads of Cabbage, devoid of all outside leaves, weighed one hundred and seventy-three pounds. They were raised on Captain Marcy's place, one mile below Algiers. They were not exhibited for competition, but merely to show our Northern visitors what fine vegetables we have here during the winter, when at their homes everything is covered with snow and ice. The Committee of Awards on Vegetables gave the Prize without any solicitation on his part—they thinking it well merited.



CULTURE—Cabbage requires a strong, good soil, and should be heavily manured. To raise large Cabbage without good soil and without working the plants well is an impossibility. Cabbage is sown here almost every month of the year, but the seed for the main crop should be sown from July to September. Some sow earlier, but July is time enough. For a succession, seed can be sown till November. The main crop for spring should be sown from end of October to end of November, as stated before. The raising of Cabbage for spring has become quite an item of late years; Brunswick should be sown a little earlier than the Early Summer; the latter kind not till November, but in a frame, so the young plants can be protected against cold weather, which we generally have between December and January. After the middle of January setting out can be commenced with. These early varieties of Cabbage require special fertilizing to have them large. Early varieties are sown during the winter and early spring. Cabbage is a very important crop, and one of the best paying for the market gardener. It requires more work and attention than most people are willing to give to raise cabbage plants during the months of July and August. We have found, by careful observation, that plants raised in August are the surest to head here. The most successful gardeners in raising cabbage plants sow the seeds thinly in seed beds, and water several times during the day; in fact the seed bed is never allowed to get dry from the sowing of the seed till large enough to transplant. There is no danger in doing this of scalding the plants, as many would suppose; but on the contrary the plants thrive well, and so treated will be less liable to be attacked by cab-

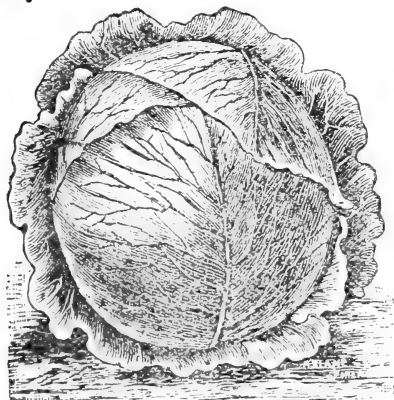
bage flies, as they are too often disturbed during the day. Tobacco dust scattered on the plants and in the walks between the beds, is a sure preventive against the fly.



Steckler's New Money Making.

Early York. An early variety, grown here mostly for family use.

Large York. About two or three weeks later than the above, forming hard heads not grown for the market. Recommended for family use.



All Head Early.

Early Large Oxheart. An excellent variety, which is later than the Large York,

and well adapted for sowing in fall or early spring.

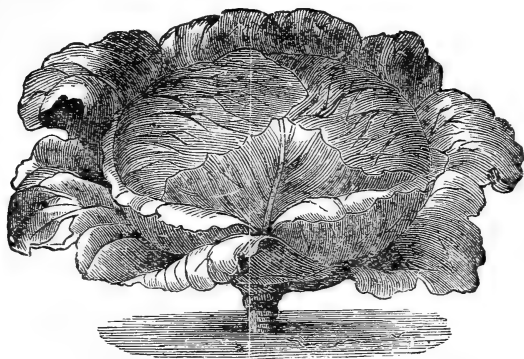
Early Winningstadt. This is a very solid heading variety; pointed, of good size and of the same season as the Oxheart. Very good for family use. But does not suit the market,



Large York.

as no pointed cabbage can be sold to any advantage in the New Orleans market.

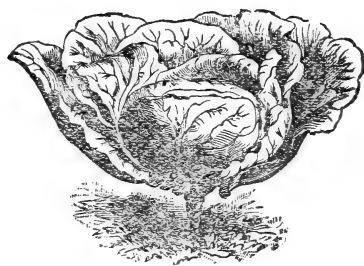
Jersey Wakefield. Very popular; is of medium size and heads up well.



Improved Large Late Drumhead.

Improved Large Late Drumhead. Fine large variety; should be sown early in the fall for winter, or during December and January for late spring use; it will stand more cold than the Brunswick.

Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. This is the most popular variety for winter cabbage, and cultivated by almost every gardener who plants for the New Orleans market. Heads are large and solid, often weighing from 15 to 25 pounds. In regard to the time of planting, see remarks under the head of "Cabbage" in the directions for planting for July. We have tried seed of the Flat Dutch from different growers, but have found none yet to equal the stock which is raised for us by contract.



Early Flat Dutch.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch. This is one of the earliest cabbages for its size. The demand for the seed has increased almost double since it was introduced. It is a sure header, very regular and well adapted for shipping. Is planted exclusive of all other kinds by some of the largest cabbage growers in this vicinity.

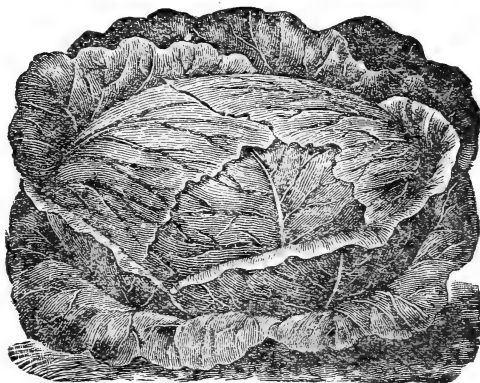
Solid South. A cabbage introduced by one of the leading cabbage growers on Long Island. It is of the same season as the Early Summer, but more regular in shape than that variety, and very hard heading; the crop can be cut almost at one time.

St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil. A very popular variety. It does better for spring than for fall; should be sown in November.



Drumhead Savoy.

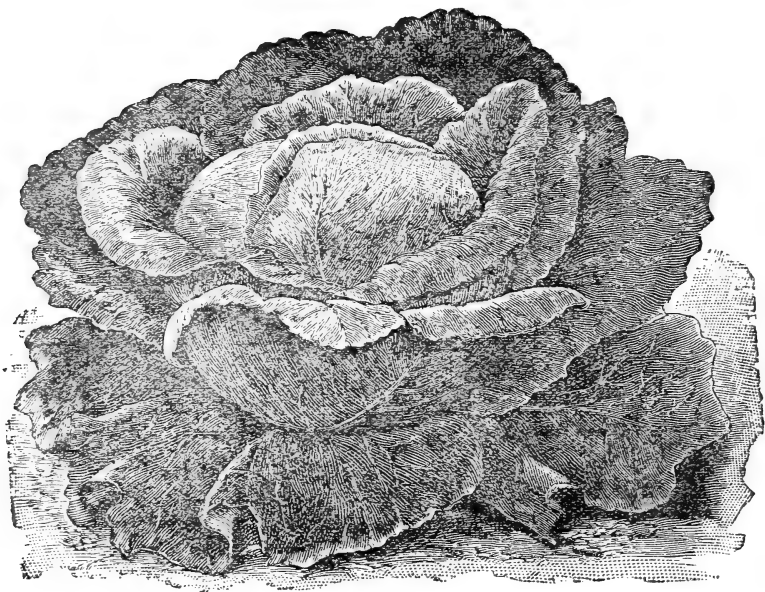
Crescent City Flat Dutch. This variety has been sold during the past under the name of No. 1. It is the most uniform heading cabbage, suitable for this section; heads are large and solid. About two weeks earlier than the Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. Recommend the same highly.



Crescent City Flat Dutch.

Red Dutch. Mostly used for pickling or salads.

Green Globe Savoy. Medium sized heads, not very hard, but all the leaves can be used. This and the following varieties are of fine flavor, and preferred by many over the other kinds.



Succession.

Early Dwarf Savoy. Head rather small but solid; leaves very curled and succulent; of a dark green color. Very fine for family garden.

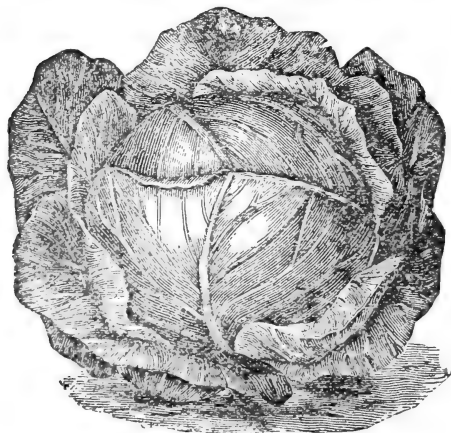
Drumhead Savoy. Leaves are wrinkled, but not quite so much as the two foregoing kinds. It grows to a good size with large roundish head.

Succession. This cabbage is of recent introduction. It resembles the German Brunswick, but not quite so large, and is of same season. It heads up very regularly and uni-

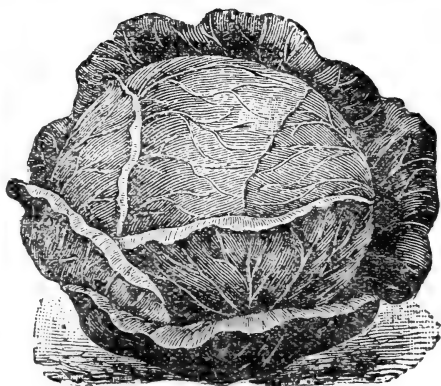
form; should be planted same time as the Early Summer and Brunswick for a spring crop.

All Season. An excellent market variety, the heads are large and solid, globular in shape, the ribs pinkish and not quite as thick as of the Superior Flat Dutch. Will stand heat and drouth better than any other variety.

Steckler's French Market Winter. This is a new and fine strain of an immense winter cabbage grown on Long Island. It is one of the most uniform heading varieties ever



All Season.



Solid South.



Steckler's French Market Winter.

brought to this market. The heads are larger than the Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch, very solid, dark green in color, and matures early. Fine for shipping.

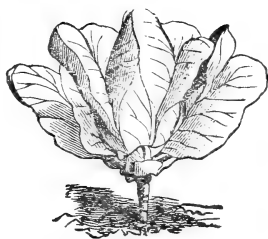
Pride of the South. An excellent new variety, resembling the German Brunswick closely in appearance and color, but more globular in shape, not quite as large and equally as early. In growth it is very uniform, heading regular and very firm and is a good shipping variety. The seed should be sown during the months of October and November for spring crop and will come in at the same time with the Brunswick and Early Summer.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. Our stock of this is very superior, and it has attained a big reputation with truckers and market-gardeners wherever grown. It is an ideal market-gardeners' first early cabbage, and is suited alike for the family garden and market. Not only is the head large and solid for so early a cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability for producing a crop makes it a general favorite.

Large, or Charleston Wakefield. This is a few days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and firmer head. In fact, in our trial grounds it makes the largest and most solid heading of early cabbages. We strongly recommend it as the best main crop early cabbage grown, for the home garden and market. Our seed of this is grown from a special selected stock.



Early Dwarf Savoy.



Early York.

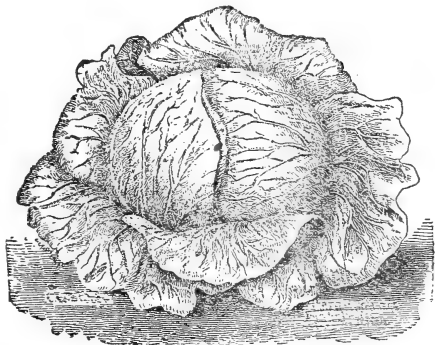
Danish Ball Head—(Hollander.) This extra hard-heading variety originated in Denmark. It is the medium-sized, hard white that is received from abroad during the early spring months, and even after the long journey arrives in splendid condition. It is a medium or late variety, used mostly as a winter cabbage.

All Head, Early. The largest heading of the second early sorts, of excellent quality. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid, and very uniform in size, of a very compact growth, having few outer leaves; can be planted as close as the Wakefield.

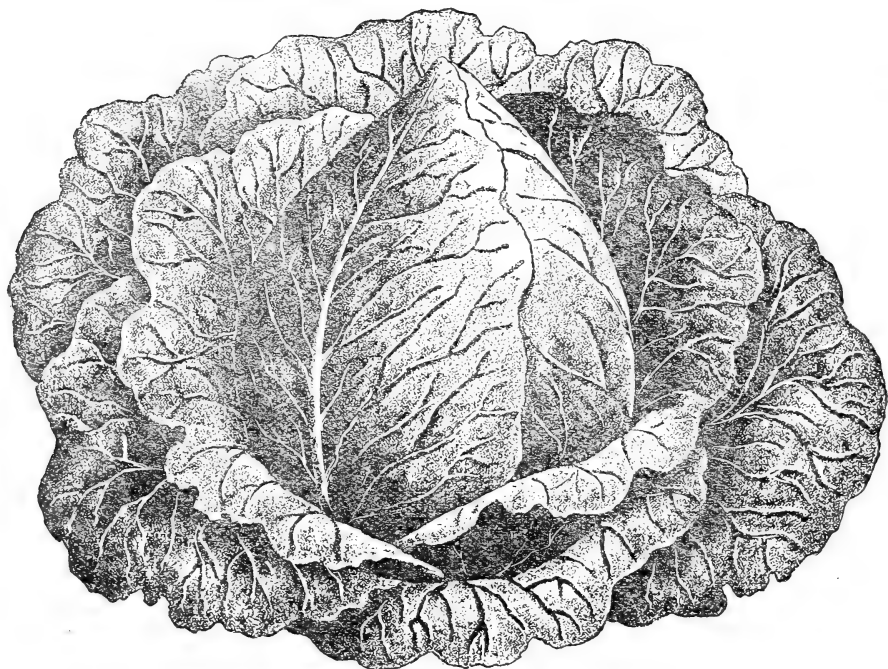
Sure Head—(Genuine Stock from the Originator.) Remarkable for its certainty to head. Produces very large, flattened heads, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds; very uniform and firm.

St. Louis Late Market Cabbage. The Very Best Late Cabbage in Existence. It never fails to make a crop; runs heavy in weight owing to its size and solidity; is the longest keeper of any; gets bigger and better the longer it stands and never rots or bursts; resists drouth and insects by its sturdy constitution; can be cut as early as any late sort, continues growing after others have matured.

Louisville Drumhead Cabbage. A strong and vigorous, but not coarse growing sort of Flat Dutch type. Plants short stemmed and compact, with broad, well rounded, large leaves, very full at base. Head semi-flat, thick and of good quality.



Stein's Early Flat Dutch.



Selected Jersey Wakefield.

Early Flat Dutch. An intermediate kind between the early pointed and late varieties. It is not, on an average, as heavy as the Oxheart or Winningstadt, but if raised for the market more suitable on account of being flat. Very good variety for family use.

Creole Cabbage. A northern strain of Flat Dutch grown in Louisiana some years, making it a hybrid; can be planted as early as June 1st. It is generally used for bunch greens but often affords a good, hard head of dark greenish color.

Large Flat Brunswick. This is a late German variety, introduced here many years ago by the late Richard Frotscher. It is an excellent kind, and when well headed up the



Sure Head.

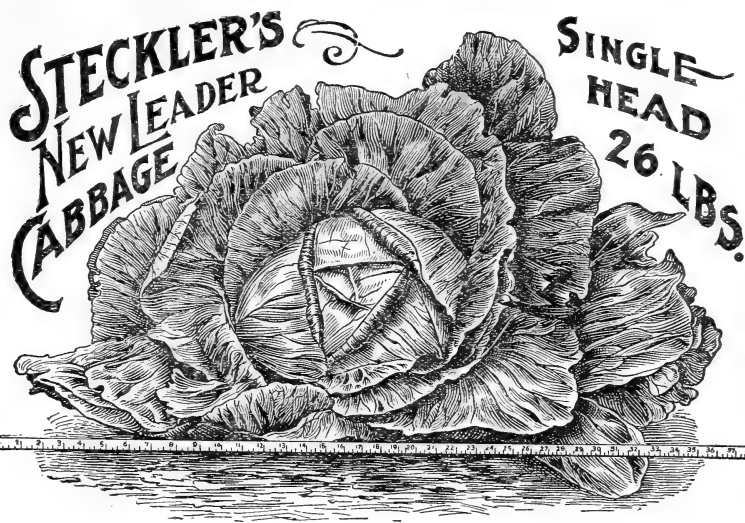
Early Drumhead. A similar variety to the above; a little earlier, and not making as many leaves, it can be planted close. A good early spring cabbage.



Early Large Oxheart. •

shape of it is a true type of a premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Improved Early Summer. This cabbage is of recent introduction. For fall it can be sown in August; for spring, in November and as late as January; heads up very uniform and does not produce many outside leaves.



Steckler's New Leader This is a cabbage of recent introduction; was introduced last year for the first time. We have tested it for the past three years in connection with different varieties of cabbage; it has also been tested by our market gardeners here who praise it and recommend it very highly. It resembles somewhat that of the Brunswick, but not quite so flat and broad, but about the same season. It is a regular header and uniform.

Steckler's New Money Making. Has never been known to fail since its introduction by us in 1902 and cannot be equalled as

a positive cropper by any variety known on the market to date. The extreme and varying conditions of the past season only heightened the popularity of this Cabbage as a money-maker; this is evidenced by the many testimonials received from those who have planted it. There are many reasons why this cabbage supersedes all other varieties; viz, it is a sure header, every plant makes a head in size and solidity surpassed by none; it keeps longer than any other variety, grows bigger and better the longer it remains in the field—does not rot or burst—and continues growing long after all other sorts are matured.

Fotler's Short Stem Brunswick. A rapid grower; large, solid heads and few outside leaves; planted early it is ready for use in July; planted late it is a choice winter sort.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. Among the earliest of the winter Cabbages; of fine flavor; very tender.

Premium Late Drumhead. A standard late Cabbage, with full, firm, solid, round heads of immense size and excellent flavor; a good keeping, excellent market variety.



Green Globe Savoy.

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOUFLEUR (Fr.), BLUMENKOHLE (Ger.), COLIFLOR (Sp.), CAVOLO FIORE (Ital.)

Extra Early Paris.

Half Early Paris.

Early Dwarf Erfurt.

Le Normands (short stemmed.)

Large Algiers.

Early Italian Giant.

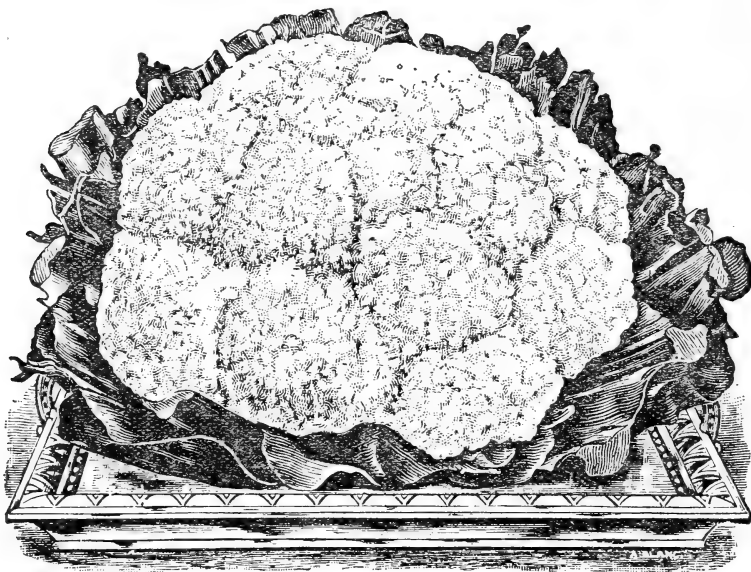
Late Italian Giant.

Early Snowball.

CULTURE.—This is one of the finest vegetables grown, and succeeds well in the South especially in the vicinity of New Orleans. Large quantities are raised on the sea coast in the neighborhood of Barataria Bay. The two Italian varieties are of excellent quality, growing

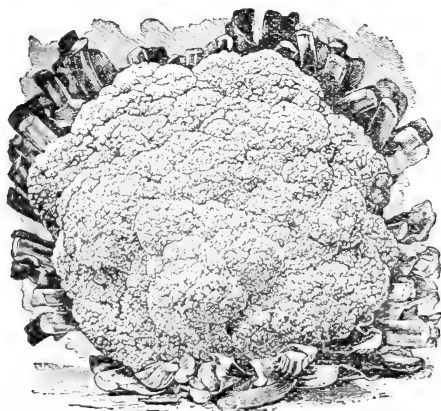
Strawberry Plants, Michel's Early and Ocean City are the Best.

to a large size, and are considered hardier than the German and French kinds. The ground for planting Cauliflower should be very rich. They thrive best in rich, sandy soil, and require plenty of moisture during the formation of the head. The Italian varieties should be sown from April to July; the latter month and June is the best time to sow the Early Giant. During August, September and October, the Le Normands, Half Early Paris and Erfurt can be sown, but in this section the Algiers has the preference. The Half Early Paris is very popular, but the other varieties are just as good. For spring crop the Italian kinds do not answer, but the early French and German varieties can be sown at the end of December and during January, in a bed protected from frost, and may be transplanted into the open ground during February and as late as March. If we have a favorable season, and not too dry, they will be very fine, but if the heat sets in soon, the flowers will not attain the same size as those obtained from seeds sown in fall, and which head during December and January.



Large Algiers Cauliflower.

Extra Early Paris. The earliest variety; heads small, very tender.



Early Italian Giant.

Half Early Paris. The most popular in the New Orleans market. Heads of good size, white and compact.

Early Dwarf Erfurt. This variety is of more dwarfish growth than the two former. Heads white and of good size. Heads with certainty.

Le Normands, is a French variety, and largely cultivated here. It stands more dry weather than the other varieties, and has large and pure white heads. Not so popular as the Half Early Paris in this market; but there is no good reason why it should not be, as it is an excellent kind in every respect; stands the heat better than any other.

Large Algiers. A French variety of the same season as the Le Normands, but a surer producer. It is one of the best kinds, and has taken the place of other second early varieties since it has been introduced. It has become the leading market variety.

Early Italian Giant. Very large fine sort, not quite so late as the Late Italian, and almost as large. The heads are quite large,

white and compact, and of delicious flavor. We recommend it to all who have not tried it. When sown at the proper season, it will head with certainty and will not fail to give satisfaction.

Late Italian Giant. This is the largest of all Cauliflowers, and grown to considerable extent in the neighborhood of New Orleans. It is very large and compact; should not be sown later than June, as it takes from seven to nine months before it heads.

Early Snowball. An extra early dwarf variety similar to the Dwarf Erfurt; good to sow for last in spring. It will produce flowers as early as the Extra Early Paris, but larger.



Le Normands Short Stemmed Cauliflower.

CARROT.

CARROTTE (Fr.), MOEHRE OR GELBE RUBE (Gr.), ZANAHORIA (Sp.), CAROTA (Ital.)

Early Scarlet Horn.

Half Long Scarlet French.

Improved Long Orange.

Long Red without core.

St. Valerie or Three-Quarter Long.

Half Long Luc.

Danver's Intermediate.

Chantenay Half Long Scarlet.

Oxheart.

Creole.

CULTURE.—Requires a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broadcast, and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.



Long Red without core.



Danver's Intermediate.



Half Long Scarlet French.

Danver's Intermediate. An intermediate American kind. It is of a bright orange color; very smooth; symmetrically formed, somewhat stump-rooted like the Half Long Luc. It will produce more in weight to the acre than any other Half Long variety.

Oxheart, or Guerande. This is an entirely distinct variety and deserving of general cultivation. It grows three to four inches in diameter, is early, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired.

Improved Long Orange. This is an old variety; roots long and of deep orange color. The flavor is not so fine as that of the preceding kind. Valuable for field culture.

Chantenay Half Long. A half long scarlet variety; similar to the Half Long Luc, but thicker.

Early Scarlet Horn. A short stump-rooted variety of medium size, very early and of fine flavor.

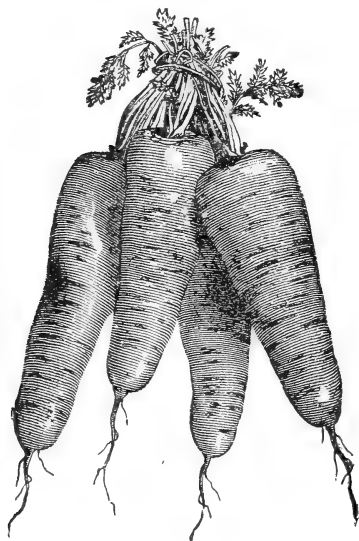
Half Long Scarlet French. This is the most popular variety, and extensively grown for the market as well as for family use. It is a little later than the Early Horn, much larger, bright scarlet in color, and of fine flavor.

Half Long Luc. An excellent variety from France. It is as early as any previously mentioned, but stump-rooted and larger. Very smooth and of a fine color.

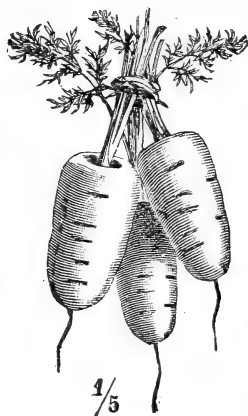
St. Valerie or Three-Quarter Long. Also a French variety, bright red in color; a little larger and longer than the Half Long French, and stronger in the leaves. This is one of the finest carrots. It is very smooth.

Long Red, without core. A variety from France, which is of cylindrical shape, very smooth, bright scarlet color, and of fine flavor; has no heart or core. It is not quite so early as the Half Long, but more productive. Consider it a first-class variety for the table, and should be more cultivated.

Creole. This carrot was originally the Half-Long French variety, but grown in Louisiana a number of years it partakes of the color of the Half-Long French but grows considerably longer. This carrot can be planted at the time of year when Northern or French varieties cannot be planted; for instance in very early Spring or late Fall. We highly recommend this variety of Carrots.



Half Long Luc Carrot.



Early Scarlet Horn Carrot.



St. Valerie Carrot.

CELERY.

CELERI (Fr.), SELLERIE (Ger.), APIO (Sp.), SEDANO (Ital.)

Large White Solid.
Perfection Hartwell.
Dwarf Large Ribbed.
Golden Self Blanching.

Large White Plume.
Giant Pascal.
Cutting or Soup.
Celeriac or Turnip-rooted Celery.

CULTURE.—Sow in May and in June for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine wide and two and a half feet apart, made very rich by digging in rotten manure. Plants should be from 6 to 8 inches apart. When planted out during the hot months, the trenches require to be shaded, which is generally done by spreading cotton cloth over them; lataniers will answer the same purpose. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapuds, or liquid manure, will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough, it should be earthed up to blanch to make it fit for the table. Which can be commenced with when the plants are a foot high. Best not to earth up too high at first, only when the final or last hilling up is made.

Best of all Beans, we know of no better for all purposes.

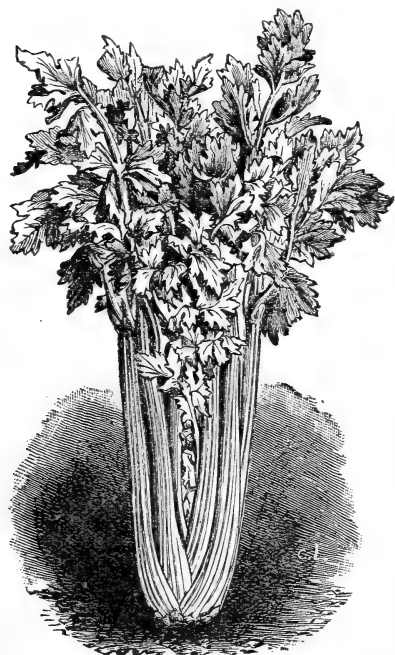
Large White Solid. This variety used to be planted exclusively, but since the introduction of half dwarf and dwarf kinds, it has not been planted so extensively by market gardeners. It is crisp, but not as fine flavored as the following kinds.

Perfection Hartwell. This variety is in size between the Large White Solid and Dwarf kinds; it is of excellent quality, very thick, and when blanched the heart is of a beautiful golden yellow color; preferable to the White Solid, and one of the best kinds ever introduced.

Dwarf Large Ribbed. This kind was brought here some years ago from France. It is short but very thick ribbed, solid and



Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery.

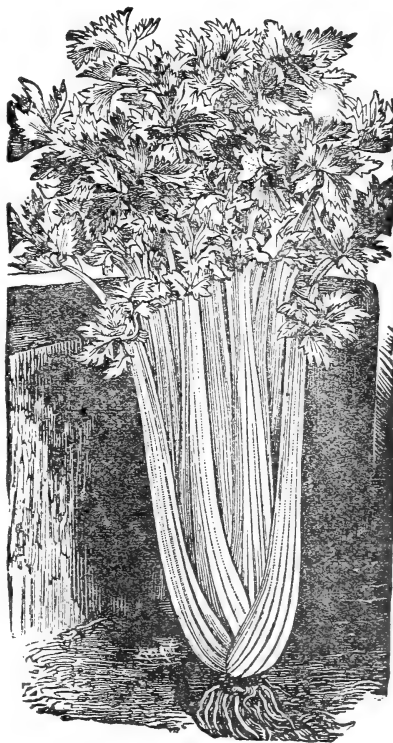


Dwarf Large Ribbed Celery.

of fine flavor. The best dwarf variety for this section.

Golden Self Blanching. A French variety, of the best quality. The heart is solid, very tender, of a beautiful yellow color; the ribs brittle and of a delicious flavor. Can not be too highly recommended.

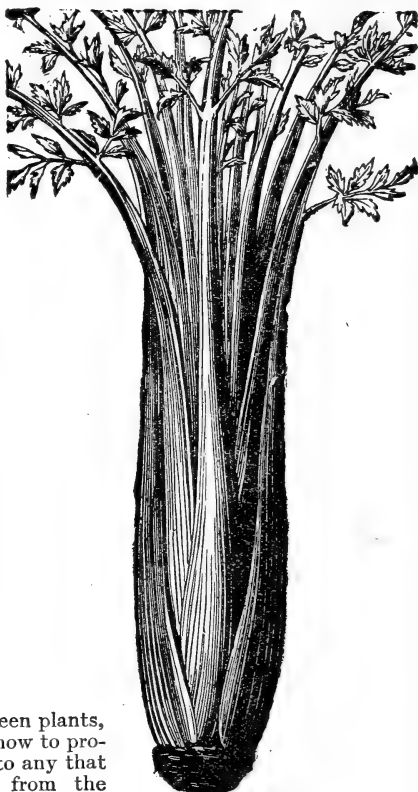
Large White Plume. A handsome thick ribbed variety lately introduced in the South, of a yellowish white color and very crisp and tender. It is easily bleached requiring but little earthing up, as the stalk, portions of the inner leaves and heart are white naturally. The originator claims that up to but a few years ago this variety has always had a tendency to revert to the old green



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.



Giant Pascal Celery.



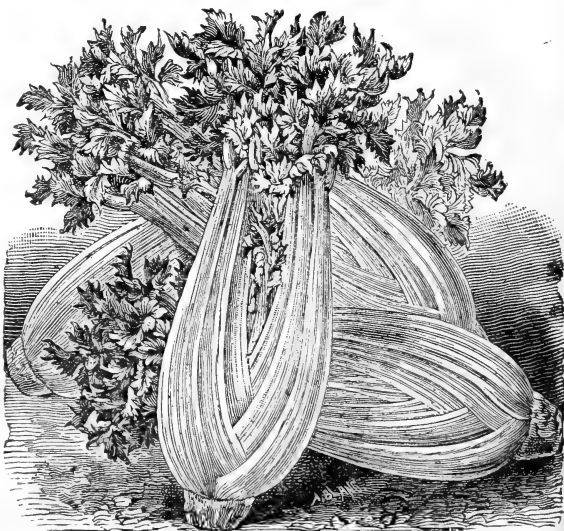
Large White Solid.

type, and it has always produced a proportion of green plants, but persevering selection for years enables them now to produce an almost absolutely pure stock far superior to any that has ever been offered. Our stock was obtained from the originator.

Giant Pascal. This is a selection from the New Golden Self-Blanching Celery; it partakes of the best qualities of that variety, but it is a much larger and better keeper. It is of a fine nutty flavor; grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this kind. It bleaches up but little "earthing up" and very quickly, usually in five or six days.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted. Is very popular in some parts of Europe, and should be more cultivated here. It should be sown in the fall of the year, and transplanted six inches apart. When the roots have obtained a good size, they are boiled, scraped off, sliced and dressed with vinegar, etc., as a salad.

Celery for Soup. This is sown in the spring of the year, broadcast, to be used for seasoning the same as Parsley.



Perfection Hartwell Celery.

New Orleans Market Cucumber should be planted before any other.

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL (Fr.), KERBELKRAUT (Ger.), PERIFOLIO (Sp.), CERFOGLIO (Ital.)

An aromatic plant, used a good deal for seasoning, especially in oyster soup, and is often cut between Lettuce when served as a salad. In the North this vegetable is very little known, but in this section there is hardly a garden where it is not found. Sow broadcast during fall for winter and spring, and in January and February for summer use.

COLLARDS

BLATTERKOHL (Ger.), CHOU COBA (Fr.), CABU (Sp.)

A kind of Cabbage which does not head, but the leaves are used the same as other cabbage, and is very popular in the South.

CORN SALAD.

MACHE DOUCET (Fr.), ACKER SALAT (Ger.), CANONIGAS (Sp.), VALERIANA (Ital.)

Broad-leaved Corn Salad is the variety generally cultivated. It is used as a salad during the winter and early spring months. Should be sown broadcast or in drills 9 inches apart during fall and winter.

CORN—Indian.

MAIS (Fr.), WELSCHKORN (Ger.), MAIZ (Sp.), MAIS (Ital.)

Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar.
Adams' Extra Early.
Frotscher's Adams Early.
Early Sugar or New England.
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.
First in the Market Sugar.
Best of All.
New Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg Sugar.
Country Gentleman.
French Market.
Golden Dent Gourd Seed.
Early Yellow Canada.
Large White Flint.

Blunt's Prolific Field.
Improved Leaming.
Golden Beauty.
Champion White Pearl.
Mosby's Prolific.
Hickory King.
White Rockdale.
Yellow Creole.
White St. Charles.
Mexican June.
Pop Corn.
Bushnell's Gate Post.
Burpee's White Evergreen.

CULTURE—Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five seeds and thin out to two or three. Where the ground is strong the Adams' Extra Early and Crosby's Sugar can be planted in hills two and a half feet apart, as these two varieties are more dwarfish than the other kinds. Plant for a succession from February to June.

Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar. This is a very tender variety and of excellent quality. Ears small, but very sweet. It is not so extensively planted as it deserves to be.

Adams' Extra Early. The earliest kind, but ears are small and not as desirable as the Adam's Early, which follows this variety closely in maturity.

Frotscher's Adam's Early. This is almost exclusively planted for the first roasting ears by the market gardeners. The ears are of good size, but otherwise for the table only same as common corn. Strange to say, the gardeners do not plant any sugar corn for the market. We sell hundreds of bushels of St. Charles and other varieties of field corn to be planted for the market, to be sold green.

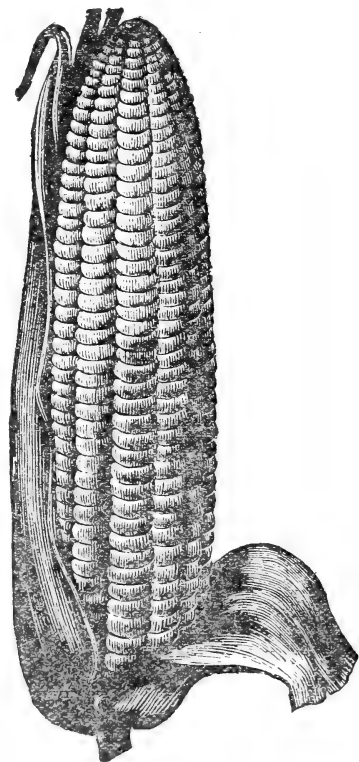
Early Sugar or New England. A long eight-rowed variety, which succeeds the Extra Early sorts. Desirable kind.

Stowell's Evergreen Sugar. This is the best of all Sugar Corn. It is early, the ears are of large size and are well filled. It remains green longer than any other variety, and is quite productive. The cultivation of this excellent cereal, as well as all other Sugar Corn, is much neglected, yet why people will plant common field corn for table use, considering size instead of quality, we cannot understand.

First in the Market Sugar. A new variety of Sugar Corn for which we claim to be the earliest in the market. It is fully two weeks earlier than Extra Early Crosby and nearly a week earlier than any Corn. It is a good producer, more prolific than Extra Early Crosby's, the ears are somewhat larger and the kernel of a pale, pinkish color, some of the ears run entirely white, while others again are of a deep pink. The stalks grow larger than the Crosby's, almost as tall as Stowell's

Evergreen, and produces two ears each. We consider this variety one of the best, if not the best, of all the Sugar Corns, owing to its earliness, and we would recommend it to all, either for market or family use.

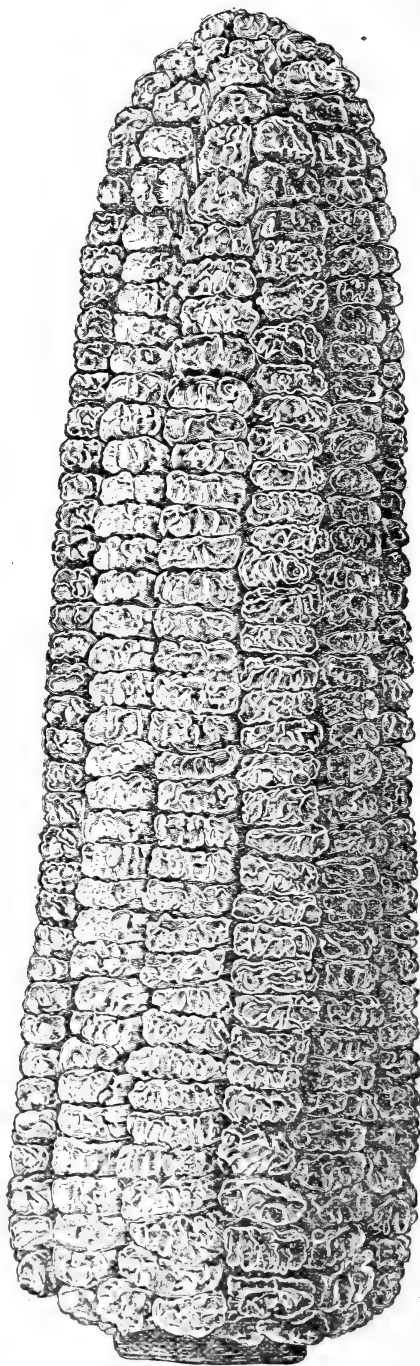
Best of All. This white corn is the most profitable variety yet introduced. It is a week later than the Large Adams, but the ears are very large, nearly double the size of Adams, therefore the lateness of bearing is offset by its extra large size, a quality that is demanded by all our truckers and gardeners. We recommend it very highly.



Steckler's French Market.

Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg Sugar. Is some three to five days earlier than Country Gentleman Corn, which is as late as Stowell's Evergreen. It has very small cob, long grain, shape of shoe pegs. It is very sweet and tender and largely used by market men in the large cities of this country.

French Market Corn. A white variety about one week later than Large Adams; it comes between Large Adams and White St. Charles; well filled, large ear. Recommended highly for family use, and used largely by market gardeners here.



Stowell's Evergreen.

Mexican June. This latest addition to our large and selected list of field corn, best adapted for the South, has been thoroughly tested in the past and has proven all that was claimed for it. It is the best late corn yet introduced. It is a strong, robust grower, sending the roots deep into the soil. Stands heat and drouth well. Ears large, small grain and well covered with shucks. We recommend same highly. Should be planted in succession from middle of April to end of August.

Blunt's Prolific Field. This is a very excellent variety, either for field or for the table. It is very prolific, producing from four to six ears of corn. They are medium size, but well filled and heavy. It is second early. We recommend it as an early yielding corn for field culture.

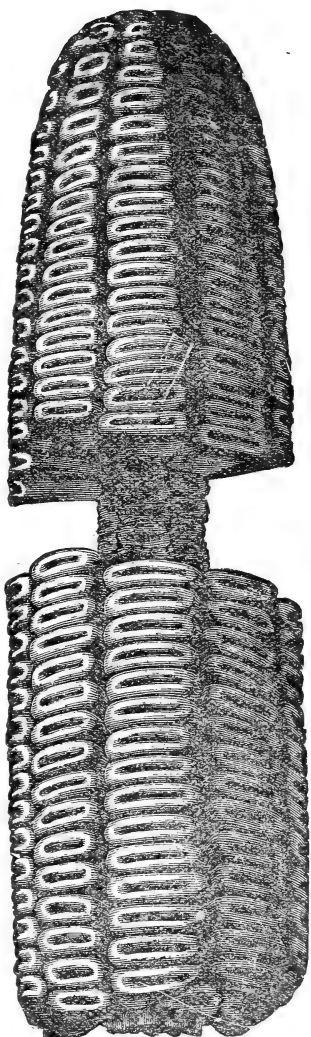
Improved Leaming. An extra early field variety. It is not hard and flinty, but sweet and nutritious, making excellent feed and fine meal. The ears are large and handsome, with deep large grains, deep orange color and small red cob. It is very productive. The shucks cover the ear better than any Northern or Western variety we have ever tried. It adapted to any variety of soils, and produces well on heavy or light soil; it has shown itself as very reliable.

Golden Beauty. This is the handsomest of all yellow corn; the ears are of a perfect shape, long, and filled out to the end of the cob. The grains are not of a flinty type, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled, as in the Golden Dent. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in eighty days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain.

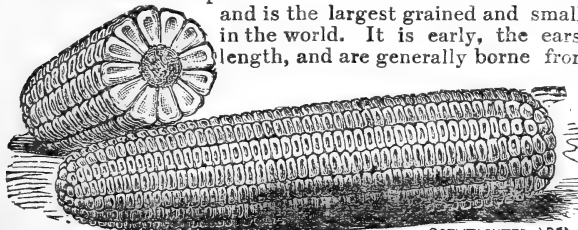
Champion White Pearl. This is a very handsome white corn. The grain is pure white, exceedingly heavy and long, two of which will span the cob, which is small. Being medium in size of stalk it can be planted much thicker than a large corn, and at the same time bear a full sized ear. The originator has established in Champion White Pearl Corn a short, thick stalk, with the ear growing low upon it, which is an advantage in stormy weather. Planted here a good deal for the market.

Mosby's Prolific. This is a Southern corn, and is recommended for general crop. The originator of this variety says: "This crop is a cross between two widely different varieties. It is purely white; small cob, deep full grain, neither too hard nor too soft, and stands crowding in the drill as close again as any other kind. Ears of medium size, but long. It stands the drouth better than ordinary corn." Should be planted early.

Hickory King. This field corn has come into general cultivation. It has proven itself all that is claimed for it and is the largest grained and smallest cobbled Pure White Dent Corn in the world. It is early, the ears are from seven to nine inches in length, and are generally borne from three to five on a stalk, making it very productive. The ears are well covered by the shucks, a great consideration in field corn planted in the South.



Hickory King.



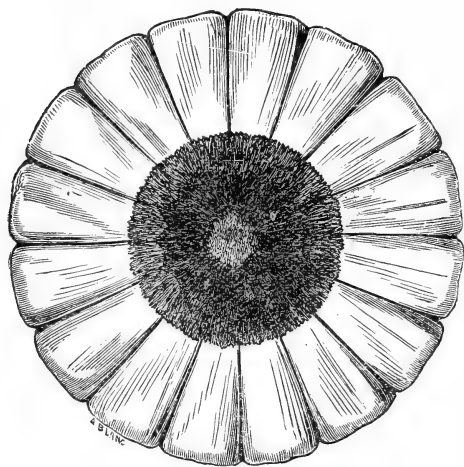
Golden Beauty.

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White Rockdale. This new Southern variety has been planted quite extensively and has proven to be everything that was claimed for it. *It is the best*

Southern White Corn in cultivation, flintier than the Mosby's Prolific; moderately early; cob small grain deeply dented, of pure white color and makes excellent meal. We recommend same highly; any one using this corn will not be disappointed.

Burpee's White Evergreen. The most valuable Sweet Corn ever introduced. It is a high-bred ideal type of Stowell's Evergreen, so long known as the finest main-crop corn—only it is pure white.



Champion White Pearl.

Country Gentleman. A remarkably satisfactory and delicious Corn for family use. The ears are good sized and produced in great abundance, many stalks bearing four plump ears. Its long, small, milky kernels are full of sweetness; and as the cob is small, and the corn white and tender, it is sure to please.

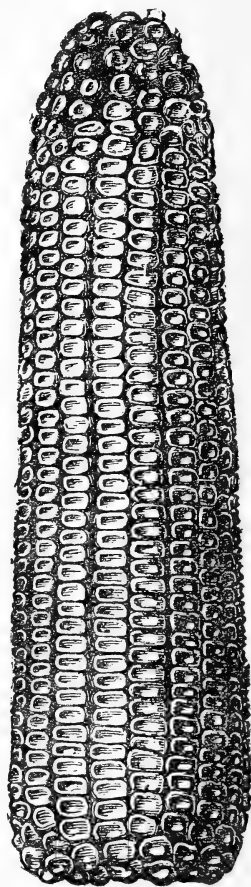
Golden Dent Gourd Seed. A field variety which is very productive at the North. It makes a fine corn South, but has to be planted here several years in succession before it attains perfection, as during the first year the ears are not well covered by the husk, which is the case with all Northern varieties. When selected and planted here for a few years it becomes acclimated and makes an excellent corn, with large, fine ears, grain deep and cob of medium size.

Early Yellow Canada. A long, eight-rowed variety, very early, and is planted in both the field and garden. It does well here.

Large White Flint. A very popular variety with gardeners and amateurs. It is planted here for table use principally, but like the Golden Dent, makes an excellent kind for field culture after it has been planted here for two or three years.

White St. Charles. Our city gardeners' favorite variety. It makes a vigorous stalk,

ears as large as the Champion White Pearl and well filled, small red cob. It is the best all round field corn, and always gives satisfaction.



White Rockdale Corn.

Pop Corn. Is one of the smallest varieties of kernel or seeds, cultivated same as field or garden corn, but drilled instead of in hills. Very extensively used for pop corn candy. We are handling the best two varieties known, the Rice and the Pearl, for seed purposes or candy manufacturing.

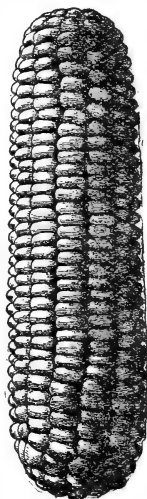
Improved Yellow Creole. Produces well with little cultivation, is not affected by drought or by excessive rains; is not injured by climbing wet vines at time of its maturity; resists the attacks of the birds in the field. Long yellow ears, filled to the end,

large grains, tapering cob, close fitting covering of long tough shucks; generally two or more ears, growing high upon a tall firm stalk. This corn will yield, in fit condition for storing, almost every ear that buds in the spring. Loss of stock by feeding corn that is in the least degree wet or tainted with rot at the time of putting away, is quite frequent. The Improved Creole Corn is so well protected by its long firm shuck against the dampness arising from the many climbing vines, always

handsomest corns ever grown, and highly recommended for field culture.



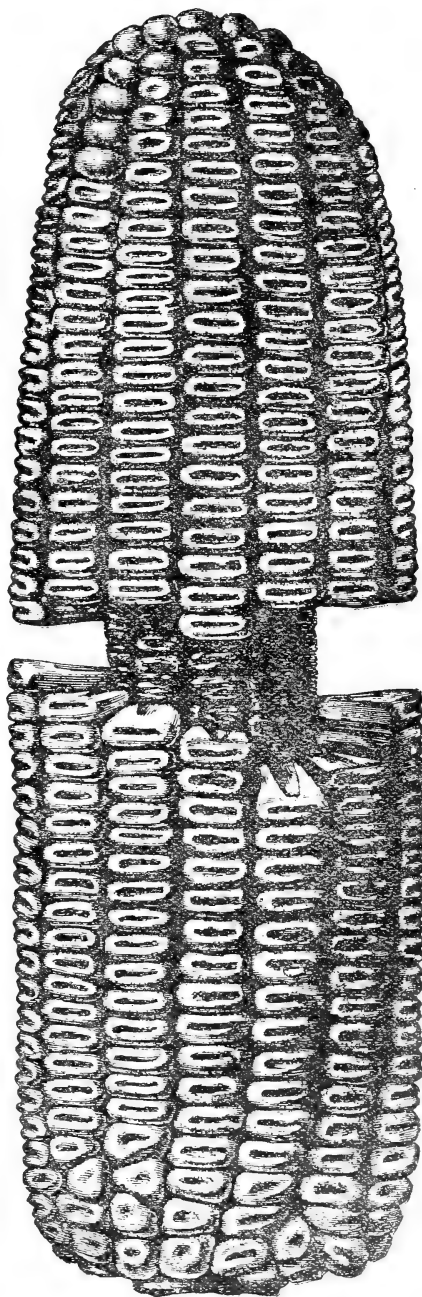
Early Sugar or
New England.



Best of All.

wet with the frequent summer rains, that loss from this cause is insignificant and danger to stock life in its feeding practically nothing. This corn may be planted at any time from the latter part of February to the end of June. It will yield its best if drilled in rows 5 to 6 feet, and thinned to one stalk every 12 or 15 inches. Fertilizing the land will, of course, increase the yield. Planted early and a good stand secured, it will give a good yield, provided the land is not previously exhausted with three workings, two in March and one "lay-by" working in April, and will be ready for gathering the last week in July or first week in August, and will make 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

Bushnell's Gate Post Field Corn. This is a deep grain, yellow color, medium early and a wonderful yielder. Recently 100 lbs. of ears shelled 90 pounds of corn; one of the



Improved Leaming.

CRESS.

CRESSON (Fr.), KRESSE (Ger.), BERRO (Sp.), AGRETTO (Ital.)

Curled or Pepper Grass.

Water Cress, True.

Broad-Leaved.

CULTURE—Used for salad during the winter and spring. Sow broadcast or in drill six inches apart.

Curled or Pepper Grass. A popular salad which should be sown early in the Spring at short intervals, for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

Broad-Leaved. This variety is extensively cultivated for the market. It is sown from

early fall to late spring. The leaves resemble Water Cress. It is considered a very wholesome dish.

Water Cress. We have succeeded in obtaining and are controlling the output of the Celebrated Water Cress plants and seeds.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE (Fr.), GURKE (Ger.), PEPINO (Sp.), CETRIOLO (Ital.)

Improved Early White Spine.

Frotscher's New Orleans Market.

Early Frame.

Long Green Turkey.

Early Cluster.

West India Gherkin or Burr.

Japanese Climbing.

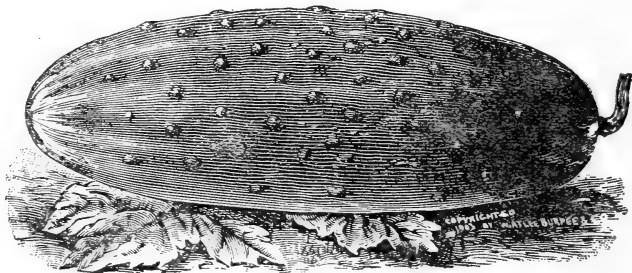
Steckler's Private Stock.

Arlington White Spine.

Klondyke.

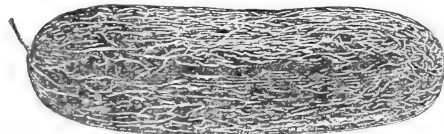
CULTURE—Cucumbers need a rich soil. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; the hills should be made rich with well decomposed manure, and eight to ten seeds should be planted in each hill, and covered about one-half inch deep; when well up thin out to four plants in the hill till the vines meet. When the spring is dry the plants have to be watered, else they do not keep in bearing long. They can be planted from March till July. A great many Cucumbers are planted here in February, or even sooner, and are protected by small boxes with a pane of glass on top. These boxes are removed during the day and put back in the evening. When days are cloudy and cold the plants are kept covered.

Klondyke. An attractive dark green Cucumber, averaging 6 to 7 in. long and 2 in. thick; of unsurpassed quality. Its points of superiority are, extreme earliness, a prolific bearer, very hardy; size just right for a slicing Cucumber. An excellent pickling sort.



Arlington White Spine.

West India Gherkin or Burr. This is an oval variety, small in size. When grown to its full size it can be stewed with meat. In fact, this is the only use made of it about New Orleans.

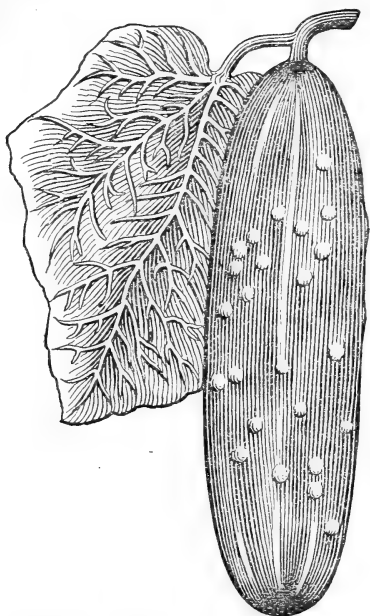


Japanese Climbing.

Arlington White Spine. Very regular in outline, uniform in size, averaging seven to eight inches in length, straight and of a rich dark green color. Flesh white, crisp and solid, with comparatively few seeds. Vines of vigorous growth and very productive.

Japanese Climbing. The vines are extra strong, and foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Being of a climbing habit it can be grown on trellises, etc. Fruit is round, about 10 inches long, thick, of fine flavor. It is very prolific, from forty to fifty cucumbers growing on a single plant. Has given satisfaction the past season.

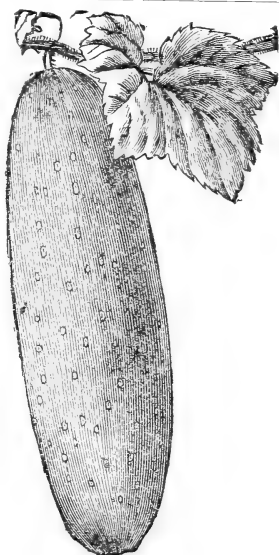
Steckler's Private Stock Longest Ever-bearing Green. This is a very long green Cucumber, with white spines, being a cross between our famous New Orleans market and the Japanese varieties, yet decidedly distinct in appearance, and bearing qualities, and will prove a valuable acquisition to our selected list of Cucumbers, as well as of profitable interest to all market gardeners. We recommend same highly.



Frotscher's New Orleans Market.

Improved Early White Spine. This is a popular variety. It is of medium size, light green, covered with white spines, and turns white when ripe. A good kind for shipping. It is used by market gardeners for forcing as well as outdoor culture and is very productive.

Frotscher's New Orleans Market. This is a variety selected from an imported forcing Cucumber, introduced by the late Richard Frotscher. It is good for forcing or open ground; very productive, keeps its green color and has few vines. This kind cannot be excelled for shipping, as it produces very perfect cucumbers and but few culls; the



Improved Early White.

largest growers of cucumbers for shipping about here plant none but this variety. It is quite different from the Long White Spine offered by some. The best in and outdoor cucumber yet introduced.

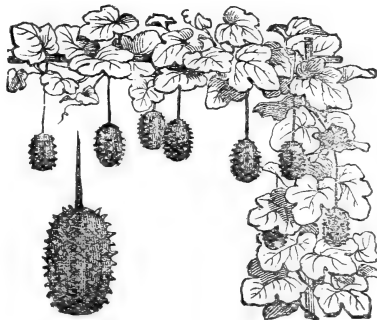
Early Frame. A good, early variety, but not so popular as the foregoing kind. It is deep green in color, but turns yellow very quickly, as it is a very small variety it is used extensively for pickling.

Long Green Turkey. A long variety, attaining a length of from fifteen to eighteen inches when well grown. Very fine and productive.

Early Cluster. Early, short and prickly; it bears in clusters. Principally cultivated for pickling.



Early Cluster.



West India Gherkin.



Early Frame.

Adams' Extra Early Corn, as a garden corn, should be first choice.

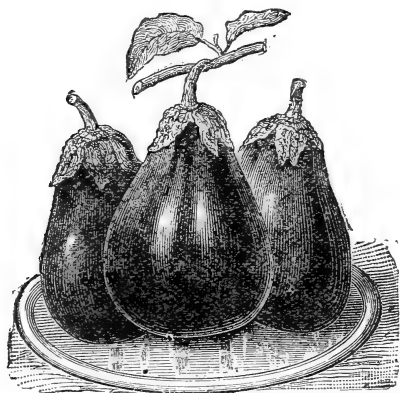
EGG PLANT.

AUBERGINE (Fr.), EIERPFLANZE (Ger.), BERENGENA (Sp.), PETONCIANO MEANENA (Ital.)

Large Purple, or New Orleans Market.
Early Dwarf Oval.
Steckler's New.

The New York Market.
New Early White Pearl Eggplant.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become stronger and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South, and extensively cultivated.



New Orleans Market.

Large Purple, or New Orleans Market.

This is the kind mainly grown here, is large, oval in shape and of a dark purple color and very productive. Southern grown seed of this, as a good many tropical or sub-tropical vegetables, is preferable to Northern seed, as it will germinate more readily, and the plant will last longer during the hot season. It is the best variety for shipping, superior to the Northern raised kinds. It carries better. The cut is made from three ordinary specimens and represents the true form. This season we will have enough Southern grown seeds to supply our patrons.

Early Dwarf Oval. This variety is very early and productive; the fruit is not so large as the New Orleans Egg Plant, but equal in flavor. For market it will not sell as well as the former; desirable for family garden.

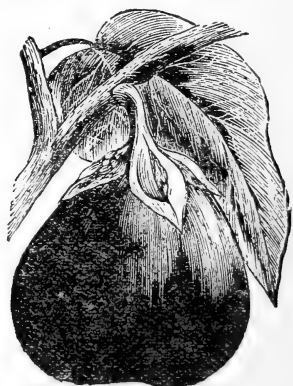
The New York Market. Is rounder in shape than the New Orleans; has spines on leaves and stems; not very popular here. Shippers and gardeners always give the New Orleans Market variety the preference.

New Early White Pearl. The plant is a large, vigorous grower and comparatively free from thorns. Fruit pure creamy white, with slight shading of a very light green near the stem; beautiful in shape,



Early Dwarf Oval.

resembling somewhat the purple variety. In eating quality it is very delicious, fine grain and well flavored.



New York Market.

Steckler's New. Similar to the New York Improved, except that it grows with a longer stem and the fruit is borne on its stem rather than out on the branches, as with other varieties. It is a strictly first-class sort and being held up from the ground, as it is, it is not liable to decay as many of the other sorts.

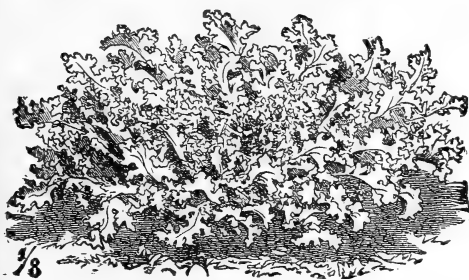
ENDIVE.

CHICOREE (Fr.), ENDIVIEN (Ger.), ENDIBIA (Sp.), INDIVIA (Ital.)

Green Curled.
Extra Fine Curled.

Broad Leaved or Escarolle.

CULTURE.—A salad plant which is very popular and much cultivated for the market, principally for summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are well up, thinned out till about eight inches apart. Or it can be sown broadcast thinly and transplanted the same as Lettuce. When the leaves are large enough, say about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for table. This can only be done in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For summer use do not sow before the end of March, as if sown sooner, the plants will run into seed very early. Sow for a succession during the spring and summer months. For winter use sow in September and October.



Green Curled Endive.

Green Curled. Is the most desirable kind, as it stands more heat than the following sorts and is the favorite market variety.

Extra Fine Curled. Does not grow quite so large as the foregoing, and is more apt to decay when there is a wet summer. Better adapted for winter.

Broad-Leaved or Escarolle. Makes a fine salad when well grown and blanched, especially for summer.

GARLIC.

AIL (Fr.), KNOBLAUCH (Ger.), AJO (Sp.), AGLIO (Ital.)

There is more garlic grown in Louisiana than in any other State, or in all States together. It is a staple product of the lower parishes, and is raised for home consumption and shipping. It is used for flavoring stews, roasts and various other dishes. People from the south of Europe use much more than the inhabitants of the United States. It should be planted in October and November, in drills two to three feet apart, about six inches in the drills and one inch deep. The distance between the rows depend upon the mode of cultivation, if planted in the garden, a foot between the rows is sufficient. It is cultivated like Onions; in the spring they are taken up and platted together in a string by the tops. One of these strings contains from fifty to sixty heads in double rows; they are then stored or rather hung up in a dry, airy place, and will keep from six to eight months.





Early White Vienna Kohlrabi.

KOHLRABI or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU NAVET (Fr.), KOHLRABI (Ger.), COL DE NABO (Sp.), CAVALO RAPO (Ital.)

This vegetable is very popular with the European population of our city, and largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as Cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July till the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broadcast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded, or, they may be sown in drills, and cultivated the same as Ruta Bagas.

Early White Vienna. The finest variety of all, and the only kind we keep. It is early, forms a smooth bulb, and has few small leaves. The so-called large White or Green is not desirable.

LEEK.

POIREAU (Fr.), LAUCH (Ger.), PUERO (Sp.), PORO (Ital.)

Large London Flag.
Large Carentan.

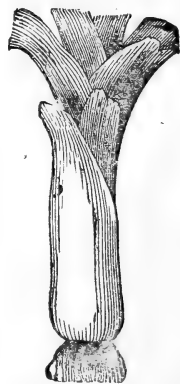
Large Rouen.

A species of Onion highly esteemed for flavoring soups. Should be sown broadcast and transplanted, when about six to eight inches high, into rows a foot apart, and six inches apart in the rows. Should be planted at least four inches deep. They require to be well cultivated in order to secure large roots. Sow in October for winter and spring use, and January and February, for summer.

Large London Flag. Is the kind most generally grown.

Large Carentan. This is a French variety which grows to a very large size.

Large Rouen. A French variety introduced here some years ago, which does well in our climate and seems to be particularly adapted to our soil. It grows shorter than either London Flag or the Carentan and much stouter than either of them. As a market variety it cannot be excelled



Large London Flag.

LETTUCE.

LAITUE (Fr.), LATTICH (Ger.), LECHUGA (Sp.), LATTUGA (Ital.)

Early Cabbage or White Butter Head.

Improved Royal Cabbage.

Brown Dutch Cabbage.

Drumhead Cabbage.

White Paris Coss.

Improved Large Passion.

California.

Perpignan.

Frotscher's N. O. Improved Large Passion.

Trocadero.

Steckler's French Market.

Big Boston.

Hubbard Market.

CULTURE.—Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the market gardener. Of course it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot summer months. For directions how to sprout the seed during that time, see "Work for June." The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be. No finer Lettuce is grown anywhere else than in New Orleans during fall and spring. The seed should be sown broadcast, when large enough, plant out in rows a foot apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in rows. Some kinds grow larger than others, for instance, Butter Head will not require as much space as Drumhead or Perpignan.

California. Very large, solid, heads; inside very white.

Hubbard Market. A large cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground.



White Paris Coss Lettuce.

Improved Large Passion. A popular variety among New Orleans market gardeners, medium size cabbage, butter-heading sort.



Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.

Early Cabbage or White Butter. An early variety, forming a solid head, but not quite so large as some others. It is the best kind for family use, to sow during fall and early spring, as it is very early and of good flavor.



Perpignan Lettuce.

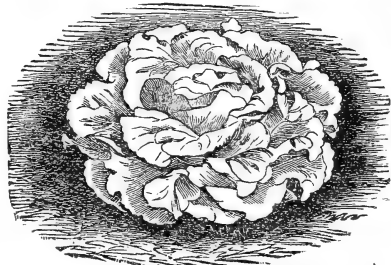
Brown Dutch Cabbage. A very hard kind, forms a solid head; not so popular as many other kinds; good for winter.



Improved Royal Cabbage Lettuce.

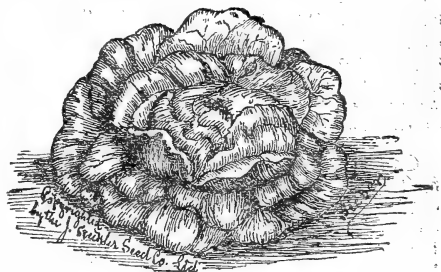
Drumhead Cabbage. An excellent spring variety, forming large heads, the outer leaves curled.

White Paris Coss. This is very popular with New Orleans market gardeners, as it is the favorite with the French population. It grows to perfection and forms large, fine heads, particularly in the spring of the year.



Trocadero Lettuce.

Improved Royal Cabbage. This is the most popular variety in this State. Heads light green, of large size, and about two weeks later than the White Butter. It is tender and crisp; can be sown later in the spring than the foregoing kind, and does not run into seed so quickly.



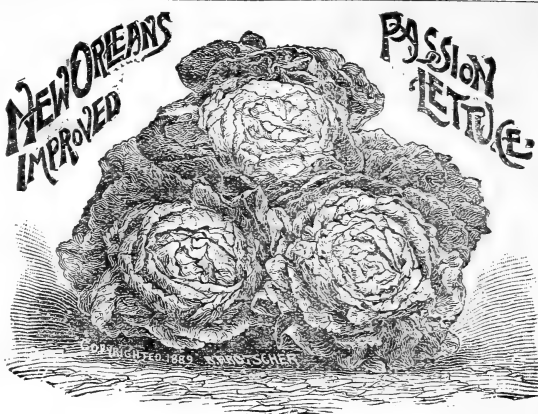
Steckler's French Market Lettuce.

Big Boston. A fine large heading forcing sort, and succeeds well in cold frames during the winter. The plants are very hardy and vigorous. When well grown the heads are beautifully blanched and quite tender. Popular in the South as a winter Lettuce for shipping North.

Frotscher's N. O. Improved Large Passion. This is a Cabbage Lettuce introduced by the late Richard Frotscher from California; it attains a large size; grows slowly, but heads very hard. It does better here during late autumn and winter than in summer, as it cannot stand the heat. If sown late in the fall and transplanted during winter, it grows to very large heads, hard and firm. This is the kind shipped from here in the spring, and cannot be surpassed for that purpose.

Trocadero. A Cabbage Lettuce from France; it is of light green color, forming a large solid head, resembling the New Orleans Improved Passion Lettuce somewhat in appearance; however, the leaves are thinner, and, therefore, not so well adapted for shipping. It is excellent for forcing for home market.

Perpignan. A fine German variety, which forms large, light green heads, and which stands the heat better than the Royal. It is much cultivated for the market, as it thrives



well when sown during the latter part of spring.

Steckler's French Market. This new Lettuce is a great improvement on the old and well known Royal strain, forming much larger and more compact heads. Is very crisp, tender, and olive green in color. Has been largely planted the past year, and gave most gratifying results.

MELON—Musk or Canteloupe.

MELON (Fr.), MELONE (Gr.), MELON (Sp.), PEPONE (Ital.)

Texas Cannon Ball.

Osage.

Netted Nutmeg.

Netted Citron.

Pine Apple.

Early White Japan.

Rockyford.

New Orleans Market.

New Early Hackensack.

Emerald Gem.

Long Island Beauty.

Paul Rose.

Persian or Cassaba.

Preserving Citron. Tip Top.

CULTURE.—Melons require a rich sandy loam. If the ground is not rich enough a couple of shovels full of rotted manure should be mixed into each hill, which ought to be from five to six feet apart; drop ten or twelve seeds, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves, thin out to three or four plants. Canteloupes are cultivated very extensively in the neighborhood of New Orleans; the quality is very fine and far superior to those raised in the North. Some gardeners plant during February and cover with boxes, the same as described for Cucumbers. When Melons are ripening, too much rain will impair the flavor of the fruit.

Osage. This variety is cultivated largely for the Chicago market. It is small and does not look very attractive, but is of excellent flavor. Recommend it highly for family use. It will not sell well in this market. People here are accustomed to roughly netted melons, such as the New Orleans Market. The Osage is smooth and very slightly netted.

Netted Nutmeg. Small oval melon, roughly netted, early, and of fine flavor.

Netted Citron. This variety is larger than the foregoing kind; it is more rounded in shape, of medium size and roughly netted.

Pine Apple. A medium sized early variety, oval in shape, and of very fine flavor.

Persian or Cassaba. A large variety, of oval shape and very delicate flavor. The

rind of this kind is very thin, which is a disadvantage in handling, and prevents it from being planted for the market. Very fine for family use.

Early White Japan. An early kind, of creamish white color, very sweet and medium size.

Rockyford. Undoubtedly the best extra early, small, round, green fleshed melon in cultivation, nearly perfect globe in shape. Remarkably uniform in size, weighing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Very thick meat with thin rind. Skin green and heavily ribbed. Flesh light green in color, melting and uniform, of a very luscious flavor. Very prolific and early in ripening.

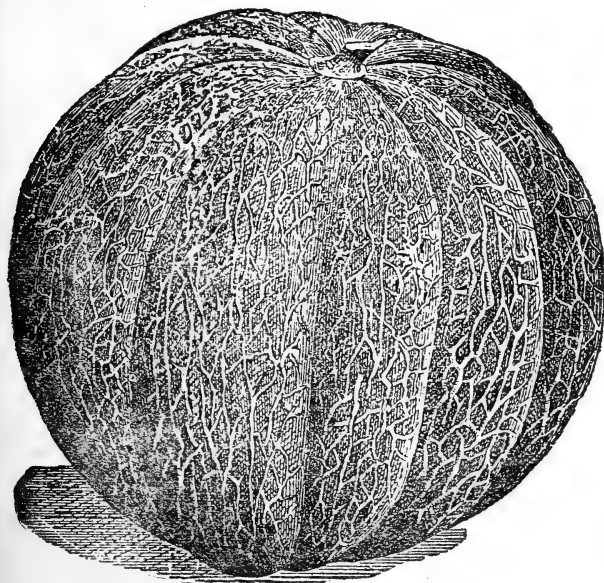
Texas Cannon Ball. This melon is as

New Orleans Market Eggplant cannot be too well recommended.

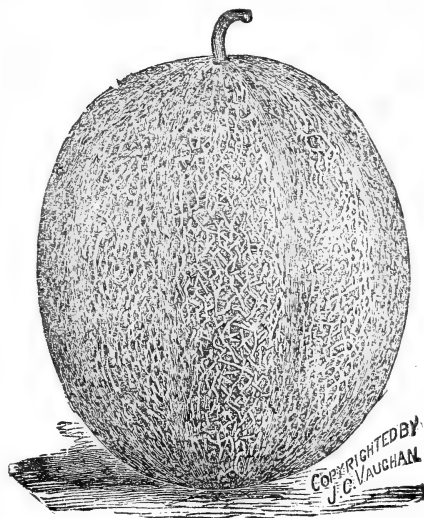
round as a ball, of medium size, 6 to 8 inches in diameter and heavily netted. Flesh light green, melting and highly flavored. Remarkably solid with extremely small seed cavity. Very prolific, continuing bearing for a long time.

New Orleans Market. A large species of the citron kind. It is extensively grown for this market, large in size, very roughly netted and of luscious flavor; different altogether from the Northern Netted Citron, which is earlier but not so fine in flavor, and not half the size of the variety grown here. The New Orleans Market cannot be excelled by any other variety in the world. In a favorable season it is a perfect gem. It has been tried alongside of varieties praised at the North, such as are brought out every year, but none of them could compare with the New Orleans Market. If the best and earliest specimens are selected for seed, in three or four years the fruit will be large and fine.

Tip Top. This splendid melon has "held its own" during the past dozen years or more with all introductions in the melon line, and no melon of which we have any knowledge compares with it in uniformly good eating qualities. The testimony of all who have used Tip Top is that every melon produced, whether big or little, early or late, is a good one; sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm (but not hard) fleshed, and eatable to the outside coating. Its appearance on the market is very attractive—sells on sight.



New Orleans Market.



Osage Melon.

New Early Hackensack. A newly introduced variety, resembling the well known Hackensack, but not quite so large. It is productive and of good flavor. The seed we offer are Southern grown. It is earlier than the New Orleans Market. Recommend same highly.

Emerald Gem. A medium size Melon which originated in Michigan, is almost

round, of good quality, the skin is green and smooth; flesh salmon, fine grained and thick. Good variety for family use.

Long Island Beauty. A splendid new variety of the Hackensack type, originated on Long Island. It is of very superior quality, with green flesh, and densely netted. Besides being the most beautiful it is also the earliest of all.

Paul Rose. This splendid melon is one of the very best varieties for either home use or the market that has been introduced for many years. It has a firmness of rind and structure of flesh peculiarly its own, superior in this respect to any other melon in existence, surpassing all other varieties as a shipper and a long keeper; has a very small seed cavity, deep orange colored flesh, and is of very uniform shape, average diameter of about five inches.

Preserving Citron. This fruit resembles the average sized water melon, of a light

green color, which is coated over with a white substance like flour, that is easily rubbed off. It is only used for preserving and for making pies and sauces.

MELON—Water.

MELON D'EAU (Fr.), WASSERMELONE (Ger.), SANDIA (Sp.), MELONE D'AQUA (Ital.)

Ice Cream, white seeded.

Mammoth Iron Clad.

Rattle Snake.

Pride of Georgia.

Kolb Gem.

McLeer's Wonderful.

Early Dark Icing.

Bradford.

Seminole.

Florida's Favorite.

Lone Star.

Duke Jones.

Early Triumph.

Alabama Sweet.

Black Diamond.

Kleckley's Sweet.

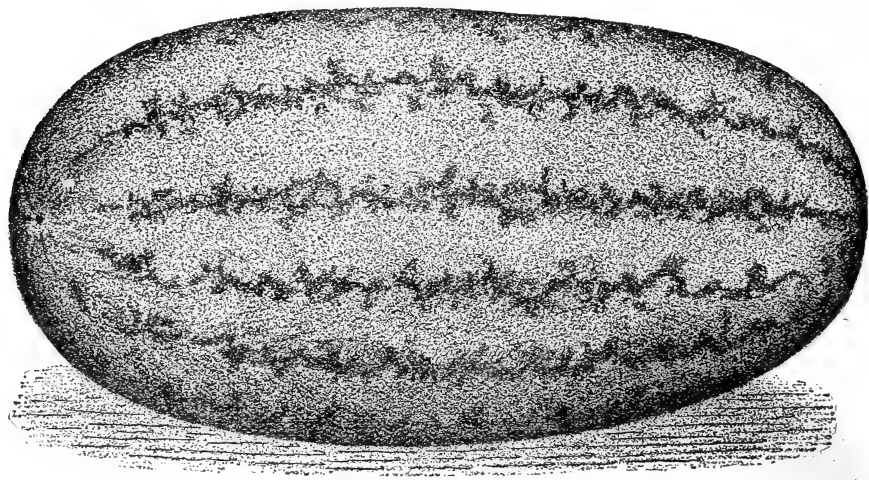
Sweetheart.

Monte Cristo.

Marie Louise.

Cole's Early.

CULTURE—Water Melons will grow and produce in places where Canteloupes will not do well. The soil for this plant must be light and sandy. Plant in hills about eight feet apart, eight to twelve seeds in a hill; when the plants are well up thin out to three. The plants should be hoed often, and the ground between the hill kept clean till the vines touch.



Marie Louise Water Melon.

Ice Cream. (WHITE SEEDED.) A medium sized variety of excellent quality. It is early and very productive. Being thin in the rind it is not so well adapted for the market as the other kinds; notwithstanding this it is grown exclusively by some for that on account of its earliness. It has come into general cultivation more and more every year, as it is very sweet and sells readily in the market.

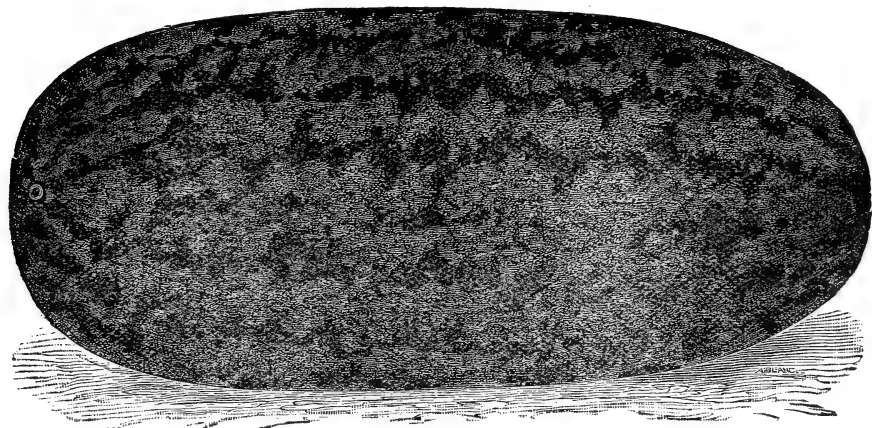
Rattle Snake. An old Southern variety which has come into notice of late years. It is of large size, light green, with large dark stripes, and is identical with the Gypsy. Fine market variety. It stands transportation better than most other kinds; has been the standard market melon till the Kolb Gem was introduced. However it always will

remain a favorite with market gardeners. The seed we offer of this variety is especially grown for us by one of the best growers in Georgia. It is one of the purest strains that can be found.

Mammoth Iron Clad. Highly recommended North. It did not do as well as Southern raised seed. We have the seed now grown in Florida, and, no doubt, it will give better satisfaction.

Pride of Georgia. A variety from Georgia of excellent quality; attains large size when well cultivated. Very good for family use.

Kolb Gem. Only a few years since this variety has been introduced, but the shipping qualities are so good that the bulk of melons raised for the market are of that



Florida's Favorite.

kind. Flesh crimson, very thin but tough rind; fine flavor and full of flesh; no hollow in the middle. It is the heaviest Melon for its size. What we offer are Southern grown seeds.

Florida's Favorite. This Melon originated in Florida. It is an excellent variety; prolific, earlier than the Kolb Gem, Rattle Snake or Pride of Georgia, and very fine for the table. It is not as good for shipping as the Kolb Gem or Rattle Snake, of medium size, colored with light and dark green stripes alternately, flesh deep red, deliciously sweet, firm and crisp. One of the best Melons.

Seminole. A very early Melon, oblong

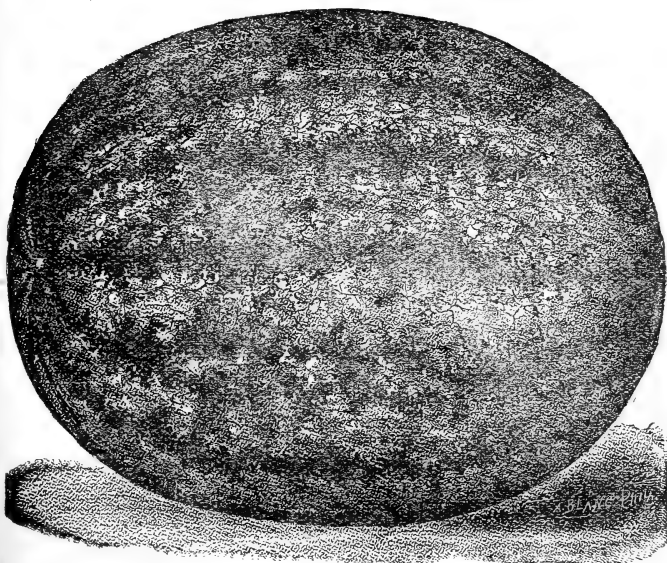
in shape, of two colors, some very grey and others light green, resembling the Ice Cream, but larger in size. It is fine flavored and productive.

Duke Jones. A Southern Melon of great merit. It is of the same shape as the Kolb Gem, but of much finer flavor and of large size. Rind dark green, red flesh, large and early. The seed we offer has been grown from headquarters by a careful grower of Georgia. It is a good shipper. We recommend it highly.

Lone Star. This Melon was brought here from Texas by Mr. Nat. Henderson, of Iberia Parish, La. It has proven to be the best

Melon for this section, either for market or family use. This Melon is above medium and very uniform in size; a prolific bearer, oblong in shape; the rind is of mottled green and black color, somewhat like the Rattle Snake, but of a darker green. The flesh is of a deep red color, solid, crisp and very sweet in flavor it cannot be excelled by any variety. It is excellent for market as well as for family use. It is one of the leading varieties for the South. Recommend same very highly.

Early Triumph True Strain. This new Melon has been largely planted in the past, and has proven so successful that we con-



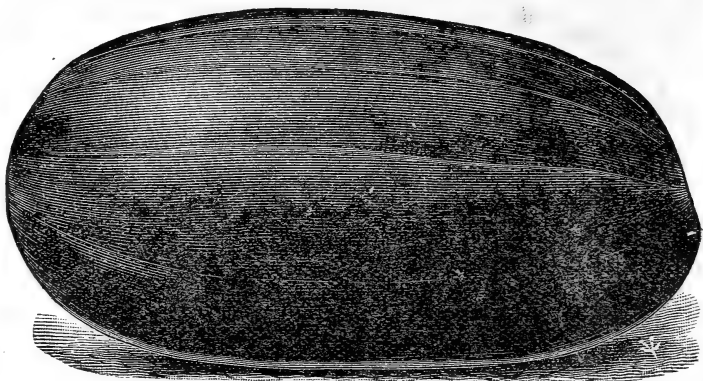
Kolb Gem.

sider it worthy of being classed as one of our leading varieties. It is the best market and shipping Melon thus far introduced. The rind is dark green, the flesh deep red and very sweet. The Melon is very large, weighing from 40 to 80 pounds.

Melver's Wonderful. An oblong shaped Melon of uniformly large size, and handsome in appearance. The skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green. The quality is very superior, flesh of a soft, pale pink, crisp and free from any stringiness and very juicy. These Melons have a solid heart free from cracks, while the seed rows are close to the rind.

Monte Cristo. A variety unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, oval; color dark green, often showing fine russeting; flesh very bright, rich red, and exceedingly sweet. This variety is so crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping, the fruit bursting open if subjected to even a slight jar.

Marie Louise. This new variety is one of the finest yet introduced. It



Alabama Sweet.

is a cross between the Lone Star and Florida Favorite; shape similar to the latter, but larger; just as early, and far superior than either. Dark striped, thin rind, and flesh red and very succulent, ripening almost to the rind. The seed resembles that of the Lone Star, but is darker in color. We had some of the Melons weighing from 20 to 25 pounds. Recommend same highly.

Cole's Early. Oval in form, small in size, handsomely striped with light and dark green. The fruits are too small to be of value for shipping to market, but of good quality and desirable for raising for home use.

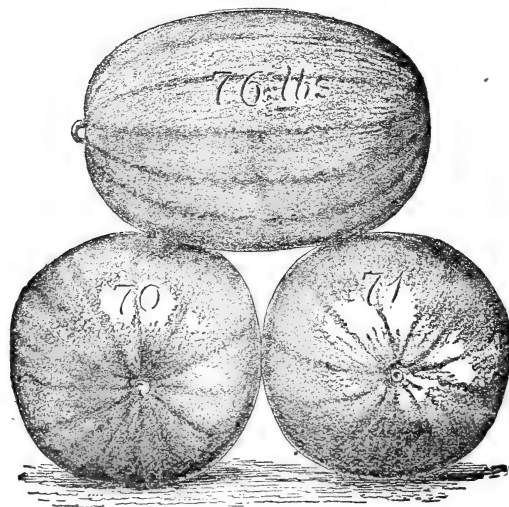
Bradford. This Melon is long in shape and color dark green with darker wavy bands flesh melting and of excellent flavor.

Seed white, an excellent variety.

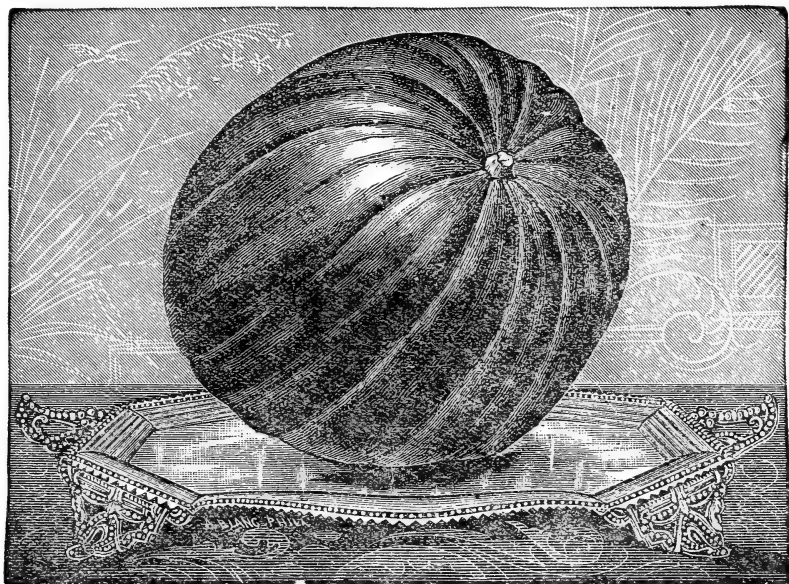
Early Dark Icing. This is an early variety, round, with thin, dark skin, yet very solid and of superior quality. Not well adapted for shipping purposes.

Alabama Sweet. The best Melon grown for shipping. Oblong, very large, dark green, faintly striped, very sweet, entirely stringless; very prolific; we cannot recommend this Melon too highly. Fancy selected Southern grown seed.

Black Diamond. We have tried very hard the past season to popularize this fine large Melon, but our customers do not "take to it" as they should. Do not be partial and cling too long to old favorites. We admit that but half the so-called "novelties" are really novel or an improvement on others, but when we know that we have an improved variety, we do not hesitate to recommend it. Put at least a portion of your Melon patch in Black Diamond and you will plant more of it the next season. It is nearly round, solid, rind,



Early Triumph True Strain.



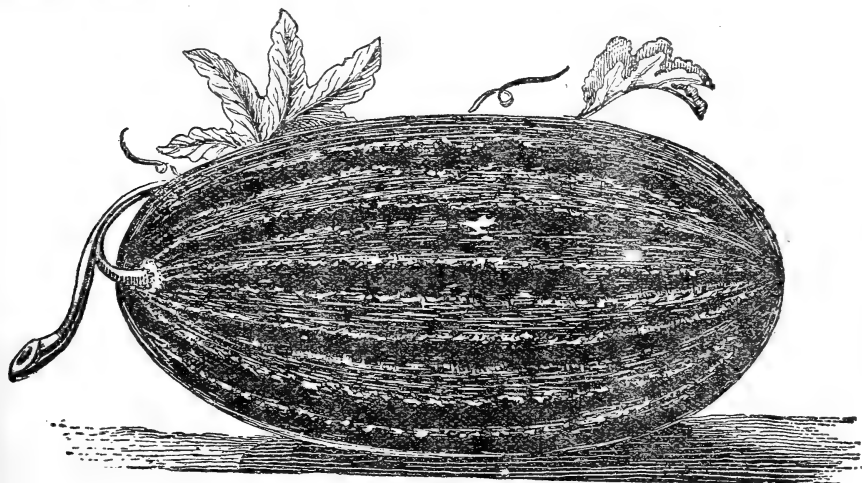
Pride of Georgia.

black-green in color; good shipper, and of fine quality. Yields larger than any other variety of late introduction.

Kleckley's Sweet. This is one of the best flavored Melons in cultivation, and of a shape and color that is extremely desirable. The rind is very dark green, very thin, flesh deep scarlet, fine and of delicious quality. For the home market and family garden it is decidedly one of the best.

Sweet Heart. A new shipping Melon

of large size and fine quality. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing the fruit early. Melons uniform in size, oval-shaped and very heavy. The rind is light green, thin, but firm, flesh bright crimson, sweet and tender, this melon is particularly fine for distant shipping, being of such fine appearance that they sell readily and they remain in fit condition to use longer than any other sort.



Lone Star.

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE (Fr.), SENF (Gr.), MOSTAZA (Sp.)

White or Yellow Seeded London.
Chinese very Large Cabbage-Leaved.
Black or Brown London.

Large Leaved Curled.
Giant Ostrich Plume.

CULTURE.—This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broadcast during fall, winter and spring. It may be used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The *White or Yellow Seeded* is very little cultivated and is used chiefly for medical purposes, or pickling. The large-leaved or curled has black seed, a distinct kind from the Northern or European variety. The seed is raised in Louisiana. It makes very large leaves; cultivated more and more every year.

Large-Leaved Curled. The favorite kind here, sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges.

Chinese Very Large Cabbage Leaved. A European variety, with light green very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the large-leaved or the large curled, but will stand longer before going to seed.

Giant Ostrich Plume. This is a splendid variety for the market gardeners and ama-

teurs, and will surely give satisfaction wherever planted. The leaves are beautifully curled, much more than our regular curled variety, but the same quality.

White or Yellow London. This is the common White Mustard of commerce, used both as a salad and for flavoring purposes.

Black or Brown London. Used for same purposes as the White; the difference being in the color of the seed.

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE (Fr.), INDIANISCHE KRESSE (Ger.), CAPUCHINA (Sp.), NASTURZIO (Ital.)

Tall. | *Dwarf.*

Planted here only for ornament. (For description see List of Climbing Plants.)

OKRA.

GOMBO (Fr.), OCHER (Ger.), GOMBAND (Sp.), OCRA (Ital.)

Green Tall Growing.
Dwarf Green Prolific.
Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded.

White Velvet.
French Market Dwarf Prolific.

CULTURE.—This is a highly esteemed vegetable in the South, and no garden, whether small or large, is without it. It is used in making "Gumbo," a dish the Creoles of Louisiana know better how to prepare than any other nationality. It is also boiled in salt water, and served with vinegar as a salad, and is considered a wholesome dish. Should not be planted before the ground is warm in spring, as the seeds are apt to rot. Sow in drills, which ought to be two to three feet apart, and when up, thin out, and leave one or two plants every twelve or fifteen inches.



White Velvet Okra.

Perkin's Mammoth Long Podded. New, very prolific, pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, 9 to 10 inches, very slim and do not get hard, as is the case with other okras.

Tall Growing. This is the variety mostly cultivated here. The pods are long, round towards the end and tender longer than the square podded kind.

Dwarf Green Prolific. This is an extra early variety, very prolific; the pods are close together, from which the name. If planted for market it will be only in demand up to the time the long podded varieties come in; as in this market no ribbed pods sell well.

White Velvet. A white variety; dwarf with round smooth pods, free from ridges and seams, and not prickly to the touch; very prolific and early. We tried this variety thoroughly. It has come up to what is claimed for it. We recommend it to all who have not tried it.

French Market Dwarf Prolific. One of the earliest and



Tall Growing Okra.

most productive of all Okras. It is a cross between the Tall Growing and the White Velvet varieties; commencing to bear when 6 inches high, producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and continues bearing until the



French Market Dwarf Prolific.

plant reaches its maximum height, seven feet. Pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. The cut is an exact reproduction of a single plant. It will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping.

ONIONS.

OGNON (Fr.), ZWIEBEL (Ger.), CEBOLLA (Sp.), CIPOLLO (Ital.)

Red Bermuda.
White Bermuda.
Louisiana or Red Creole.
Danver's Yellow Globe.
Red Wethersfield.

The Prize Taker.
White Queen.
Louisiana or White Creole.
Crystal White Wax.

CULTURE—The cut on next page represents a well-grown Onion raised from Louisiana or Creole seed. The Onion is one of the most important vegetables planted in this section. Thousands of barrels are annually shipped from here to the West and North. If sown at the proper time, with ordinary cultivation, they will always produce a crop and meet with ready sale. The seed is not a sure crop every year and some years it sells very high. Different varieties of Italian kinds have been tried here, but none produce good bulbs, but the True Red Bermuda, which is raised at Teneriffe and the coast of Africa.

True Red Bermuda is a flat shaped Onion, a little lighter in color than the Creole, earlier, and does not shoot up like that kind; comes in the market just after the shipping from the West is exhausted and hits the market at the proper time. We would recommend the Bermuda for home use and home market, but for shipping to distant markets it is unfit, as it decays quickly, and when dry peels off. The Creole has the preference, even shot up onions sell for a better price than the Bermuda.

White Bermuda. This variety is of the same shape, size and flavor as the Red Ber-

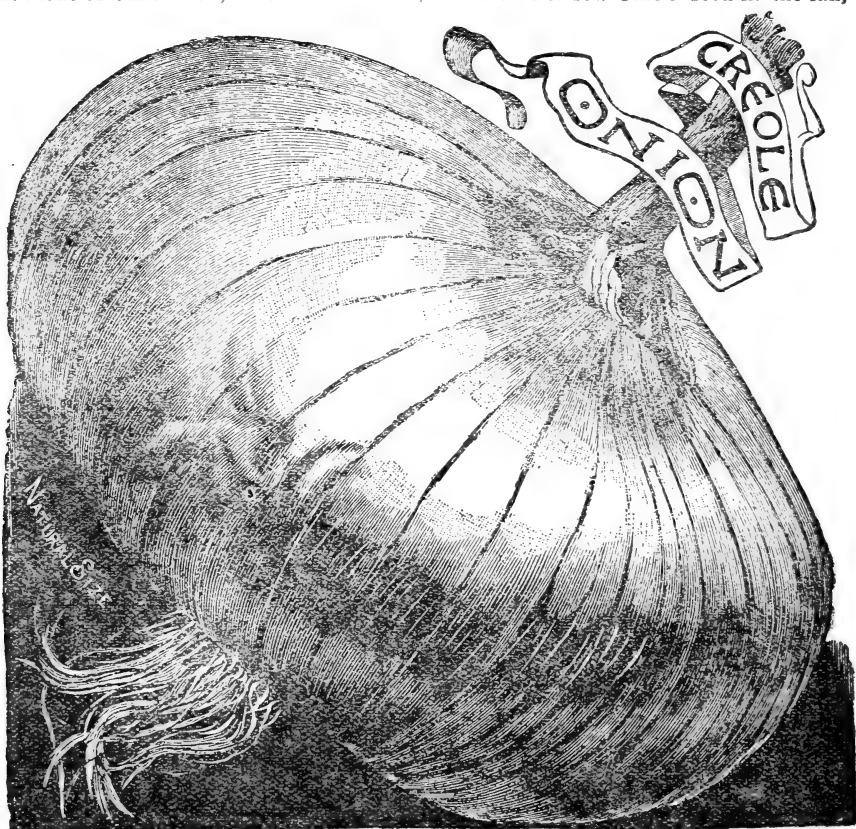
muda; the only difference is in the color which is pure white. Very good for family use.

Louisiana or Red Creole has been cultivated here for a century—supposed to have been brought here first from the south of Europe; we presume the bulbs produced but few seeds. It is hard to say from what variety this Onion originated; having been planted here for so long it has become a distinct kind. It is not as red as the Wethersfield, and not as light as the Strassburg; in flavor it is similar to the two last named varieties, but much stronger than the Italian kinds. In this

latitude the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 10th of October; if sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impairs the keeping quality of the Onion. We sow the seed broadcast, protect the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use Lataniers for covering the beds. When the seed is coming up, say in 7 or 9 days, the cover has to be removed entirely; but if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil. Can be planted in the same ground for years, and require no rotation as other crops. When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill, they are transplanted into rows which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five or



six inches apart in the rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting out the plants. We generally shorten the tops and roots. In April the Onion will be ready to be taken up. In sections where it is too cold to sow Onion seed in the fall, the



Creole seed and can be sown in January and February; in that case they should be sown very thinly in drills, thinned out to a proper stand, and by the end of spring they will produce a good size Onion. Growers here use very little, if any fertilizers, but it can be used with advantage. For spring sowing we recommend the Bermuda seed. The seed of the Creole Onion, which we offer, is grown for use by an experienced Onion grower. No better stock can be found.

Danver's Yellow Globe. An excellent variety North, where thousands of barrels are annually grown for home consumption and shipping to Southern markets at the time when our Creole Onions are consumed and new crops not expected before several months after.

Red Wethersfield. Another good Northern variety. In shape it is not quite as globular as the preceding variety, of a deep red color, medium size and very firm. It is an excellent shipper and good keeper.

The Prize Taker. One of the largest Onions, more flat in shape than either Dan-

ver's or Wethersfield, and of yellowish red color. Flesh is firm and solid, of a transparent white and of excellent mild flavor. Does better in the South than either of the above.

White Queen. (ITALIAN ONION.) This is a medium sized, white variety from Italy, very early and flat; can be sown as late as February, and good sized bulbs will yet be obtained. It is of mild flavor and very fine when boiled and dressed for the table.

Louisiana or White Creole is similar in shape and hardness to Frotcher's Creole Onion, but silvery white in color, the veins clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities make it a favorite White Onion for shipping.

Crystal Wax. This variety is the best White Onion we have ever seen. It is of a pure white paper color and sells on sight. Should be planted in rich soil; if left exposed to sun after ripening they turn to a greenish color. Excellent for shipping and the finest flavored onion in existence.

ONION SETS.

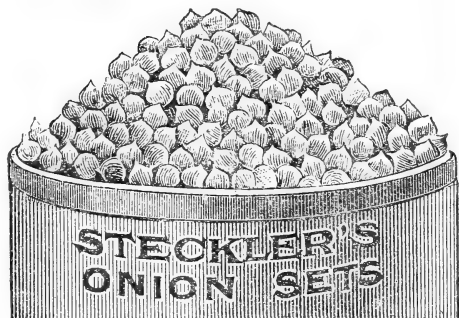
CULTURE—Onion Sets, when planted in January and February here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set out in rows five to six inches apart and about eight or ten inches in the rows. By planting sets you gain about three weeks in earliness of crop, hence it is advisable to plant onion sets instead of seed.

Red Western. Will produce a fairly good onion, but are planted mostly for use in the South as green onions. They do very well in North Louisiana and Mississippi.

Yellow Western. Same as the red sets, only different in color, which is of a pale yellow or brown.

White Western. A fine variety of same quality as the red and yellow sets, but are not as hardy and do not keep as well.

Red Creole. The seed was brought here years ago by the Spaniards, and after continuous planting in Louisiana has become a



special variety in itself. It is hardy, productive, good flavor and a very much better variety of Onion than any other for this section.

White Creole. Same as foregoing, except color is white.

SHALLOTS.

ESHAILLOTTE (Fr.), SCHALLOTTEN (Ger.)

CULTURE.—A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the red and white; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried, and stored in a dry, airy place.

PARSLEY.

PERSIL (Fr.), PETERSILIE (Ger.), PERJIL (Sp.), PREZZEMOLO (Ital.)

Plain Leaved.

Double Curled.

Improved Garnishing.

Market Gardeners' Curled.

Creole Plain.

CULTURE.—Parsley can be sown during the fall from August to October, and during spring, from the end of January to the end of April. It is generally sown broadcast.

Plain Leaved. This is the kind raised for the New Orleans market.

Double Curled. The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor as the other kind, extensively raised for shipping purposes.

Improved Garnishing. This is the best kind to ornament a dish; it has the same flavor as the other kinds.

Market Gardeners' Curled. A splendid variety for shipping. The leaves are handsomely curled, dark green in color, and of a very fine flavor. A decided improvement on

the regular curled variety. We recommend same very highly.

Creole Plain. This Parsley originally comes from the imported French strain, but after being grown in Louisiana for a number of years it has a tendency to grow taller; it is claimed by some gardeners that this Parsley does not go to seed as quickly as the Northern and imported varieties. It can be planted during the months of November, December, January and February, also in June or July, and is the best variety for all around purposes.

PARSNIP.

PARAIS, (Fr.), PASTINAKE (Ger.), CHIRIVIA (Sp.), PASTINACO (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Should be sown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart; when the plants are three inches high, thin out to three inches apart in rows. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for spring and summer crops.

The Hollow Crown or Sugar, is the kind generally cultivated, it possesses all the good qualities for which other varieties are recommended.

PEAS.

POIS, (Fr.), ERBSE (Ger.), GUISANTE (Sp.), PISELLO (Ital.)

EARLIEST.

New Prize Winner, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Gradus or Prosperity, 3 feet.
Prince of Wales, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Daisy or Dwarf Telephone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Early Alaska, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Extra Early or First and Best, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Early Washington, Early May or Frame, 3 feet
Early Tom Thumb, 1 foot.
Laxton's Alpha, 3 feet.
American Wonder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Blue Beauty, 2 feet.
Nott's Excelsior, 1 foot.
Steckler's Sealed First and Best Peas, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Eclipse, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Melting Sugar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Thomas Laxton, 3 feet.

SECOND CROP.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Champion of England, 5 feet.
McLean's Advancer, 3 feet.
McLean's Little Gem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod, 3 feet.
Eugenie, 3 feet.
Carter's Stratagem, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Carter's Telephone, 5 feet.
Paragon, 3 feet.

GENERAL CROP.

Dwarf Blue Imperial, 3 feet.
Royal Dwarf Marrow, 3 feet.
Black-Eyed Marrowfat, 4 feet.
Large White Marrowfat, 4 feet.
Dwarf Sugar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Tall Sugar, 6 feet.
Morning Star, 3 feet.

CULTURE.—Plant in ground manured the previous season, else they will make more vines than peas. Marrowfat Peas, planted in rich ground will not bear well, but they produce finely in sandy light soil. The Extra Early Tom Thumb and Laxton's Alpha will not produce a large crop without being in rich ground. Peas have to be planted in drills two inches deep and from two to three feet apart. Tom Thumb can be planted one foot apart, whereas the White Marrowfat or Champion of England require three feet. The Extra Early, Alpha and Tom Thumb can be planted during August and September for fall. During November and December we plant the Marrowfat; January and February, or as late as March, all kinds can be planted, but for the latter month only the earliest varieties should be used as the late varieties will get mildewed before they bring a crop. Peas will bear much better if some brush or rods are stuck in drills to support them, except the very dwarf kinds.

Gradus or Prosperity. This is the earliest, large podded wrinkled pea in cultivation. The vine has heavy stems with dark green leaves, and grows three feet in height. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring four to four and a half inches long, nearly

round and well filled with large handsome peas.

Prince of Wales. Hardy, vigorous and upright in habit. Flavor of first quality, which is true of nearly all white wrinkled peas. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Seed white, wrinkled and flattened.

Early Washington, Early May or Frame, which are nearly all the same thing, is about ten days later than the Extra Early. It is very productive, and keeps longer in bearing than the foregoing kind. Pods a little smaller. Very popular about New Orleans.

Early Tom Thumb. Very dwarfish and quite productive. Can be cultivated in rows a foot apart; requires no branches or sticks.

Laxton's Alpha. This is the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation; of delicious flavor and prolific. This variety deserves to be recommended to all who like a first-class pea.

American Wonder. A wrinkled pea of dwarf growth; is prolific, early, of fine quality, and comes in after the Extra Early.

Blue Beauty. An extra early variety of compact growth; productive and of fine flavor. Good market variety.

Nott's Excelsior. This pea resembles in habit American Wonder, being more uniform and productive and earlier. Seeds are green, wrinkled and square at the end like American Wonder.

Steckler's Sealed First and Best. A selection made from the Extra Early or First and Best; an improved variety and selected strain; used largely by market gardeners of New Orleans, and recommended highly for home garden.

Eclipse. The earliest of the wrinkled peas.

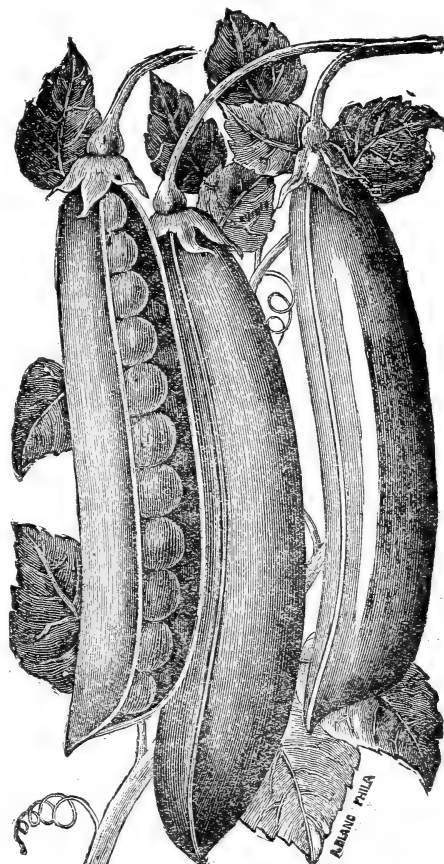
Melting Sugar. This variety is used either shelled or cooked in the pod, like string beans, and when young is very tender and sweet. It is but little known in our country, while abroad it is considered a great relish.

Thomas Laxton. New Extra Early Large Podded Peas—Superior in earliness, hardness and large size of pod, to the now famous Gradus or Prosperity Pea, which is one of its parents, the finest early pea yet produced.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod. An early dwarf variety; very stout and branching, requires no sticks. It is productive and of excellent quality.

Champion of England. A green wrinkled variety of very fine flavor; recommended for family use.

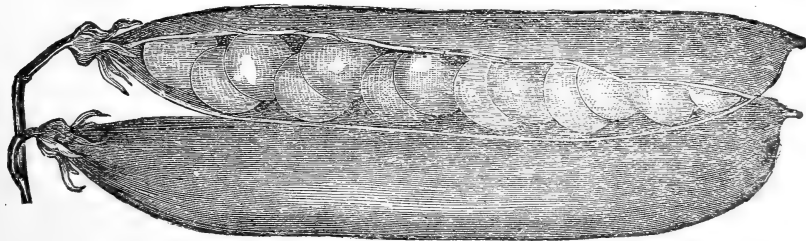
McLean's Advancer. This is another green wrinkled variety, about two weeks earlier than the foregoing kind.



Carter's Stratagem.

McLean's Little Gem. A dwarf wrinkled variety. It is early, very prolific and of excellent flavor. Requires no sticks.

Laxton's Prolific Long Pod. A green, narrow pea of good quality. Pods long and well filled. It is second early, and can be recommended for the use of market gardeners, being very prolific.



Carter's Telephone.

Daisy or Dwarf Telephone. Half dwarf, stocky, healthy and vigorous. Exceedingly productive. The height averages from 15 to 16 inches.

Early Alaska. This is an extra early pea, blue in color, the earliest by a few days of any other kind; very pure and prolific, the best flavored pea among the Extra Early smooth podded kinds. Recommend it highly.

Extra Early or First and Best. Very popular with the small market gardeners here, who have rich grounds. It is very productive and well flavored. The stock we sell is as good as any, no matter whose name is put before Extra Early.

The New Prize Winner. The best all-round and earliest Sweet Wrinkled Pea in the world. An ideal pea for the market gardeners. Decidedly superior to any other sort for the home garden.

Morning Star. Where earliness, productiveness, large-sized pods and sweetness of flavor are desired, this is the variety to grow, they stand at the head of the list for the above fine qualities. In a favorable season they are ready for market in forty-two days.

Eugenie. A white wrinkled variety of fine flavor; it is of the same season as the Advancer. Cannot be too highly recommended for family use.

Carter's Stratagem. This is a wrinkled variety from England. It is very distinct in

vine and foliage; growing thick and large, does not need any support. It is the largest podded variety ever brought out; pods 4 to 5½ inches long, which cannot be surpassed in flavor, and is very productive.

Carter's Telephone. Another wrinkled English late variety; grows from about 4½ to 5 feet high. The pods are very long, containing from 8 to 12 fine flavored peas. It is productive.

Paragon. It is a white wrinkled pea, second early, long straight pods, containing six to nine peas. Short stocky vine with luxuriant foliage, pods light green; quality unsurpassed, the largest producer known.

Dwarf Blue Imperial. A very good bearer if planted early, pods are large and well filled.

Royal Dwarf Marrow. Similar to the large Marrowfat, but of dwarf habit.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. This kind is planted more for the market than any other. It is very productive, and when young, quite tender. Grows about 4 feet high.

Large White Marrowfat. Similar to the last variety, except that it grows about two feet taller and is less productive.

Dwarf Sugar. A variety of which the whole pod can be used after the string is drawn off from the back of the pod.

Tall Sugar. Has the same qualities as the foregoing kind, only grows taller, and the pods are somewhat larger.

FIELD or COW PEAS.

Canada Field.

White, Red and Speckled Sugar Crowder or Forty Day.

Lady Peas.

Black-Eyed Field.

Whippoorwill.

Clay Cow Peas.

Wonderful Peas.

Red Ripper.

Unknown Cow Peas.

Steckler's Improved Louisiana Wild Cowpeas

New Era.

CULTURE—There are a great many varieties of Cow Peas, different in color and growth. They are planted mostly for fertilizing purposes and are sown broadcast; when in a good stand, and of sufficient height, they are plowed under. The Clay Pea is the most popular. There are several varieties called crowders; which do not grow as tall as the others, but produce a great many pods, which are used green, the same as snap beans, and if dried, like dried beans, makes a very good dish. The crowders are of an oblong shape, almost pointed at one end; they are on an average larger than the other Field Peas. Lady Peas are small, white, with a black eye, they are generally planted between corn, so that they can run upon it. Dry, they are considered the very best variety for cooking. The Clay and Unknown Peas produce the most vines.

Canada Field. For sowing broadcast as a fertilizer; used as common Cow Peas.

White, Red and Speckled Sugar Crowder or Forty Day. These are largely used in the Southern States for early Peas. They grow upright, bushy, and under ordinary conditions do not need support, very prolific and grow larger than ordinary Cow or Field Peas; very compact in pods; peas are flattened from being so close in pods.

Lady Peas. These are small, round and pure white, and are generally planted between corn. A delicate vegetable.

Black-Eyed Field. A long white pea with a large black eye, from which it derives its name, and belongs properly to the Cow Pea family.

Whippoorwill. Dark gray in color; robust growth, but of dwarfish habit; considered by some equal to other varieties of peas; this, however, is a matter of taste.

Clay Cow Peas. This is one of the best peas for our Southern country, being a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer; very large foliage, which keeps the ground moist,

giving proper nourishment to the soil. Begins to bear about two months after being planted.

Wonderful Peas. Similar to the Unknown in every respect, including habit of growth, color, etc. It is considered by those accustomed to all varieties to be somewhat superior to the Unknown.

Red Ripper. This Pea is pink in color and very small in size, but is a vigorous grower and good bearer; is considered a good plantation variety and is usually planted in corn and cane.

Unknown Cowpeas. This pea is a cross between Clay and Crowder Peas, making it a very desirable variety for both fertilizing purposes and eating peas; in color almost the same as that of Clay and a little larger in size than the Clay Peas.

Steckler's Improved Wild Louisiana Cowpea. This Cowpea is a native of Louis-

iana, seed is very small, about one-half the size of the Clay, consequently will go twice the distance of the others in planting. It will grow well on high or low land and is claimed by people of the Northern part of this State to be without an equal.

New Era Cow Pea. This Pea is fully two weeks earlier than the popular Whippoorwill variety; a very great advantage to the farmer. In size it is one-third smaller than the Whippoorwill—another great advantage. It is a so-called Bunch Pea, similar to the Whippoorwill in growth. In sections of Illinois and Missouri, the New Era Pea is planted after the wheat crop has been cut, and matures early enough in the Fall to harvest in time to sow Winter Wheat on the same field. This cannot be said of any other variety of Cow pea. They produce more seed than Whippoorwill and where known are used exclusively. We have no hesitancy to recommend the New Era as being the coming Pea.

FERTILIZING BEANS.

Improved Velvet Bean. The Improved Velvet Bean, or more properly, "Pea," (as it belongs to the Cow Pea family) is a climbing plant growing to forty and fifty feet, and branches literally covered with foliage. It is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground so much that Orange growers in Florida plant the Velvet Bean in their groves for fertilizer as well as forage. Plant in rows four feet apart and one foot in the rows, two or three beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past, cultivated once or twice to give vines a start of weeds and grass, they grow very rapidly, and in two months the under leaves begin to drop, and by fall the mulch of leaves is often six to eight inches deep.

Soy or Soja Bean—(*Glycerine hispida*)— Is a legume, and while it has long been a staple crop in Japan, it has but somewhat recently been cultivated in the United States. It grows to perfection only in a tropical or semi-tropical climate. In its native country, Japan, the seed is an important human food product, but in the United States its principal use at present is as forage plant for farm live stock and as a soil renovator. It is an upright, leafy, branching plant, growing three or four feet high. The land should be prepared by plowing and harrowing in the early Spring. Best success is attained by planting in drills, rows to be from 2½ to 3 feet apart and the hills in the row 18 to 20 inches apart.

PEPPER.

PIMENT (Fr.), SPANISCHER PFEFFER (Ger.), PIMENTO (Sp.), PEPPERONE (Ital.)

Sweet Spanish or Monstrous.
Sweet Pepper, Ruby King.
Golden Dawn Mango.
Bell or Bull Nose.
Long Red Cayenne.
Red Cherry.
Bird Eye.

Chili.
Tabasco.
Red Cluster.
Celestial.
Columbus.
Coral Gem Bouquet.

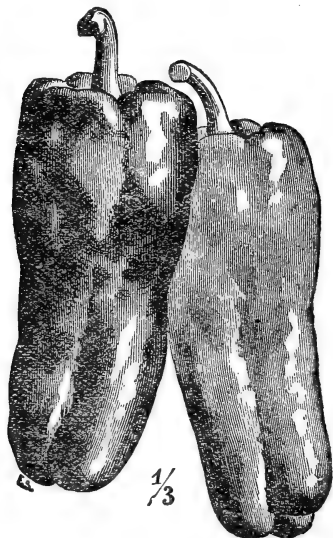
CULTURE—Peppers are tender and require to be raised in the hot bed. Seed should be sown in January, and when large enough transplanted into the ground in rows from one and a half to two feet apart, and a foot to a foot and a half in rows. There are more Peppers raised here than in other sections of the country; the hot varieties are used for seasoning and making pepper sauce; the mild variety is highly esteemed for salad. Care should be taken not to grow different kinds close together, as they mix very readily.

Chili. A small variety, from three-fourths to an inch long. It is strong and used for pepper sauce; very prolific.

Tabasco. This variety of pepper is grown for the market as well as for making sauce. It is pungent and strong, also very prolific.

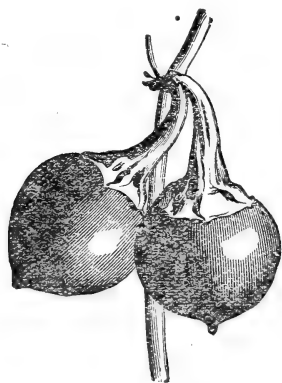
It is easily gathered, as the fruit does not adhere to the stem and grows almost erect on the branches, as may be seen in the cut. This variety is used in manufacturing the well-known Tabasco Sauce. It is splendid for family use.

Red Cluster. A variety of which the pods grow in bunches, upright like the Chili, which the pods resemble, but are a little larger. Quite distinct and ornamental on account of the bright fruit and compact growth of the plant. It is hot and pungent.



Sweet Spanish Monstrous.

Celestial. One of the handsomest and most ornamental of all the pepper varieties. The plant grows stout and bushy, producing a large quantity of fine colored rather thick pods, and as it continues to bloom and set

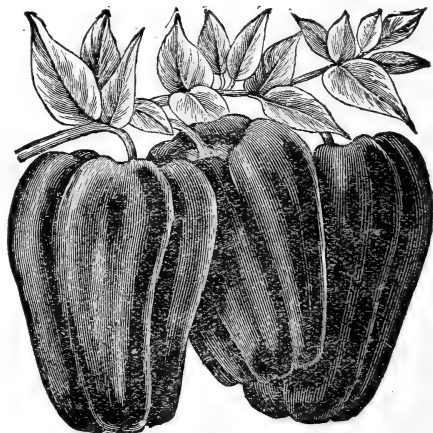


Red Cherry Pepper.

fruit almost the entire season, these pods are of a different color. When quite young they are of a light green, changing to a pure white, when almost fully grown they become of a bright yellow and when fully ripe of

bright scarlet. The pods are upright like either the Cluster or Tabasco, and are as equally sharp and pungent as the Tabasco. Not only as an ornament, but for the table we recommend this variety highly.

Columbus. A large and popular variety of sweet pepper. It is mild and sweet and used principally for salad.



Sweet Pepper, Ruby King.

Sweet Spanish or Monstrous. A very popular variety, much cultivated. It is very mild, grows to a large size, tapering towards the end, and, when green, is used as a salad. Superior for that purpose to any other kind.



Long Red Cayenne Pepper.

Sweet Pepper, Ruby King. This variety grows to a larger size than the Sweet Spanish Monstrous, and is of different shape. The fruit is from 5 to 6 inches long by about 3 to



Tabasco Pepper.

4 inches in diameter, and of bright red color. It is remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten as a salad the same as the Spanish Monstrous.

Golden Dawn Mango. This sweet pepper attracted much attention for the last few years, and was admired by all who saw it. We believe it to be all the originator claims for it. In shape and size it resembles the Bell. Color, a bright waxy golden yellow; very brilliant and handsome. Single plants ripen from twelve to twenty-four fruits, making them productive and profitable.

Coral Gem Bouquet. One of the finest of the small sized varieties. Beautiful bright red pods so thickly set as to give it the appearance of a bouquet of corals.

Bell or Bull Nose. Is a large oblong variety which is not sweet or mild, as thought by some people. The seeds are very hot. Used for pickling.

Long Red Cayenne. Is very hot and pungent. Cultivated here and used for pepper sauce and seasoning purposes. There are two varieties, one is long and straight, and the other like shown in cut, which is the only kind we keep.

Red Cherry. A small roundish variety, very hot and productive.

Bird Eye. Small as the name indicates. It is very hot and used principally for pepper vinegar.

POTATOES.

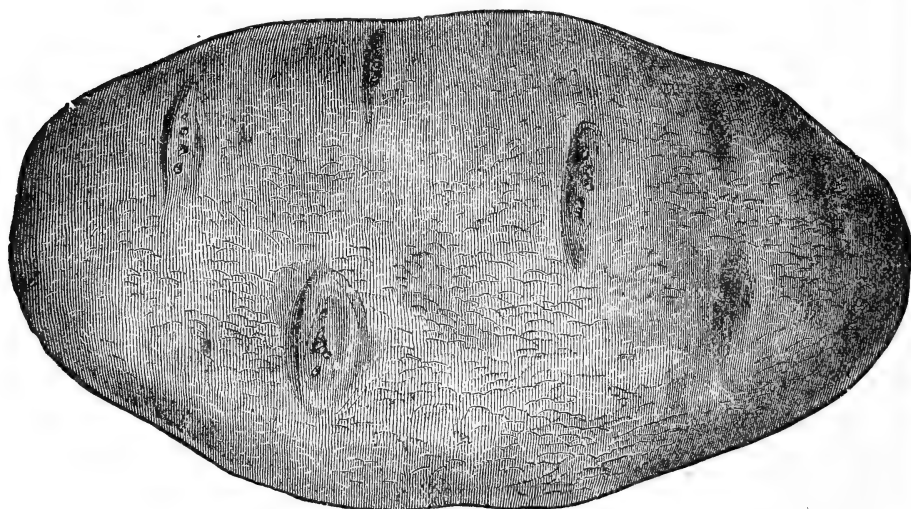
POMME DE TERRE (Fr.), KARTOFFEL (Ger.)

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda.
Early Rose.
Breeze's Peerless or Boston.
Extra Early Vermont.
Beauty of Hebron.
White Elephant.
Green Mountain.

Rural New Yorker No. 2.
Early Ohio.
Burbanks.
Early Goodrich.
Jackson White.
Carman No. 1.
White Star.

CULTURE—The above varieties were tried on the grounds of the Louisiana Experiment Station at Calhoun, La., and Audubon Park, New Orleans, among 150 different kinds tested they gave about the best results, both in yield and quality. Potatoes thrive and produce best in a light, dry but rich soil. Well decomposed stable manure is the best, but if not to be had, cotton seed meal, raw bone meal or any other fertilizer should be used to make the ground rich enough. If the ground was planted the fall previous with Cow Peas, which were plowed under, it will be in good condition for potatoes. Good sized tubers should be selected for planting, which can be cut in pieces not too small, each piece ought to contain at least three eyes. Plant in drills from two to three feet apart, according to the space and how to be cultivated afterwards. Field culture, two and a half to three feet apart; for garden, two feet will answer. We plant potatoes here from end of December to end of March, but the surest time is about the first of February. If planted earlier they should be planted deeper than if planted late, and hilled up as they grow. If potatoes are planted shallow and not hilled up soon, they will suffer more, if caught by late frost, than if planted deep and not hilled up well. Early potatoes have not the same value here as in the North, as the time of planting is so long, and very often the first planting gets cut down by a frost, and a late planting, which may just be peeping through the ground, will escape and produce in advance of the first planted. A fair crop of potatoes can be raised here if planted in August; if the autumn is

not too dry, they will bring nice tubers by the end of November. They should not be cut if planted at this time of the year, but planted whole. They should be put in a moist place before planting, so they may sprout. The early varieties are preferable for this time of planting. All new kinds introduced have been tried here, but of late so many have come out that it is almost impossible to keep up with them. New varieties of potatoes come out with fancy prices, but these prices for new potatoes do not pay here, as we can keep none over for seed, and any person raising for the market would not realize a cent more for a new fancy variety per barrel, than for a barrel of good Peerless or Early Rose. Earliness is no consideration, as we plant from December to end of March. Somebody may plant Early Rose in December and another in February, and those planted in February come to the market first; it depends entirely upon the season. If late frosts set in, early planted potatoes will be cut down, and those just coming out of the ground will not be hurt. Up to now the Peerless is the standard variety. Among the new kinds tried here we find the White Elephant to be a fine potato. It is a very strong grower, tubers oblong, very productive, good quality and flavor. The Extra Early Vermont, Beauty of Hebron, Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda and Early Rose for early, and Boston Peerless, White Elephant and Rural New Yorker No. 2 for late, are as good varieties as exist, and it is not likely that we will have anything better by new introductions. Most people are not careful enough in selecting their seeds. Some of the potatoes sold in this market for seed are not fit for planting.



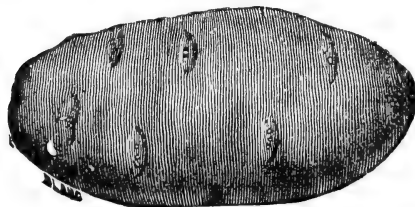
Extra Early Vermont.

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda. One of the best of all early potatoes, combining the productiveness of the Peerless with the excellent qualities of Early Rose. It is more prolific than the former, and much earlier than the latter. Tubers are medium in size, round and

very uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed and color of a beautiful light red and is a standard variety.

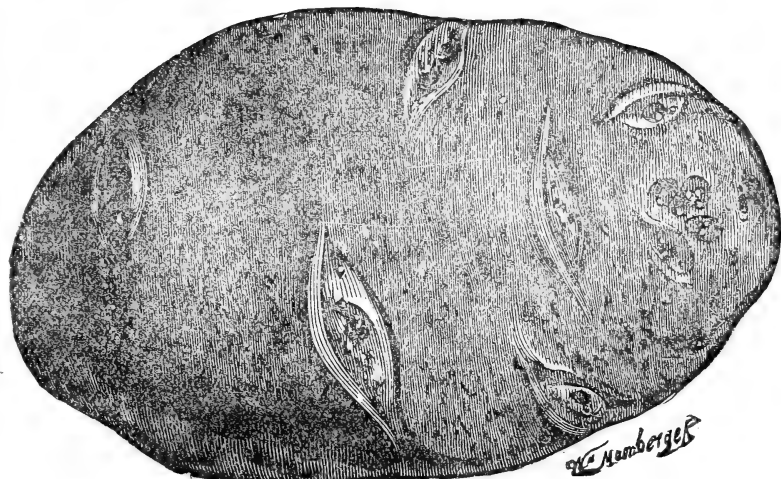
Green Mountain. This potato is of recent introduction and of great merit; oval in shape, white skin and white flesh; one of the largest yielders of newly introduced Irish Potatoes; of fine keeping qualities, very dry and delicious flavor. We recommend this potato very highly

Carman No. 1. This most valuable potato was introduced in 1894, and it is now a recognized high-class sort the world over. It is in every respect the finest second-early potato ever offered; enormous yielder; handsome and uniformly large; peculiarly white skin and flesh; perfect in quality and very dry.



Early Rose.

When You Buy from Us You get the Best.



Breeze's Peerless or Boston.

Early Rose. This is, without any doubt, the best potato for the table. It is oval, very shallow-eyed, pink skinned, very dry and mealy when boiled. This variety should not be planted too soon, from the fact that they make small stalks, and if cut down by frost they suffer more than other varieties; but they want rich, light soil to grow to perfection.

Breeze's Peerless or Boston. Several years ago this variety was introduced, yet at present it is the leading kind for market as well as for family use. Skin dull white, sometimes slightly russeted;

eyes few and shallow, round, occasionally oblong; grows to a large size; very productive, and earlier than the Jackson White. It is a general favorite in this section.

Extra Early Vermont. Very similar to the Early Rose, but of a stronger growth; a little earlier, and the others are more uniform and larger. It is an excellent table variety.

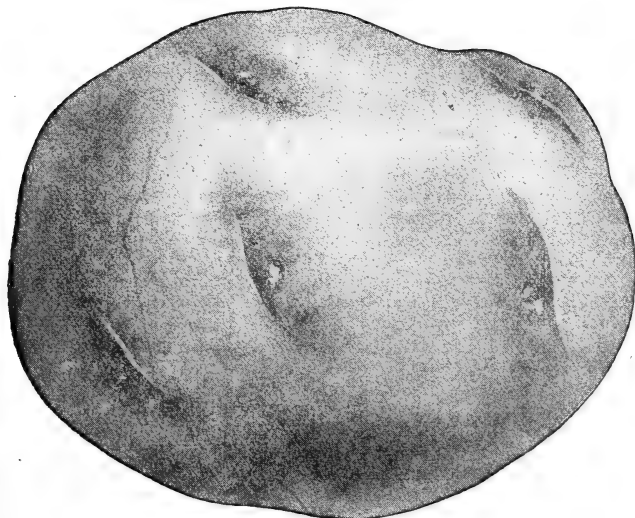
Beauty of Hebron. We have tried this variety thoroughly and found it in every particular as has been represented. It is earlier than the Early Rose, which resembles it very much, being a little lighter and more russeted in color. It is productive and of excellent table quality; more mealy than the Early Rose.

White Elephant. This variety has again given entire satisfaction. The tubers are large and of excellent quality; planted alongside the Peerless, it produced fully one-third more than that variety.

Rural New Yorker No.

2. This potato is the nearest to perfection of any yet introduced, and exceeds all others in yield. It is of large size, very smooth skin; few eyes, distinct and shallow. Flesh very white, of excellent table quality.

Early Ohio. This potato is not exactly a novelty, as it has been in commerce for some years;



Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda.

in appearance it bears some resemblance to the Early Triumph, except perhaps in color, which is a little lighter than the latter, and the shape of the eyes is somewhat different. Like all pink or red varieties it does best in sandy soil, but will grow very well in heavy soil, and not rot as easy during a wet season.

Burbanks. Of the late sorts this is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, fine form, and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, and is very mealy and of fine flavor.

Early Goodrich. Seed small, shape something like that of Burbanks, but with deeper eyes; it is a novelty in Louisiana, but has given entire satisfaction; flesh pure white.

This potato is highly recommended for market and family use.

Jackson White. An old variety known to Louisiana for many years. It produces large tubers of excellent quality; long in shape and similar in appearance to the White Elephant, but a little larger; sound white flesh and good keeper, also a good yielder. We strongly recommend this for family use and market purposes.

White Star. A very handsome and productive variety of medium earliness; tubers oblong, large and uniform in size; vines strong, of a dark green color, stocky and vigorous; skin and flesh white and of fine quality; an excellent table variety, and keeps well.

THE SWEET POTATO.

CONVOLVULUS BATATAS.

*The Yam.
Southern Queen.*

Shanghai or California Yam.

CULTURE.—The Sweet Potato is, next to corn, the most important food crop in the South. They are a wholesome and nutritious diet, good for man and beast. Though cultivated to a limited extent on the sandy lands of New Jersey and some of the Middle States, it thrives best on the light rich lands of the South, which bring their red and golden fruits to greatest perfection under the benign rays of a Southern sun. It is a plant of a warm climate, a child of the sun, much more nutritious than the Irish Potato on account of the great amount of saccharine matter it contains, and no Southern table should be found without it from the first day of August till the last day of May. Some plant early in spring the Potato itself in the prepared ridges, and cut the vines from the potato when large enough, and plant them out; others start the potatoes in a bed prepared expressly for that purpose, and slip off the sprouts as they come up and set these out. The latter method will produce the earliest potatoes; others who set the vines say that they make the largest tubers. In preparing the land the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, the ridges laid off about five feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. If everything is ready, and time for planting has arrived, do not wait for a rain, make a paste of clay and cow manure; in this dip the roots of the slips and press the earth firmly around them. Old slips are more tenacious of life than young ones, and will under favorable circumstances answer best. Watering afterwards, if dry weather continues, of course will be beneficial. Otherwise plant your vines and slips just before or after a rain. Two feet apart in rows is considered a good distance. The ridges should never be disturbed by a plow from the time they are made until the potatoes are ready to be dug. Scrape off the grass and young weeds with the hoe, and pull up the large ones by hand. Crab grass is peculiarly inimical to the sweet potato, and should be carefully kept out of the patch. The vines should never be allowed to take root between the rows. Sweet Potatoes should be dug before a heavy frost occurs; a very light one will do no harm. The earth should be dry enough to keep it from sticking to the potatoes. The old fashioned potato bank is the best arrangement for keeping them, the main points being a dry place and ventilation. Varieties generally cultivated in the South:

The Yam. Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently when baked the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without doubt the best potato for family use.

Southern Queen. Very similar to the former but smoother, the tubers having no veins, or very few; it is earlier, oval in shape.

Shanghai or California Yam. This is the earliest variety we have, frequently, under favorable circumstances, giving good sized tubers two months after planting the vine. Very productive, having given 300 bushels per acre when planted early and on rich land. Is almost the only kind cultivated for the New Orleans market. Skin dull white or yellow, flesh white, dry and mealy, in large specimens frequently stringy.

PUMPKIN.

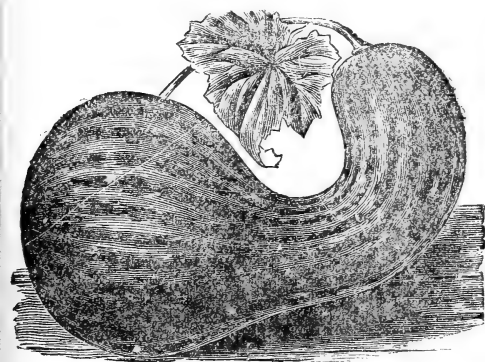
POTIRON (Fr.), KURBISS (Ger.), CALABAZA (Sp.), ZUCCA (Ital.)

Kentucky Field.
Large Cheese.
Connecticut Field.

Cashaw Crook Neck, green striped.
Golden Yellow Mammoth.
Small Sugar.

Cashaw Crook Neck; Yellow Striped.

CULTURE.—Are generally grown in the field, with the exception of the Cashaw, which is planted in the garden; but great care must be taken not to plant them close to Squashes or Melons as they will mix and spoil their quality. Plant in hills from eight to twelve feet apart.



Green Striped Cashaw Crook Neck.

sweet, and better than any Winter Squash. It keeps well; it takes the place here of the Winter Squashes, which are very little cultivated. The striped variety has been cultivated here since a century and never was found North or West, within a few years it has been brought out by Northern seedsmen as Japan Pie Pumpkin. We had this kind grown alongside of the Southern Striped Cashaw and found it one and the same.

Golden Yellow Mammoth. This is a very large Pumpkin. Flesh and skin are of a bright golden color, fine grained, and of good quality. Some were brought to the store weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds, raised on land which was not manured or fertilized.

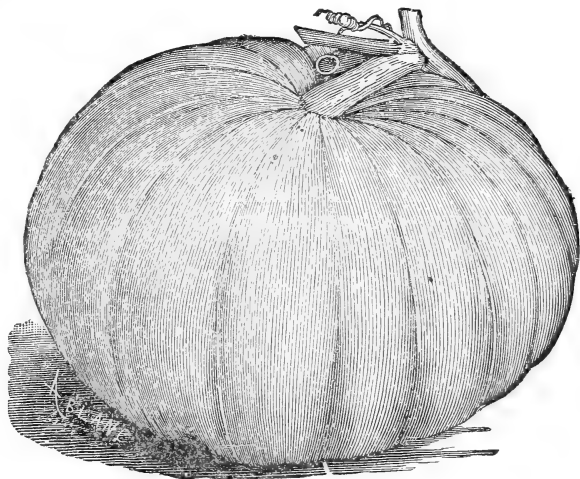
Small Sugar. Very handsome and prolific,

Kentucky Field. Large round, soft shell, salmon color; very productive; best for stock.

Large Cheese. This is of a bright orange, sometimes salmon color, fine grained, and used for table or stock feeding.

Connecticut Field. A large yellow variety, hard shell, excellent for field culture.

Cashaw Crook Neck. This is extensively cultivated in the South for table use. There are two kinds, one all yellow and the other green striped with light yellow color. The latter is the preferable kind; the flesh is fine grained, yellow, very



Golden Yellow Mammoth.

of small size, averaging 10 inches in diameter. Skin deep orange yellow, fine grained, sweet and an excellent keeper. Very desirable for table purposes.

. RADISH.

RADIES, RAVE (Fr.), RADIES, RETTIG (Ger.), RABANO (Sp.), RAVANELLO (Ital.)

Early Long Scarlet.
Chartier's Long Radish.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
Golden Globe.
Early Scarlet, Olive-shaped.
White Summer Turnip.
Scarlet Half Long French.
Scarlet Olive-shaped, White Tipped or French Breakfast.
Black Spanish, Winter.
Chinese Rose, Winter.

White Strasburgh.
White California Mammoth.
New and Earliest White.
Brightest Scarlet, or $\frac{3}{4}$ Long.
White Vienna.
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.
Rosy Gem.
Shippers' Favorite.
Crimson Globe.
Glass or Cincinnati.

CULTURE—This is a popular vegetable, and grown to a large extent. The ground for radishes should be rich and mellow. The early small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, spinach, or where lettuce has been transplanted. Early varieties are sown in this section the whole year, but during summer they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly. The Golden Globe, White Summer Turnip and White Strasburg are best for planting during the summer months.

Early Long Scarlet. This is a desirable variety; of a bright scarlet color; short top and brittle.

Chartier's Long Radish. A long Radish, described as deep crimson colored at the top, shading off lighter until at the bottom it becomes white.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A small round variety, the favorite kind for family use. It

is very early, crisp and mild when young.

Golden Globe. This stands the heat better than the foregoing kinds. It is of an oblong shape, and of a beautiful bright yellow color. It should be sown very thinly. Best adapted for summer and fall sowing.

Early Scarlet, Olive-shaped. This is similar to the Half Long French, but shorter and not quite so bright in color. It is early, and of good quality. Top short.

White Summer Turnip. This is a summer and fall variety. Oblong in shape, skin white, stands the heat well,

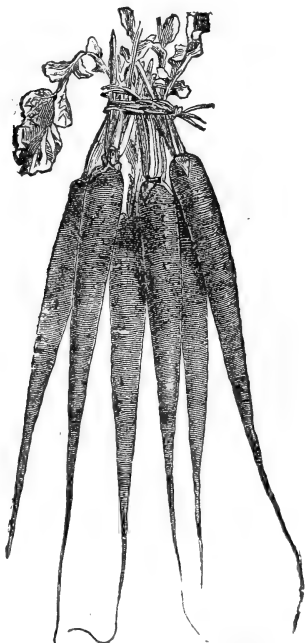
Scarlet Half Long French. This is the most popular Radish for the market. It is bright scarlet color, and when well grown, from two to three inches long, very brittle and tender.

Scarlet, Olive-shaped, White Tipped or French Breakfast. A handsome Radish of the same shape as the foregoing kind, with end and root white. Quite tender.

Black Spanish. (WINTER.) This is sown during fall and early winter. It is oval in shape, solid, and stands considerable cold weather without being hurt. It can be sown broadcast between turnips or planted in rows a foot apart; thinned out from three to four inches in the rows.

Chinese Rose. (WINTER.) This is of a half long shape, and bright rose color. It is as hardy as the last described, not so popular, but superior to the foregoing kind. Consider it the best winter variety.

White Strasburgh, of an oblong, tapering shape; the skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, and has a tendency of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. It is a very good kind for summer use, as it withstands the severest heat, and grows very quickly.



Early Long Scarlet Radish.

When you buy from us you get the best.

White California Mammoth. This is a winter variety of large size, but can be sown here in early spring. It is the largest of all the Radishes, and grows from 8 to 12 inches long, 2 to 3 in diameter,

New and Earliest White. Twenty days from planting to the table, the earliest on record. Pure white, olive shaped; very little top, quality unexcelled. Very mild and tender.

Brightest Scarlet or 3-4 Long. A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted outdoors; has a small top, and no neck, bright scarlet color.

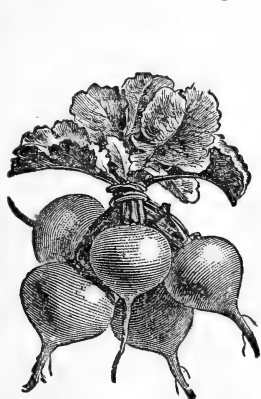
White Vienna. Root white, very smooth and clean skinned, straight spindle shaped,

not the primary object. Roots slightly flattened on the under side, color very deep scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and of the best quality.

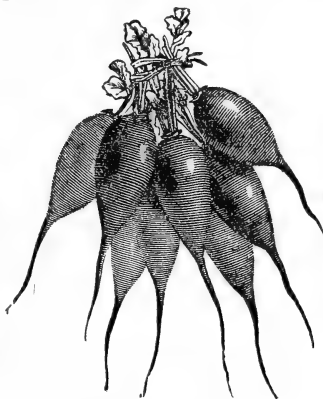
Rosy Gem. Perfectly round, deep scarlet color on top, and pure white at the bottom, the colors blending with each other so delicately as to excite the admiration of every lover of this healthful and valuable vegetable. It is also exceedingly tender, crisp, and very delicious. Well adapted for shipping or the home garden.

Shippers' Favorite. Extra early bright scarlet and round. The tops are small; the flesh very crisp and tender, it is the very best for the market garden.

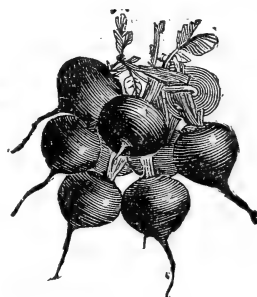
Crimson Globe. A most valuable Radish,



Early Scarlet Turnip.



Scarlet Half French.



Golden Globe.

from 2 to nearly 3 inches long, and from 4-5 to 1 inch broad at the top; neck short rounded, tinged with green and very narrow at the insertion of the leaf stalk; leaves rather large, broad and of a light green color. This is an early variety.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. One of the handsomest of the turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than the White Tipped Forcing and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness is

of European introduction. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a large size it remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor to the very last. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed.

Glass or Cincinnati. This is a selection of the Long Scarlet, with exceedingly small tops, and grows from 6 to 7 inches long; of a beautiful bright scarlet color with a very delicate skin; one of the best and most attractive market varieties.

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE (Fr.)

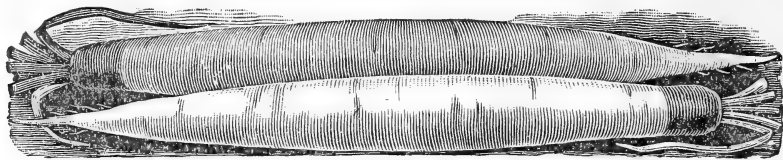
CULTURE.—Sown from September to March. It is used as a salad; resembles the Cress in taste.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

SALSIFIS (Fr.), HAERWURZEL (Ger.), OSTRA VEGETAL (Sp.), SASSEFRICA (Ital.)

Sandwich Island Mammoth.

CULTURE.—A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways, and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills, about ten inches apart, and thin out to three or four inches in the rows.



Sandwich Island Mammoth Salsify.

Sandwich Island Salsify, (MAMMOTH.) This is a sort that grows much quicker than the old varieties. It attains a large size; can

be called with right mammoth. It is superior to the old kinds and has come into general cultivation.

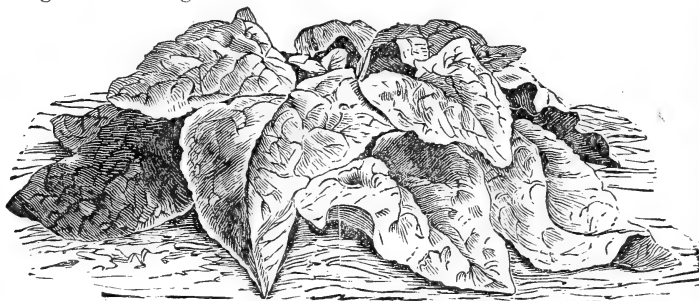
SPINACH.

EPINARD (Fr.), SPINAT (Ger.), ESPINAGO (Sp.), SPINACE (Ital.)

Extra Large Leaved Savoy.

Broad Leaved Flanders.

CULTURE.—A great deal of this is raised for the New Orleans market. It is very popular. Sown from September to the end of March. If the fall is dry and hot it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground the larger the leaves.



Broad Leaved Flanders.

Extra Large Leaved Savoy. The leaves of this variety are large, thick and a little curled. Very good for family use.

Broad Leaved Flanders. This is the standard variety, both for market and family use. Leaves large, broad and succulent.

SORREL.

OSEILLE (Fr.), SAUERAMPFER (Ger.), ACEDERA (Sp.), ACETOSA (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Planted in drills a foot apart, during the fall of the year, and thinned out from three to four inches in the drills. Sorrel is used for various purposes in the kitchen. It is used the same as Spinach, also in soup and as salad.



Sorrel.

SQUASH.

COURGE (Fr.) KURBISS (Ger.), CALABAZA TONTANERA (Sp.), ZUCCA (Ital.)

Orange Marrow.

Early Bush or Patty Pan.

The Hubbard.

Long Green or Summer Crook Neck.

Boston Marrow.

London Vegetable Marrow.

CULTURE.—Sow during March in hills from 3 to 4 feet apart, 6 to 8 seeds. When well up thin them out to 3 of the strongest plants. For a succession they can be planted as late as June. Some who protect by boxes, plant as soon as the first of February, but it is best to wait until the ground gets warm. When it is time to plant Corn it is also time to plant Squash.

Orange Marrow. This is quite a distinct variety, very early, of running habit, and of most delicate flavor and of an orange color.

Early Bush or Patty Pan. Is the earliest and most popular kind here. It is of dwarfish habit, grows bushy and does not take much room. Quality as good as any.

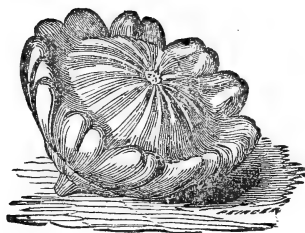
The Hubbard. This is a winter squash highly esteemed in the East. If planted here can be kept from one season to another, and is superior in flavor to the other kinds.

Long Green or Summer Crook-Neck. This is a strong grower, and continues in bearing longer than the first named kind. It is of good quality.

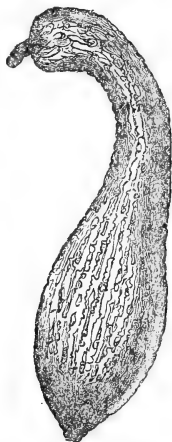
Boston Marrow. Cultivated to a large extent North and East for winter

use, where it used for custards, etc. It keeps for a long time and is of excellent quality.

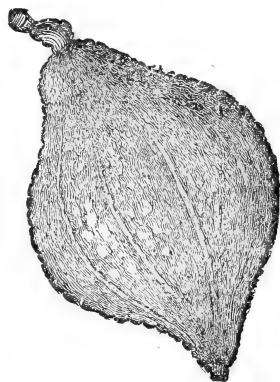
London Vegetable Marrow. A variety producing large, oblong fruits, dark green at first, but becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes as they mature.



Early Bush or Patty Pan.



Long Green or Summer
Crook Neck.



The Hubbard.

TOMATO.

TOMATE (Fr.), LIEBESAPFEL (Ger.), TOMATE (Sp.), POMO D'ORO (Ital.)

King of the Earlies.
Extra Early Dwarf.
Dwarf Champion.
Early Large Smooth Red.
Selected Trophy.
Large Yellow.
Livingston's Favorite.
Livingston's Beauty.

Livingston's Acme.
Livingston's Paragon.
Livingston's Perfection.
Tree Tomato.
Ponderosa.
Livingston's Stone.
Spark's Earliana.

CULTURE.—Seed should be sown in January, in hot beds, or in boxes, which must be placed in a sheltered spot, or near windows. In March they can be sown in open ground. Tomatoes are generally sown too thick and become too crowded when two or three inches high, which makes the plants thin and spindly. If they are transplanted when two or three inches high, about three inches apart each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will not suffer when planted into the open ground. Plant them from three to four feet apart. Some varieties can be planted closer; for instance, the Extra Early, which is of very dwarfish habit, two and a half feet apart is enough. They should be supported by stakes. When allowed to grow up wild, the fruit which touches the ground will rot. For a late or fall crop the seed should be sown toward the latter part of May and during June.

King of the Earlies. This variety was introduced here by the late Richard Frottscher. It is very early and productive; color bright red, of good size and quite solid. The vine is medium, stout and branching. The buds appear soon, blossoms as a rule adhere and produce fruit. It is so much earlier than the Livingston varieties, that it should be planted for the first. The latter kind are so handsome

in shape that they will sell better than any other, when the market is once well supplied.

Extra Early Dwarf. This is the earliest in cultivation. It is dwarfish in habit, fruit larger than the following kind and more flat; bright scarlet in color and very productive. For an early market variety it cannot be surpassed.



Extra Early Dwarf.

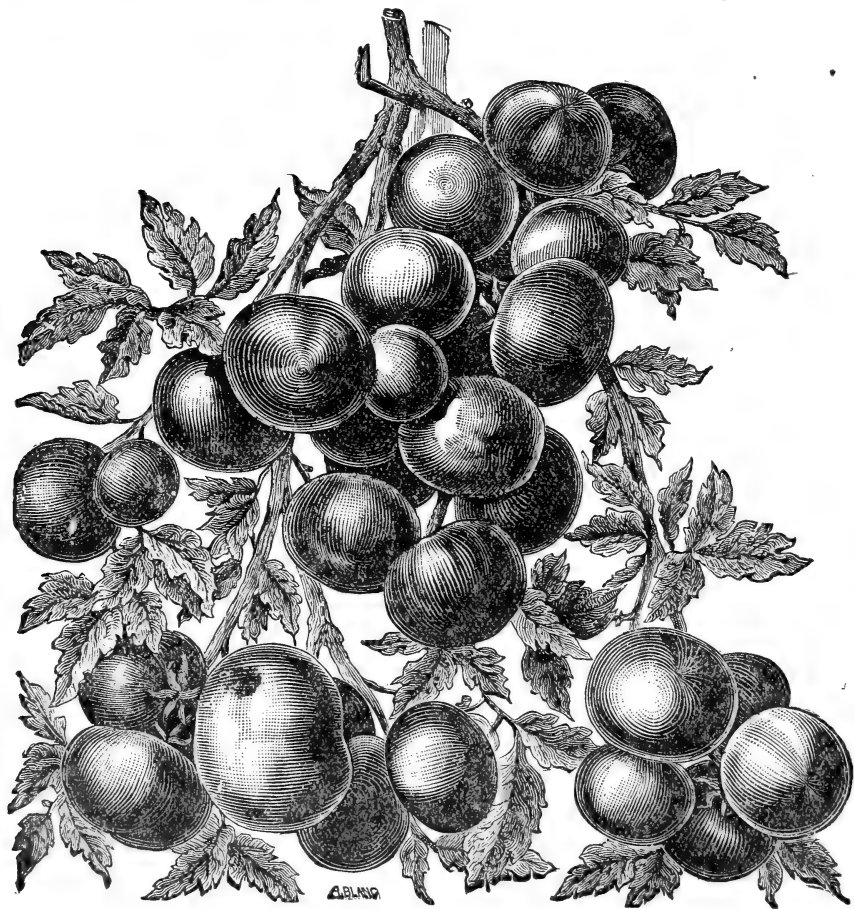
Dwarf Champion. This is a distinct kind. The plants grow stiff and upright, and need no support as other kinds. Can be planted closely together, three feet apart. It is early and productive; the fruit resembles the Acme, but is of lighter color, ripens up even and does not crack.

Early Large Smooth Red. An early kind of medium size; smooth and productive.

Selected Trophy. A very large, smooth Tomato, more solid and heavier than any other kind. Has become a favorite variety.

Large Yellow. This is similar in shape to the large Red, but more solid.

Livingston's Favorite. This Tomato is as perfect in shape and as solid as the Acme, but much larger, and of a handsome dark red color. We had some sent to our store by a customer, and they surely were the

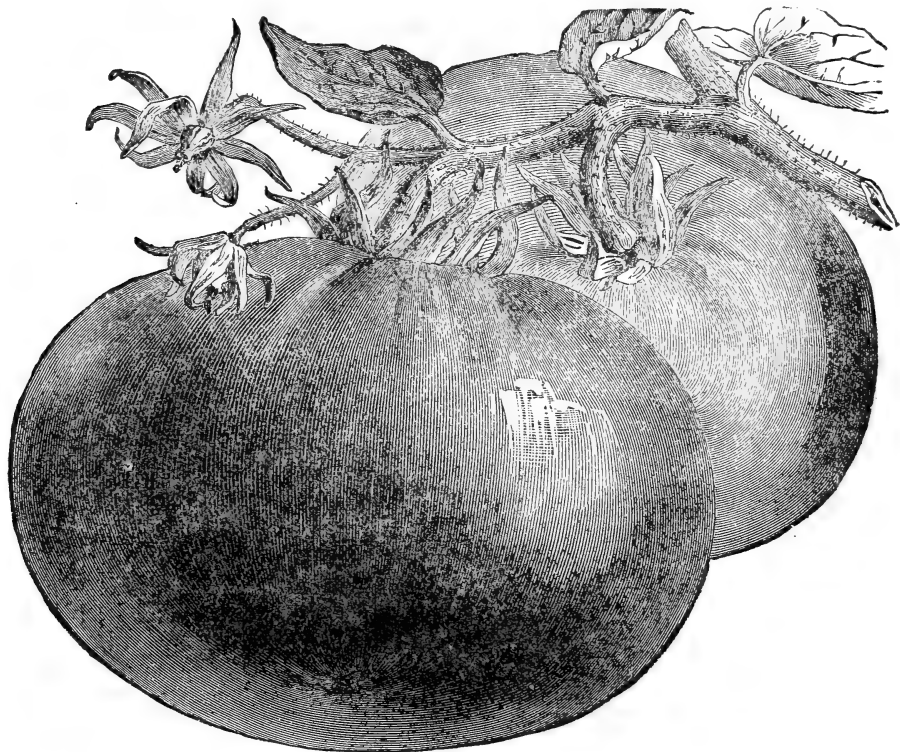


King of Earlyes.

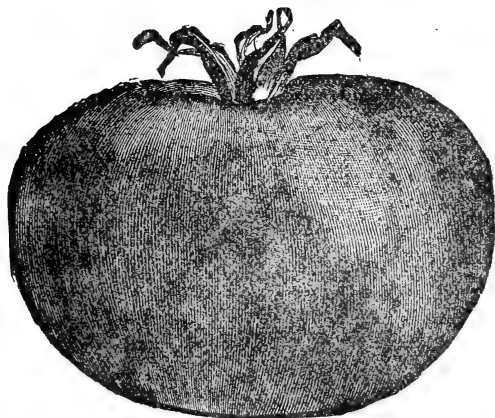
Special prices on large quantities of any of our Seeds.

finest specimen of tomatoes we ever saw, and were admired by everybody who saw them. They will keep well, and do not crack. It has become the standard variety for this market.

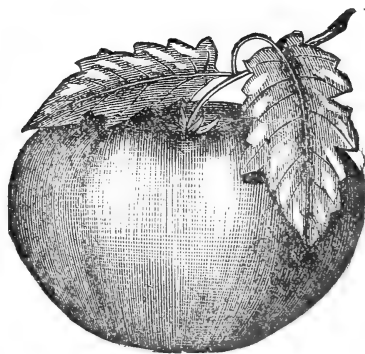
Livingston's Beauty. This variety is quite distinct in color, being a very glossy crimson with a light tinge of purple; (lighter than the Acme.) It ripens with the Acme or Paragon, but keeps longer. It is very



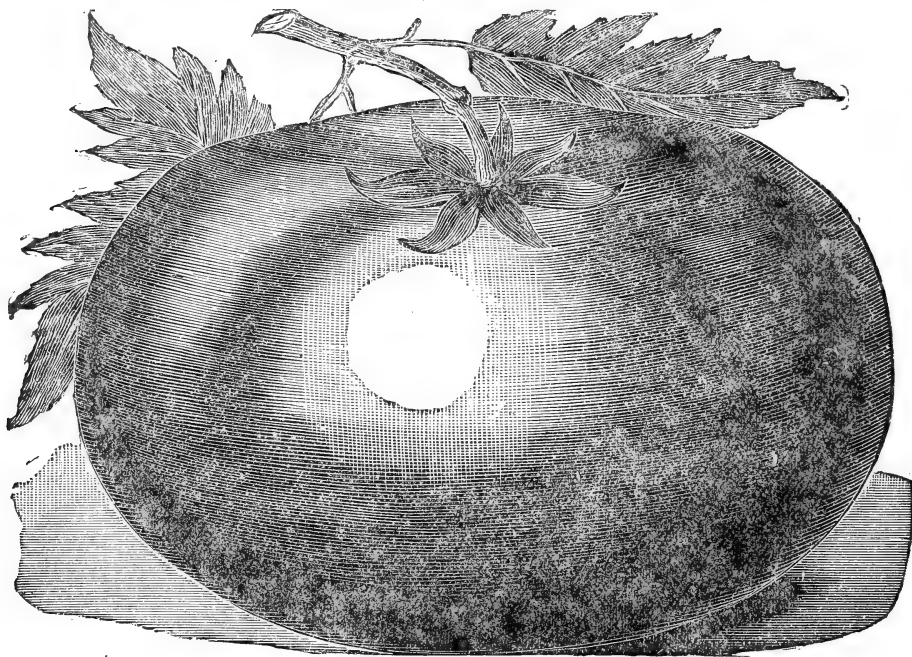
Selected Trophy.



Livingston's Paragon.



Livingston's Favorite.



Livingston's Beauty.

perfect in shape and does not crack, like some of the thin skinned sort.

Livingston's Acme. One of the prettiest and most solid Tomatoes ever introduced. It is of medium size, round and very smooth, a strong grower, and a good and long bearer. It is the perfection of Tomatoes for family use, but will not answer for shipping purposes; the skin is too tender, and cracks when fully ripe. Of all the varieties introduced none has surpassed this kind when all

qualities are brought into consideration. It does well about here where the ground is heavy.

Livingston's Paragon. A very solid variety, of a bright reddish crimson color. It is productive and keeps long in bearing. Well adapted for shipping.

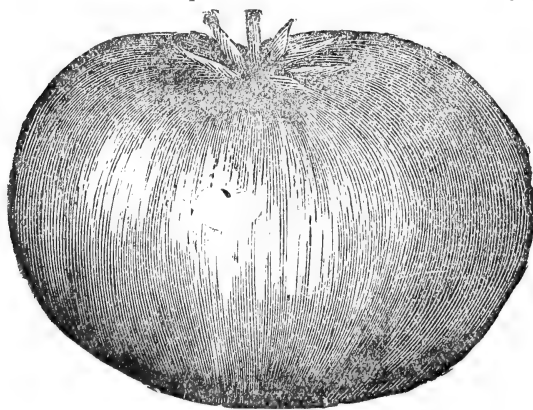
Livingston's Perfection. Very similar to the foregoing in shape and color.

Tree Tomato. A variety which grows like a tree, bearing large, plump red fruit.

It is very productive, and quality excellent. A fine Tomato for the home garden.

Ponderosa. Although not new still we consider it worth mentioning, as a good many of our customers are looking for quantity as well as quality, and they are combined in the Ponderosa Tomato. The vines are strong and vigorous, fruit smooth and free from ridges and skin firm. Its color is a rich crimson. The fruit varies in weight from two to three pounds. It is a splendid variety for home use.

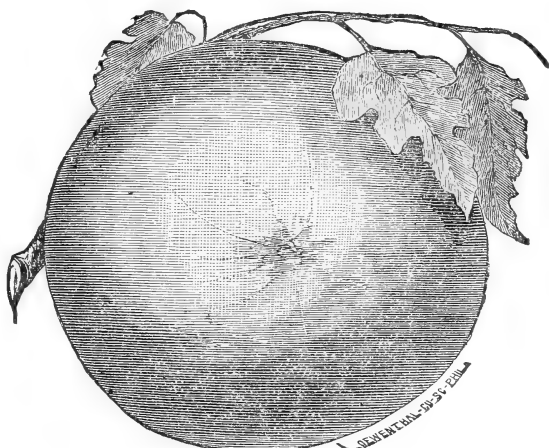
Livingston's Stone. An excellent variety; one of the best and most desirable for our truck farmers. Thousands of bushel boxes are annually shipped from Florida



Livingston's Stone Tomato.

to southern and northern markets, and no variety has given better satisfaction than this. For shipping it cannot be surpassed. The fruit is of the handsomest, brightest scarlet; more globular in shape than the Beauty or Favorite, and perfectly smooth and glossy. One of the best varieties for our climate.

Spark's Earliana Tomato. The Earliest Large, Smooth Tomato in the world. Of large uniform size and beautiful red color. Ripens thoroughly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Almost seedless and as solid as beefsteak. Most vigorous grower. A prodigious bearer, continuing until frost.



Acme Tomato.

TURNIP.

NAVET (Fr.), RUEBE (Ger.), NABO COMUN (Sp.), NAVONE (Ital.)

Early Red or Purple Top (strap-leaved.)

Early White Flat Dutch (strap-leaved.)

Purple Top Globe.

Yellow Aberdeen.

White Spring.

Large White Globe.

Pomeranian Globe.

Seven Top.

Large Cow Horn.

White Hanover or Sweet German.

Robertson's Golden Ball.

Amber Globe.

Early Purple Top Munich.

Improved Ruta Baga.

Long Island Purple Top Ruta Baga.

Extra Early White French, or White Egg.

Extra Early White Milan.

CULTURE.—Turnips do best in new ground. When the soil has been worked long, it should receive a top dressing of land-plaster or ashes. If stable manure is used the ground should be manured the spring previous to sowing, so it may be well incorporated with the soil. When fresh manure is used the turnips are apt to become speckled. Sow from end of July to October for fall and winter, and in January, February and March for spring and summer use. They are generally sown broadcast, but the Ruta Baga should be sown in drills, or rather ridges, and should not be sown later than the end of August; the Golden Ball and Aberdeen not later than the end of September. The white Flat Dutch, Early Spring and Pomeranian Globe are the best for spring, also good for autumn.

Early Red or Purple Top. (Strap-Leaved.)

This is one of the most popular kinds. It is flat, with a small tap-root and a bright purple top. The leaves are narrow and grow erect from the bulb. The flesh is finely grained and rich.

Robertson's Golden Ball. Is the best of the Yellow Turnips for table use. It is very smooth, oval in shape, and of a beautiful orange color. Leaves are small. Should be sown in the fall of the year, and always in drills, so that the plants can be thinned out and worked.

Amber Globe. This is very similar to the above kind.

Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga. This is grown for feeding stock and also for table use. It is oblong in shape, yellow flesh, very solid. Should be sown in rows or ridges.

Long Island Purple Top Ruta Baga. This kind is purely of American origin. The root is smoother than the foregoing variety, the flesh is of golden yellow, fine grained and solid; it is earlier to mature.

Extra Early White French, or White Egg. Is very early, tender and crisp. The shape is oblong, resembling an egg. Having tried it we found it as represented, quickly growing, tender and sweet.

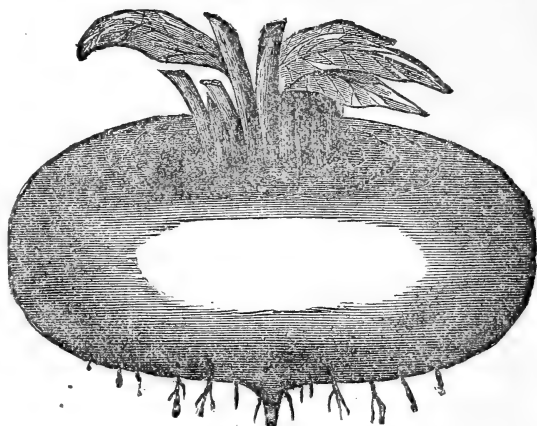
Early White Flat Dutch. (Strap-leaved.) This is similar to the above in shape, but considered about a week earlier. It is very popular.

Purple Top Globe. Of the same shape as the Pomeranian Globe, but with purple top. Fine variety for table or stock. It is not quite so early as the Early Red or Purple Top. We recommend it very highly.

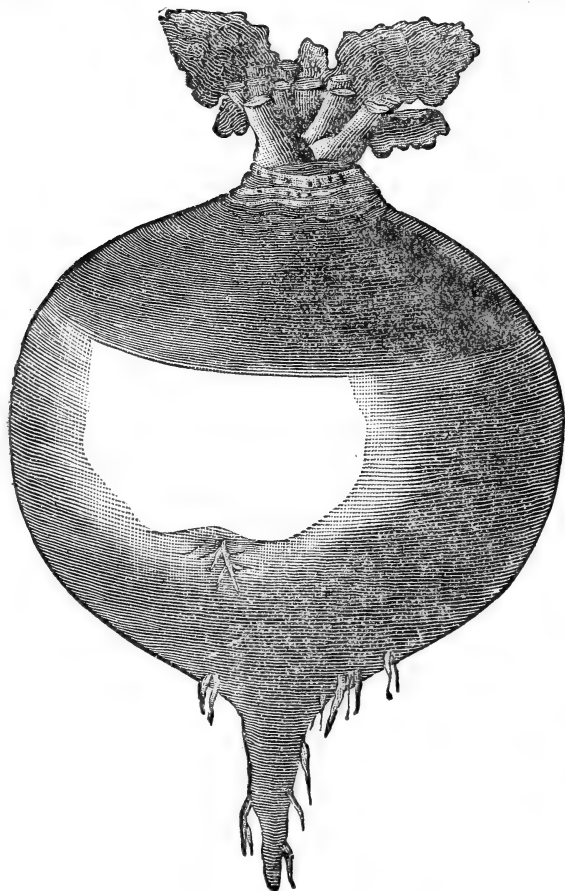
Yellow Aberdeen. It is shaped like the Ruta Baga, color yellow with purple top. Good for table use or feeding stock.

White Spring. This is similar to the White Flat Dutch; not quite so large, but round in shape. The tops are large, it is early, a good quality, and best adapted for spring planting.

Large White Globe. A very large kind, mostly grown for stock. It can be



Early White Flat Dutch (strap-leaved.)



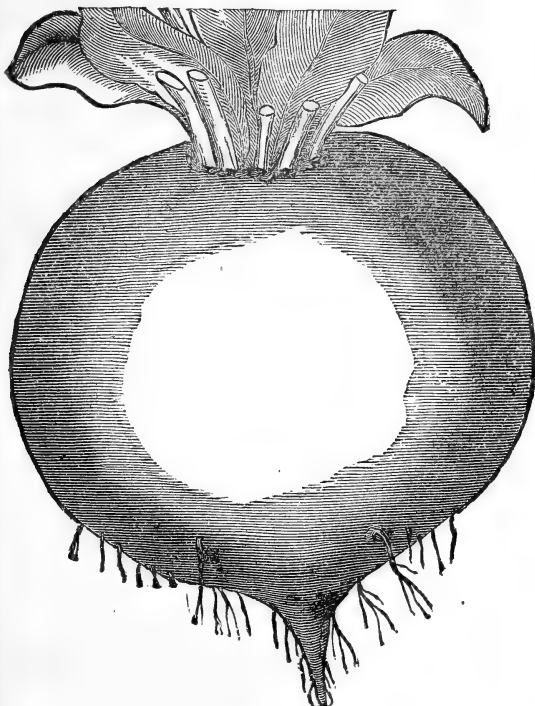
Purple Top Globe.



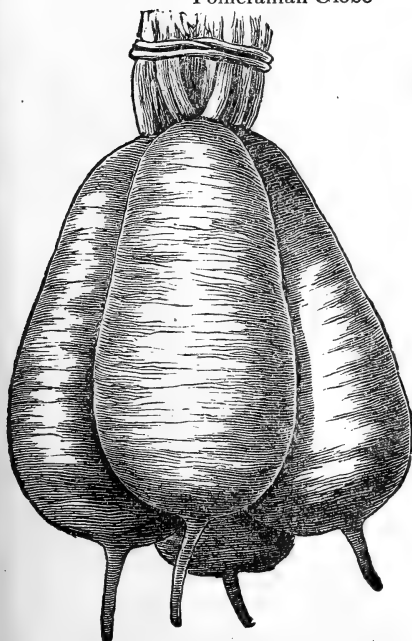
Early Red or Purple Top
(strap-leaved.)



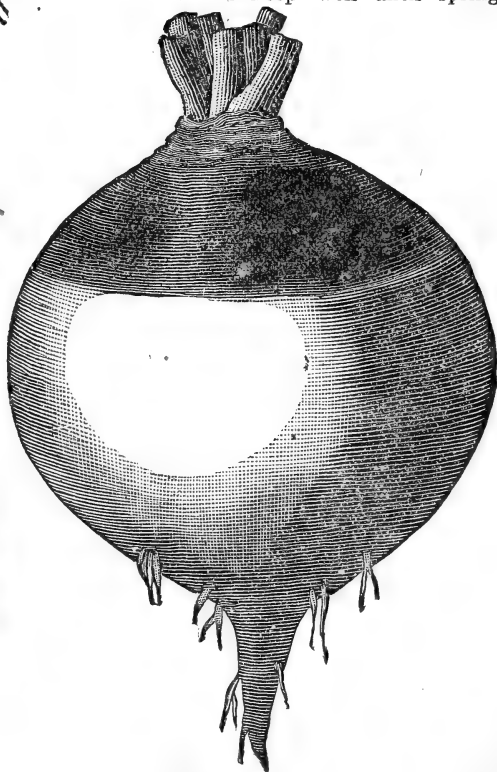
Munich Extra Early Purple Top.



Pomeranian Globe



Extra Early White French or White Egg.



Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga.

used for the table when young. Flesh coarse, but sweet; tops very large.

Seven Top. This variety is quite largely planted in the South for green forage during the winter months. The plants do not produce bulbs, but are of strong growth with abundant green foliage. In some sections Turnips are largely planted to make a green crop to turn under to enrich the soil, and this variety is one of the best for the purpose.

Large Cow Horn. A long white variety of very good quality, shaped like a cow's horn, from which the name. It is good for feeding stock.

Pomeranian Globe. This is selected from the Large White Globe. It is smoother and handsomer in shape; good to plant early in spring, when pulled before it is too large, it is a very saleable Turnip in the market.

Sweet German, or Hanover. Resembles the Ruta Baga in growth, it is a white flesh variety, very solid and sweet. If sown in the fall will keep well until spring

without getting pithy like the flat varieties.

Robertson's Golden Ball. Is the best of the Yellow Turnips for table use. It is very smooth, oval in shape, and of a beautiful orange color. Leaves are small. Should be sown in the fall of the year, and always in drills, so that the plants can be thinned out and worked.

Amber Globe. This is very similar to the above kind.

Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga. This is grown for feeding stock and also for table use. It is oblong in shape, yellow flesh, very solid. Should be sown in rows or ridges.

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the flesh is of golden yellow, fine grained and solid; it is earlier to mature.

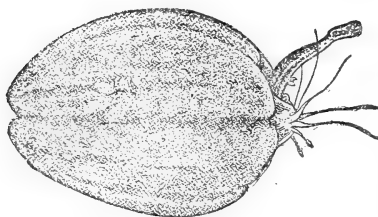
Extra Early White French, or White Egg. Is very early, tender and crisp. The shape is oblong, resembling an egg. Having tried it we found it as represented, quickly growing, tender and sweet.

Extra Early Purple Top Munich. Introduced from Germany; flat, with red or purple top; same as the American variety, but fifteen days earlier to mature. It is very hardy, tender and of fine flavor.

Extra Early White Milan. A splendid extra early turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan are united with clear white skin and flesh. Very desirable for early planting.

THE VEGETABLE PEAR.

Sycios or Sechium edulis.



The Vegetable Pear.

The Vegetable Pear, or "Mirliton," as the Creoles here call it, belongs to the Gourd family, and is known to botanists under the name of One-Seeded Cucumber. Like most of the gourds the plant is a vine and may be trained upon a trellis, on a fence or arbor; it is very ornamental and an abundant bearer. The fruit, if prepared right, forms a delightful dish, much finer in flavor than either eggplants, squashes or pumpkins, and may be cooked in half a dozen different ways, either stewed, baked, or as batter cakes. As the fruit contains but one seed, the whole fruit has to be planted. 15c each. Post paid 25c each.

TOBACCO SEEDS.

Imported Havana. We import from one of the principal growers the finest and purest strain of Vuelta Abajo, which is considered the best of the Havana varieties.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A well known American variety.

Genuine Grand Point Perique. This variety of Tobacco is one of the best in the world, excelling in flavor and quality, the

far famed "Vuelta Abajo." The only genuine Perique is grown at Grand Point; and as the supply does not meet the increased demand many imitations are put on the market. We have only a limited supply of the genuine.

Virginia. "One Sucker," large leaf; wide, lance-shaped; rather coarse than fine.

Sumatra. The cream of cigar wrapper tobaccos; grows tall, fine texture, small fibre.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

CULTURE.—Some of these herbs possess culinary as well as medical properties. Should be found in every garden. Ground where they are to be sown should be well prepared and pulverized. Some of them have very fine seed, and it is only necessary, after the seed is sown to press the ground with the back of the spade; if covered too deeply they cannot come up. Early spring is the best time to sow them—some, such as Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Basil, are best sown in a frame and afterwards transplanted into the garden.

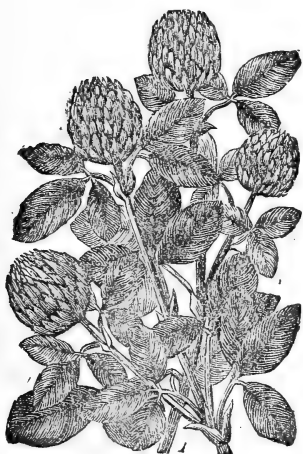
Anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*.
Balm, *Melisse Officinalis*.
Basil, large and small leaved, *Ocimum Basilicum*.
Bene, *Sesamum Orientale*.
Borage, *Borago Officinalis*.
Caraway, *Carum Carvi*.
Catnip, *Nepettia Cataria*.
Coriander, *Coriandrum Officinalis*.
Dandelion, *Taraxacum Officinalis*.
Dill, *Anethum Graveolens*.
Fennel, sweet; *Anethum Foeniculum*.
Horehound, *Marubium Officinalis*.

Lavender, *Lavendula Vera*.
Marjoram, sweet, *Origanum Majorum*.
Pot Marigold, *Calendula Officinalis*.
Pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium*.
Rosemary, *Rosemary Officinalis*.
Rue, *Ruta Graveolens*.
Sage, *Salvia Officinalis*.
Summer Savory, *Satureja Hortensis*.
Thyme, *Thymus Vulgaris*.
Tansy, *Tanacetum Vulgaris*.
Tarragon, *Astragalus Communis*.
Wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*.

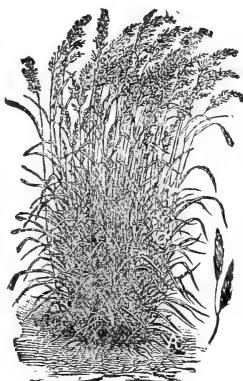
GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

We have often been asked what kind of Grass Seed is the best for this latitude, but so far we have never been able to answer this question satisfactorily. For hay we do not think there is anything better than Alfalfa. For permanent grass we have come to the conclusion that none of the grasses used for this purpose North and West will answer, Barley, Rye, Red Oats, Millet and Rescue Grass will make winter pasturage in this latitude. Different kinds of Clover answer very well during spring, but during the hot summer months we have never found anything to stand and produce except the Bermuda, which is indigenous to the South. Of late years the *Lespedeza Striata*, or Japan Clover, has been sown extensively, a description of which will be found on page 103.

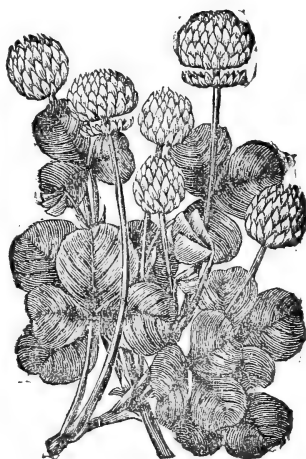
The Bermuda, in our opinion, is better suited for pasturage than hay, as it is rather short and hard when cured. Having tried Guinea Grass we have come to the conclusion that it does well here. It will produce a large quantity of hay or green fodder. The Johnson Grass advertised by some as Guinea Grass, is not Guinea Grass; it is much coarser, and can hardly be destroyed after having taken hold of a piece of ground. From the experience of the past years of the largest sugar planters of this State, Alfalfa or Lucerne has proven itself to be the best and largest hay crop for this Southern section, the increase in planting of this grass is over 150 per cent. There exists a great difference of opinion in regard to which grass seed is the most suitable for the South.



Red Clover.



Meadow Fescue Grass.



White Dutch Clover.

Red Clover. Should be sown either during fall or early in spring. Ten to fifteen pounds to an acre.

White Dutch Clover. A grass sown for pasturage at the rate of five to eight pounds to the acre. Should be sown in fall and early spring.

Alfalfa or Chili Clover, or French Lucerne. This variety does well here, but the ground has to be well prepared and deeply plowed. It will not do in low wet ground. Should be sown in the fall of the year, or January and February. The land should be broken as deeply as can be done with the tools and teams at hand. Then harrow and re-harrow until in fine condition. If poor, make the land rich with plenty of stable manure. Try to put it on land that has had

clean cultivation for a year or two, so as to have it as free as possible of native grass seeds. The land should have a rain on it after last harrowing to firm it, poor stands are attributable to porous, open, cloddy land more than to any other cause. The seeds sprout, the roots start down, and soon strike a cavity, and then of necessity it dies. Sow broadcast about thirty pounds of seed per acre, on ground firmed by rains or roller—the former much more favorable. Then harrow thoroughly with straight tooth harrow, the teeth running about one inch deep—and it won't hurt to harrow it three times in as many different directions. The thirty pounds, if equally distributed over an acre would give more than a plant to every square inch, if they all came up. But it must be

remembered, that birds, bugs, etc., must have some; many seed will be covered too deep, many too shallow, and many die after sprouting, hence put down plenty of seed. The time to cut is when the plant begins to bloom. Theory, chemical analysis, and feed lot tests all prove that. But consideration must be given to the amount to be cut, and the facilities for doing it. If the work can be done quickly, wait till blooms are showing freely—if the work will require ten days or more, begin when first sign of blooming is evident. Of course, in the early season the weather may be too unsettled, then more time must be given. But at this time, and previously, as soon as it is tall enough it should be cut and fed green to all stock, and this plan continued till hay is housed, when economy would suggest feeding the hay.

Crimson Clover. *Trifolium Incarnatum.*

Crimson Clover, an annual variety, which is a native of a warm climate, has not been grown as extensively as it deserves to be. It has been highly praised up as a forage plant, said to be equally as good for pasturage as well as for mowing and to do better in poor worn out soil than any other variety. It certainly has attracted a great deal of attention in the South during past years, and the Experiment Stations of Louisiana and other Southern States speak highly of it. It has been grown for years in the South of France and Germany, with great success and owing to its quick growth it is a very desirable variety. As a forage plant it may be mowed twice and then plowed under, thereby acting as a fertilizer and renovating the exhausted soil. In the Southern States Crimson Clover should be sown in the months of October and November. However, it may be sown with good results as late as January or February and will produce a fine crop. The demand for this variety of Clover has increased considerably of late years. From 10 to 20 pounds should be sown per acre.

Meadow Fescue. *Festuca Pratensis.* As a pasturage grass we consider this one of the most valuable. It is not affected by dry weather, as its roots penetrate the earth 12 to 15 inches; it is much relished by all kinds of stock on account of its long and tender leaves. It yields a very superior hay when cured. It is deserving of much more attention. Sow in spring or fall. Two bushels to the acre. In some sections it is called Randall Grass. This should not be confounded with the English Rye Grass, offered by some dealers as the same variety.

Texas Seed Rye. Is sown during the fall months as late as December, for forage; and for pasturage during winter and spring.



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover.

NITRO-CULTURE.

Nitro-Culture consists of Nitrogen-fixing Bacteria prepared and dried on absorbent cotton, and sent out in small packages, with necessary salts, and can readily be prepared for use by any farmers, as full directions accompany each package. The bacteria, when applied to leguminous seeds, for which they are prepared, have the power to collect nitrogen out of the free air, and fix it in the soil, as well as on the roots of the leguminous plants and under favorable conditions they multiply very rapidly in the soil, supplying all of the nitrogen which the growing crops desire, or can use, also enriching the soil at the same time. It is generally estimated that more than 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre is added to the soil by these bacteria. This if purchased in the form of Nitrate of Soda, or other Nitrogenous Fertilizers would equal in cash value \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre. This point is being brought out very clearly by those who planted inoculated leguminous crops last year. This year they report where wheat, corn, barley, oats, cotton, or other crops are planted on the same field, there is a remarkable increase, and a line is distinctly shown in the field where the inoculated leguminous crop had been grown the previous year; thus proving that **Nitro-Culture** will not only very largely

increase the legumes, such as peas, beans, vetch, peanuts, clover, alfalfa, etc., but the next succeeding year any crop which may be planted in the same field will be tremendously benefitted. **Nitro-Culture** is especially prepared for the following crops: Alfalfa, or Lucerne; Red Clover, Alsike Clover, White Clover, Crimson Clover, Burr Clover, Japan Clover, Field Peas, (Canada Field Peas. Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Cow Peas, Whip O' Will Peas, and Clay Peas; Garden Beans, including Kidney, Wax, String, Lima and Pea Beans; Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Vetch, Peanuts, Beggar Weed. Price list: Trial package, 50c, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Acre package \$1.50. 5-acre package \$5.00. Prices on larger packages furnished upon application. When ordering state what particular kind of crop you desire to inoculate, so that the proper bacteria may be forwarded. Descriptive circular furnished on application.



Specimen plants characteristic of uninoculated and inoculated field of Alfalfa, on farm near Bynum, Hartford County, Maryland. The uninoculated plants turning yellow, though sown on ground richer and better than the inoculated field. Gain from inoculation with Nitro-Culture nearly 500 per cent. by weight.

Seed Barley. Can be sown fall and winter, but requires strong, good soil. Used here for forage during its green state. Two bushels per acre.

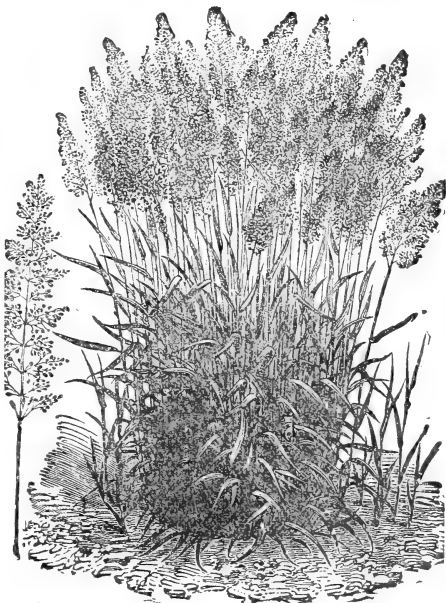
Red Rust Proof Oats. Have come into general cultivation. They are very valuable, and will save a great deal of corn on a farm. The seed of this variety has a reddish

cast, a peculiar long beard, and is very heavy. It is the only kind which will not rust in the Southern climate. They can be sown as early as October, but should be pastured down as soon as they commence to joint, till February. When the ground is low, or the season wet, this cannot well be done without destroying the whole crop. During January and February is the proper time to cut it for green fodder, if no pasturing can be done. One to one and a half bushels per acre is sufficient. These Oats have a tendency to stool, and therefore do not require as much per acre as common oats. Those who have not already tried this variety should do so.

Early Winter Turf Oats. Since a few years a new oats has come into notice. It is claimed that they stool more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole winter, and are as hardy as Wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than other varieties; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre.

The following extracts have been taken by permission from the author, Dr. D. L. Phares, from his book, "Farmers' Book of Grasses." It is the most valuable work of the kind ever published in the South, and should be in the hands of every one who takes an interest in the cultivation of grasses.

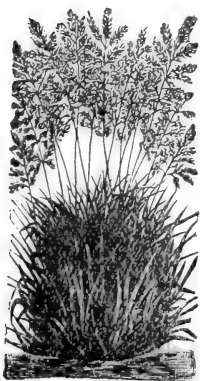
Copies for sale at publisher's price. Paper covers, 50 cents; postage paid.



Red Top Grass.

RED TOP GRASS.*Agrostis Vulgaris.*

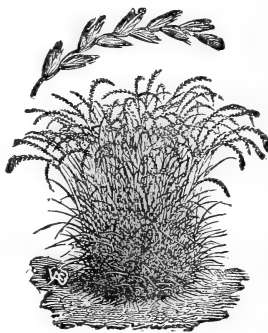
This is the best grass of England, the herd grass of the United States; not in honor of any man, but probably because so well adapted to the herd. It is called also Fine Top Burden's and Borden's Grass. Varying greatly in character, according to soil, location, climate and culture; some botanists have styled it *A Polymorpha*. It grows two to three feet high, and can be mown when four feet high. It grows well on hill tops and sides, in ditches, gullies and marshes, but delights in moist bottom land. It is not injured by overflows, though somewhat prolonged. In marshy land it produces a very dense, strong net-work of roots capable of sustaining the weight of men and animals walking over it. It furnishes considerable grazing during warm "spells" in winter, and in spring and summer an abundant supply of nutrition. It has a tendency, being very hardy, to increase in density of growth and extent of surface, and will continue indefinitely, though easily subdued by the plow. Cut before maturing seeds it makes a good hay and large quantity. It seems to grow taller in the Southern States than it does further North, and to make more and better hay and grazing. Red Top and Timothy being adapted to the same soil and maturing at the same time, do well together and produce an excellent hay. But the Red Top will finally root out Timothy, and if pastured much will do so sooner. Sow two bushels per acre, if alone, in September, October, February or March; if with Timothy for hay from 6 to 10 pounds, if with other grasses for pasture, 3 to 5 pounds. It is an excellent pasture grass, and will grow on almost any kind of soil.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.*Poa Pratensis.*

Kentucky Blue Grass. The latter half of February or early in March. The surface of the

This is also called smooth meadow grass, spear grass, and green grass, all three very appropriate, characteristic names, but Blue is a misnomer for this grass. It is not blue, but green as grass, and the greenest of grasses. Kentucky Blue Grass, with its underground stems and many roots, sustains the heat and drought of the Southern States. It may be sown any time from September to April, preferable perhaps in the latter half of February or early in March. The surface of the

land should be cleaned of trash of all kinds, smooth, even; and if recently plowed and harrowed, it should be rolled also. One year here gives a finer growth and show than two in Kentucky, or any other State so far North. Sown alone, 20 to 26 pounds, that is two bushels should be used; in mixtures, 4 to 6 pounds.

ENGLISH, or PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.*Lolium Perenne.*

English Rye Grass.

This is the first grass cultivated in England over two centuries ago, and at a still more remote period in France. It was long more widely known and cultivated than any other grass; became adapted to a great variety of soils and conditions, and a vast

number (seventy or more) of varieties produced, some of which were greatly improved while others were inferior and became annuals. Introduced into the United States in the first quarter of the past century. English Rye is largely sown by our landscape gardeners for winter lawns on Bermuda sod. The Bermuda blades being easily affected by frost become red and rusty looking, while English Rye during winter presents a most beautiful appearance, being of a vivid green, and as the Bermuda during April and May makes its appearance it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. It should be sown from September to March, at the rate of 3 bushels of seed per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS.*Dactylis Glomerata.*

This is one of the best grasses for pasture. It grows quickly. Can be sown either in fall or spring. Sow two bushels per acre. It grows well between 29 degrees and 48 degrees latitude. It may be mowed from two to four times a year, according to the latitude, season and treatment; yielding from one to three tons of excellent hay per acre on poor to medium land. In grazing and as hay, most animals select it in preference among mixtures in other grasses. In lower latitudes it furnishes good winter grazing as well as for spring, summer and fall. After grazing, or mowing, few grasses grow so rapidly (three to six inches per week), and are so soon ready again for tooth or blade,

It is easily cured and handled. It is readily seeded and catches with certainty. Its long, deeply penetrating fibrous roots enable it to sustain itself and grow vigorously during droughts that dry up other grasses, except



Orchard Grass.

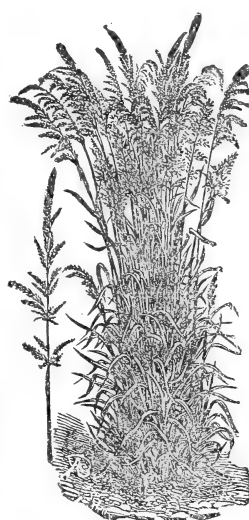
all oat grass, which has similar roots and characteristics. It grows well in open lands and forests of large trees, the underbrush being all cleared off.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

Arrhenatherum Avenaceum.

Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States, and it is the Tall Oat (*Avena elatior*) of Linæus. It is closely related to the common oat, and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly

soils it succeeds admirably, growing two to three feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from five to seven feet high. It has an abundance of perennial, long fibrous roots penetrating deeply in the soil, being, therefore,



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

less affected by drought or cold, and enabled to yield a large quantity of foliage, winter and summer. These advantages render it one of the very best grasses for the South, both for grazing (being evergreen) and for hay, admitting of being cut twice a year. It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt, from the 31 degree parallel southward, it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than two bushels per acre should be sown.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

This Rape may be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre and harrowed in. Under favorable conditions it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from the time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry twelve to fifteen sheep six weeks to two months. In the Northern States it should be sown from May to September for fall pasturing, but as it thrives best in cool weather it should not be sown in the Southern States until September or October for winter pasture.

WINTER OR HAIRY VETCH.

Though it succeeds and produces good crops on poor sandy soil, it is much more vigorous on good land and grows to a height of four or five feet. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States, remaining green all winter and should be sown during August and September mixed with Rye, which serves as a support for the plants, or in spring with Oats and Barley. It is the earliest crop for culture, being nearly a month earlier than Scarlet Clover, and a full crop can be taken off the land in time for planting spring crops; 1½ bushels per acre.

BERMUDA GRASS.*Cynodon Dactylon.*

Almost everybody living in this section of the country knows this grass; it is planted as a lawn grass, and nothing will stand the sun better, or will make a prettier carpet when kept short, than this grass. It is also very valuable as a pasture and hay grass. It is only of late years that we have been able to obtain the seed of this grass, which heretofore had to be propagated by the roots, 6 pounds will sow an acre. Should be planted in the spring, but can also be sown later. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes from 60 to 90 days to sprout; requires damp weather and hot sun; but when once up it grows very rapidly.

WILD RICE.

The natural time for sowing is in the fall, although it may be sown in the spring. The seed should first be thoroughly soaked in water so that it will sink into the desired situation. It may be sown in shallow water, not over three feet deep, and from this depth into the shore. While it will grow in deeper water, it should be allowed to work its own way, the start being made in shoal water. A still day should be chosen for sowing so that it will not drift off into too deep water.

RESCUE GRASS.*Ceratochloa Australis* or *Bromus Shraderii.*

Rescue Grass.

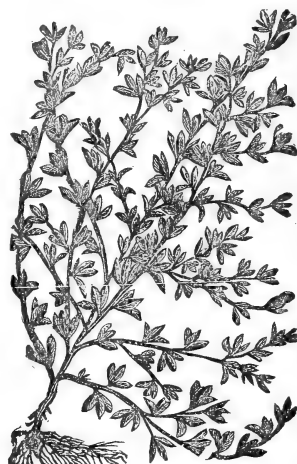
A forage plant from Australia. It grows during the winter. Sow the seed in the fall of the year, but not before the weather gets cool, as it will not sprout as long as the ground is warm. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels seed to the acre.

It is an annual winter grass. It varies in the time of starting growth. We have seen it ready for mowing the first of October, and furnish frequent cuttings till April. Again it may not start before January, nor be ready to cut until February. This depends upon the moisture and depression of temperature.

JAPAN CLOVER.*Lespedeza Striata.*

There is now so much inquiry about this plant, so much confusion, lack of knowledge

and confounding with or mistaking for it another worthless species, and also the same errors in regard to a small genuine clover, that it is deemed proper to give some correct information on the subject.



Japan Clover.

HISTORY—To botanists this plant has been known for many generations in its native habits in China and other eastern parts of Asia. Finding its way to Japan it encountered congenial climate and soil, and rapidly spread over the entire country occupying all waste places, which it has continued to possess and improve for much more than a century. Here as on the continent it was of dwarfish habit and received a name indicative of the fact.

Finally, a few seeds arriving in the United States, germinated and contested a few feet of soil with other native and exotic plants that had long pre-occupied the land.

It gained strength and increased in yield of seed till becoming somewhat abundant, it commenced its westward invasion, simultaneously extending its conquests northward and southward, firmly holding all conquered territory. Since 1870 its strides westward have been immense. It now extends from the Atlantic seaboard across the Mississippi, and its outposts are pushed far towards the western border of Texas.

On rich soil it doffs the dwarf and dons the tree style, justifying the American name of "bush clover," sending its long tap roots deep down in the subsoil and its stems two or three feet up into the light and air, with its many branches thickly set with leaves, inviting tooth and blade.

It subdues broom grass and holds equal contest with Bermuda grass; in some localities one yielding, in other spots both main-

tain equal possession; or one year one may seem to rule, and the next year the other.

VALUE—On sands, gravels, or denuded clay hill tops no other plant known to us is so valuable for grazing. Taking a succession of ten years, the same assertion would not be far out of the way for rich lands, while few forage plants on these would yield so much or so valuable hay.

The analysis of red clover gives 16 per cent. albuminoids and 41 carbohydrates. The average of two analyses of Japan clover gives 15.85 albuminoids and 56 carbohydrates, placing it above red clover in nutritive value.

PRODUCT OF HAY—On medium good land it ranges from one to three tons per acre; and this may be obtained after having during the summer harvested from the same land a good crop of grain and straw.

QUALITY—Some of our farmers who have been mowing *Lespedeza striata* for five or ten years, regard it as the soundest, best, most wholesome and palatable hay they ever used. These mowings have ranged from two to three hundred tons on a single farm in one season. Yet no complaint as to quality, or relish of animals for it, or as to its nutritive value and good effect on the stock has ever reached us. Those who have used it longest and in largest quantities and kept animals—cattle, sheep, horses and mules—in best condition, commend it most.

SEEDING—A measured half bushel of seed per acre may be sown broadcast the first week in March, south of parallel 32° of latitude, a few days later, as we proceed northward for each degree or two. Sown in the fall or winter it springs up, but freezes often throw it out and destroy it. As already stated, it germinates and grows well on land in any condition, if the surface is not so loose as to let the seed sink too deep. When land has been prepared for or sown in grain, the winter rains put it in about the best condition for growing this plant for heavy crops of hay.

During recent years the planters of the Southern States have grown Japan clover so extensively that our sales have more than tripled.

BURR CLOVER.

Medicago Macculata.

This variety of Clover was brought from Chili to California and thence to the States under the name of California Clover. It is often taken for Lucerne, which name is wrongly applied. The Burr Clover has only two or three yellow blossoms in each cluster, while the Lucerne has many blue blossoms in an elongated head. It furnishes good grazing from February till April or May. It is also good for hay.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED.

One of the most valuable of all forage plants; has been extensively planted and has given entire satisfaction. Its special features are:

- 1st. Restoring worn out land.
- 2d. Is an annual, when once established it requires no further attention.
- 3rd. Is easily eradicated when desired.
- 4th. Requires no cultivation.
- 5th. Is relished by all forage grazing stock.
- 6th. Does not interfere with the growing of the other crops, and is sown like oats.

Six pounds will plant an acre.

Steckler Co.'s Mixed Lawn Grass. For lawns of any extent we recommend this our best mixture. We have combined all the most suitable varieties that are necessary for making a beautiful lawn. It is the best proportioned mixture of grasses in the South. Three bushels to acre.

Steckler Co.'s Grass Seed Mixtures. For meadows and pastures. No. 1, for light soils; No. 2, for heavy soils; No. 3, for shady soils. When ordering please state condition of soil and location; 3 bushels per acre.

Steckler Co.'s Special Hog Pasture Mixture. Makes one of the best pastures for hogs. Three bushels per acre.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

Of the Different Varieties of the Sorghum Family.

SUITSABLE FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Sorghum is planted for feeding stock during the spring and early summer. For this purpose it should be sown as early in spring as possible in drills about two to three feet apart; one peck per acre. It makes excellent green fodder. As a forage plant for early cutting, to be fed to stock, we do not think that anything is equal to the imported Amber Pedigreed Sorghum, such as we have been selling for years. After several cuttings, the branching varieties of Sorghum, also called Millo Maize, may be preferable, but more so for seed than forage. The



Amber Sorghum.

Teosinte will give more fodder than any of the Sorghums. Some varieties not before described and rather new are the following:

White and yellow Millo Maize or Branching Dhouro should be planted in four or five foot rows and two to three feet in the drills, according to the strength of the land. The cultivation is like corn. It gives an abundance of leaves and seed; the latter are good feed for fowls.

EARLY AMBER CANE.

More popular than ever for forage. Relished in its green state or cured, by all stock, on account of sweetness of the stalk and leaves. Equals in value any other crop known. Makes good syrup, but as the stalk is smaller than the Orange, that variety is recommended when the intention is to grow for syrup; 12½ pounds of seed will plant an acre. Plant at any time from April to last of July in rows 3 feet apart, 6 to 10 seed, 12 to 18 inches apart in row, or drill lightly; can be sown broadcast; ½ bushel per acre.

EARLY ORANGE CANE.

Equally as valuable as the Amber for forage, but on account of longer growth is considered better for syrup making; about 10 days later than the Amber. Culture the same as the Amber.

KAFFIR CORN.

Sorghum Kaffrorum.

This is a variety of Sorghum non-saccharine, and distinctly differing in habit of growth and other characteristics from all others of that class. The plant is low, stalks perfectly erect, the foliage is wide, alternate-closing on either side of the stalks.

It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints; producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. The heads are long, narrow and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, which at maturity is slightly flecked with red or reddish brown spots. Weight 50 pounds per bushel.

The average height of growth on good strong land, 5½ to 6 feet; on thin land 4½ to 5 feet. The stalk is stout, never blown about by winds, never tangles, and is always manageable, easily handled. A boy can gather the grain heads or fodder. The seed heads grow from 10 to 12 inches in length, and product of grain on good land easily reaches 50 to 60 bushels per acre.

The Kaffir Corn may be planted in the latter part of March or early in April. It bears earlier planting than other Millets or Sorghums. It should be put in rows not over three feet apart, even on the best land, and it bears thicker planting than any other variety of Sorghum; should be massed in the drill on good land, for either green or forage purposes. Use 10 lbs. of seed per acre.

TEOSINTE.

Reana or Euchloena Luxurians.

One of the most luxuriant growing forage plants introduced, of South American origin, and one which in point of growth and amount of nourishing foliage excels any other forage plant known.

In good soil and with proper cultivation it will throw up from 15 to 30 stalks on one plant to a height of from 10 to 12 feet, densely covered with foliage.

In order to be successful with Teosinte, it should be sown in drills as early as the beginning of March, as it takes generally from 14 to 20 days before the seed germinates. In this manner a good stand may be had at the beginning of April.

For green fodder Teosinte may be cut three or four times during the season, but then it should not be allowed to grow any taller than three or four feet.

In cutting it is advisable to cut it clean to the ground, as this will insure a heavier growth than when cut too high. Teosinte in its own native country is a perennial, but with us it is invariably killed during winter and may, therefore, be considered an annual.

The seed, which we have on hand, is imported, as in our climate it will never produce any. Two pounds per acre.

DHOURO, or EGYPTIAN CORN.

Sorghum Vulgare.

This is a well known cereal. It produces a large quantity of seed, of which fowls and animals are fond. Can also be sown broadcast for soiling, or in drills for fodder and seed. If sown in drills, one peck of seed per acre is ample. If sown broadcast one bushel per acre. For grain, the stalks should not be nearer than 10 inches in the drill, but if to be cut repeatedly for soiling, it is better to sow quite thickly in the hills. Seed should not be sown too early, and covered from one-half to one inch. If too much rain in the spring the seed will not come up well; they require more heat than the other sorghums.

GERMAN MILLET.

Of all the Millets this is the best. It makes good hay, and produces heavily. Three pecks sown to the acre broadcast secures a good stand. Can be sown from April till June, but the former month is the best time. Should be cut when in bloom.

PEARL or CATTAIL MILLET.

Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay. Makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity all throughout the country. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can commence when it has attained a height of three or four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing them green feed all through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drill three feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of 20 or 30 pounds per acre.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

This Millet makes a valuable crop on rich soil, especially on low lands. It is considered very nutritious. It is important in buying Millet, as well as other seeds, to get the true seed. Sow in this latitude from the latter part of April to the end of July, at the rate of 1 bushel to the acre.

RURAL BRANCHING SORGHUM or MILLO MAIZE.

Produces the seed heads upright in a vertical position, while others are drooping. The seeds are smaller, but will keep longer than the other varieties. The stalk grows very large and produces a good many large leaves. It suckers and tillers more and more the oftener it is cut. It exceeds greatly in yield of green fodder any of the familiar fodder plants, except the "Teosinte." It should be planted exclusively in the drills four feet apart, 18 to 20 inches in the drills. One peck per acre.

BROOM CORN.

Can be planted the same as corn; put the hills closer together in the row. Ten pounds will plant an acre.

JERUSALEM CORN.

This belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums. Grows about three feet high. Makes one large head on main stalk and several

smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. The grain is pure white and nearly flat. Ten pounds will plant an acre.

GUINEA GRASS.

Although this grass will do well on rather poor sandy land, it does much better on richer or fertilized land. Wherever it has had proper care the crop is enormous and satisfactory. A tropical grass originally from Africa, it is now grown largely in the East and West Indies. In Jamaica it is held next to sugar in value of crop, a single farmer producing five thousand dollars worth per annum of the hay. Propagated to any desired extent by rapid increase of tillers it is esteemed in Florida and other parts of the south as a first class forage. Cattle eat it with avidity, green or dry.

JOHNSON GRASS.

Sorghum Halapense.

This has been called Cuba grass, Egyptian grass, Means grass, Alabama and Guinea grass. It seems pretty well agreed now, however, to call it Johnson grass, and leave the name Guinea grass for the "panicum jumentorum," to which it properly belongs.

It is true that in Mr. Howard's pamphlet, as well as in many periodicals and books, and in letters and common usage, this grass has been far more generally called Guinea grass than the true Guinea grass itself, thus causing vast confusion. It is, therefore, assuredly time to call each by its right name. Johnson grass is perennial and has cane-like roots, or more properly, underground stems, from the size of a goose quill to that of the little finger. These roots are tender, and hogs are fond of and thrive on them in winter. One to one and a half bushels of a good sample of this seed is sufficient for one acre of land.

The leaf, stalk and panicle of this grass resemble those of other sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow; and like the latter, the better the land the heavier the crop. On rich land the culms obtain a size of over half an inch in diameter, and a height of seven feet. It should be cut while tender, and then all live stock are fond of it, for a few weeks are enough to render it so coarse and hard that animals refuse it or eat sparingly.

BUCKWHEAT.

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very profitable, especially in sections where Cow

Peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, and is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil.

Japanese. This variety yields very largely. The kernels are larger than other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities it need not be sown so thickly.

Silver Hull. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary buckwheat which it has almost entirely superseded.

Alsike or Hybrid Clover. Succeeds in cold, stiff soils and on land which is too wet for other species.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. This makes a very large yield of seed, and is valuable to grow for cattle and poultry, the seed being very rich in fat producing qualities.

Timothy. (*Phleum Pratense*.) It makes the standard grass for hay. Can be sown alone or with Red Clover. Should be cut when flowering. We handle strictly pure stock.

Seed Wheat. Popular Southern variety, usually ripening in May in the South. It is an early ripening prolific sort.

Rye Grass, Italian. (*Lolium Italicum*.) A rapid grower, hardy and very productive, on moist rich soils.

Awnless Brome Grass. (*Bromus inermis*.) A perennial grass valuable for binding the soil of embankments, and on account of its ability to resist both drought and cold. On light, dry soils it is used for both hay and pasturage.

Onobrychis Sativa. (*Esparsette Sanfoin*.) This perennial, European, pea-like plant, has a high character as a feed in France. It is cultivated to but a limited extent in the South. It is worthy of a trial as it belongs to a warm climate.

FLOWER SEEDS.

The following list of Flower seeds is not very large, but it contains all which is desirable and which will do well in the Southern climate. We import them from one of the most celebrated growers in Prussia, and they are of the best quality. There are very few or no flower seeds raised in this country, and Northern houses, which publish large lists and catalogues, get them from just the same source as ourselves; but they, on an average sell much higher than we do. Some varieties, which are biennial in Europe or North, flower here the first season; in fact, if they do not they generally do not flower at all, as they usually are destroyed by the continued long heat of summer. Some kinds grow quicker here and come to a greater perfection than in a more Northern latitude.

Flower seeds require a little more care in sowing than the vegetable seeds. The ground should be well pulverized and light enough not to bake after a rain. Some of the more delicate and finer varieties are better sown in boxes or seed pans, where they can be better handled and protected from hard rains or cold weather, the other kinds do not transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are to remain, or a few seeds may be sown in small pots to facilitate transplanting into the garden without disturbing the plants, when large enough. Some have very fine seeds, which the mere pressing of the hand or spade to the soil will cover; others may be covered one-fourth of an inch, according to their size. Watering should be done carefully, and if not done with a syringe, a watering pot, where the holes of the spout are very fine, should be used.

By setting the plants out, or sowing the seeds in the border, consideration should be taken of the height, so that the taller varieties may be in the middle and the dwarf kinds on the edge of the bed.

The seeds are put up in 5c. and 10c. packages, 15 and 20 packages for one dollar, except a few rare or costly kinds, where the price is noted. All flower seeds in packages are mailed free of postage to the purchaser. Where there is more than one color, we generally import them mixed, as we find that most of our customers do not wish to purchase six packages or more, of one variety in order to get all the colors. One package of Asters, Zinnia, Phlox, Chinese Pink, German Stocks, Petunia, Portulaca, and others, will always contain an equal mixture of the best colors.

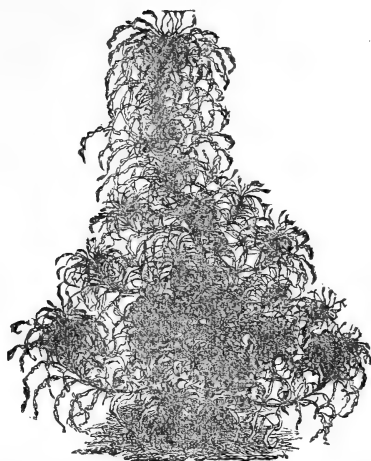
Althea Rosea. Hollyhock. This flower has been much improved of late years, and is very easily cultivated. Can be sown from October till April. Very hardy; from four to six feet high.

Alyssum Maritimum. Sweet Alyssum. Very free flowering plants, about six inches high, with white flowers; very fragrant. Sow from October till April.

Antirrhinum Majus. Snapdragon. Choice mixed. Showy plant of various colors. About two feet high. Should be sown early if perfect flowers are desired. Sow from October till March.

Aster. Queen Margaret, German Quilled. Perfect double quilled flower, of all shades, from white to dark purple crimson. One and a half feet high. Sow from December till March.

For \$1.00 we will send Fifteen Large Packages of assorted Garden Seeds.



Amaranthus Salicifolius, Fountain Plant.

Aster. Semple's Branching. Beautiful for cut-flowers. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are large, double, with graceful wavy petals, borne on long stiff stems, and the colors are clear and handsome. Excellent for cutting, 2 feet.

Aster. Trufant's Pæony-Flowered Perfection. Large double pæony-shaped flowers of fine mixed colors, one of the best varieties. Two feet high; sow from December till March. Asters should be sown in a box or in pots, and kept in a green-house, or near a window; when large enough, transplant into the border. Take a shovel of compost and mix with the ground before planting. Put three to four plants together and they will show better.



Althea Rosea.

Adonis autumnalis. Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye. Showy crimson flower of long duration. One foot high. Sow from November till April.



Trufant's Pæony Flowered Aster.

Amaranthus caudatus. Love Lies Bleeding. Long red racemes with blood red flowers. Very graceful; three feet high.

Amaranthus tricolor. Three-colored Amaranth. Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high.

Amaranthus bicolor. Two-colored Amaranth. Crimson and green variegated foliage; good for edging. Two feet high.

Amaranthus Atropurpureus—Is covered with long drooping spikes of purple flowers; 4 feet.

Amaranthus Salicifolius. Fountain Plant. Rich colored foliage, very graceful. Five to six feet high. All varieties of *Amaranthus* should be sown from February to June.

Aquilegia. Columbine. A showy and beautiful flower of different colors; two feet high. Sow from October till March. Should be sown early if flowers are wished; if sown late will not bloom till next season.

Balsamina Hortensis. Lady Slipper. A well-known flower of easy culture. Requires a good ground to produce double flowers.



German Quilled Aster.

Balsamina. Improved Camelia-flowered. Very double and beautiful colors. In rich ground and during dry weather they require plenty of water.



Amaranthus Caudatus.



Adonis Autumnalis.



Amaranthus Tricolor.

Balsamina camelia flora alba. Pure white flowers, used for bouquets; about two feet high. Sow all Balsaminas from February till August.

Bellis Perennis. Daisy. Finest double mixed variety; four inches high. From October till January.

Browallia elata major. A free blooming plant of about 12 inches in height, with very showy dark blue flowers. If sown in March it will flower all summer, but can also be sown in November, potted and kept under glass, where it will begin to bloom in the latter part of December and continue all winter.

Begonia tuberosa. A very thankful green-house plant with tuberous roots and large showy pink, white or red flowers. It is of easy culture and can be kept out of doors in a half shady place after the 15th of April. Sow from October till March in flower pots. Price, per packet, 25 cents.



Double Daisy.

Begonia Rex. A beautiful and showy green-house foliage plant of easy culture. Will do well out of doors during summer months, but requires a shady place. Sow like above. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

Cacalia coccinea. Scarlet Tassel Flower. A profuse flowering plant, with tassel-shaped flowers in cluster; one and a half feet. Sow February till May.

Calendula Officinalis. Pot Marigold. A plant which, properly speaking, belongs to the aromatic herbs, but sometimes cultivated for the flowers, which vary in different shades of yellow; one and a half feet high. From January till April.

Canna indica. Indian Shot. Handsome foliage plants with large spikes of bright crimson, scarlet, bright yellow, orange and spotted flowers of great attraction.

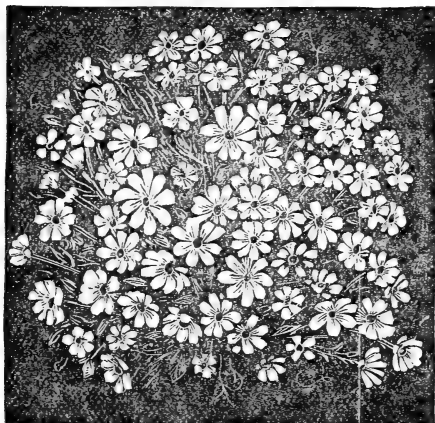
As Cannas grow well in our climate we have concluded to add them to our list of Flower seeds, considering them a good acquisition to our already large collection. Sow in boxes or flower pots from November to March. If sown in November they must be kept in a cold frame over winter. Price, per package, 10 cents.

Celosia cristata. Dwarf Cock's Comb. Well-known class of flowers which are very ornamental, producing large head of crimson and yellow flowers; one to two feet high. Sow from February till August.

Cheiranthus Cheiri. Wall Flower. This flower is highly esteemed in some parts of Europe, produces large spikes of double flowers which are very fragrant. Two feet high. November till March.

Campanula Speculum. Bell Flower, or Venus' Looking Glass. Free flowering plants of different colors, from white to dark blue; one foot high. Sow December till March.

Centaurea cyanus. Bottle Pink. A hardy annual of easy culture; of various colors; two feet high.



Cosmos Bipinnata Hybrida.

Centaurea suavolens. Yellow, Sweet Sultan. December till April.

Cineraria hybrida. A beautiful green house plant. Seed should be sown in October or November, in flower pots and they will flower in spring. Must be kept in a green house. Per package, 25 cents.

Cineraria Maritima. A handsome border plant, which is cultivated on account of its silvery white leaves. Stands our summer well.

Coleus. A well known and beautiful bedding plant which can be easily propagated by seeds which produce different shades of colored plants.

Cyclamen Persicum. Alpine Violet. A green-house plant with tuberous or rather bulbous roots, blooming abundantly, being possessed of very ornamental foliage and of easy culture, it should not be missing in any



Purple Globe Amaranth.

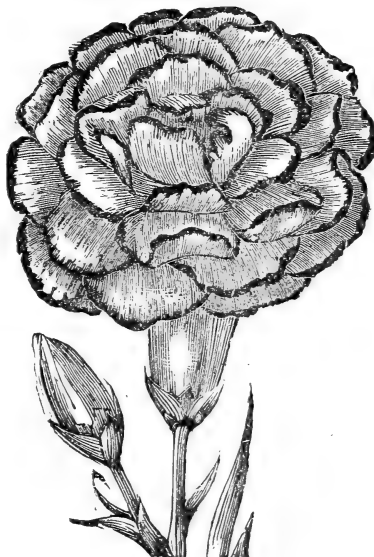


Cacalia Coccinea.

collection of green-house plants. Sow in August and September in pots, transplant in small pots when large enough, and keep either in green-house or a room near the window, and give plenty of light and air. Keep bulbs dry during summer. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

Correopsis. (Calleopsis.) Bright Eye Daisy. Handsome free blooming plants, of the easiest culture; two or three feet high, with yellow and brown daisy-like flowers. December to March.

Chrysanthemum tricolor. (Carinatum.) Summer Chrysanthemum. Showy summer bloomers of different colors, 12 to 15 inches high. If grouped together they have a



Dianthus Picotee.

pleasing effect. Sow in March and April.

Cosmos bipinnata hybrida. A very showy annual similar in shape to the Bright Eye Daisy or Correoopsis, but taller and more brilliant in color. Being a native of Mexico it is well adapted to our climate and will bloom here almost the entire summer, but principally in the fall and early winter. There are many different varieties of Cosmos, or as some botanists have it Cosmeas, but the principal and most suitable for our climate is *Cosmos bipinnata* in different shades and varieties. Of late this species of plants, although not a novelty, has become quite a favorite among the most of our flower-loving ladies, and therefore we have added it to our already large collection of Flower seed.

Dianthus Barbatus. Sweet William. A well known plant, which has been much improved of late years. Their beautiful colors make them very showy. Should be sown early otherwise they will not flower the first spring; one and a half feet high. October till April.

Dianthus Chinensis. Chinese Pink. A beautiful class of annuals of various colors, which flower very profusely in early spring and summer, 1 foot high; from October to April.

Dianthus Heddeggii. Japan Pink. This is the most showy of any of the annual pinks. The flowers are very large and of brilliant colors; one foot high. Sow from October till April.

Dianthus plumaris. Border Pink. A fragrant pink used for edging. The flowers are tinged, generally pink or white with a dark eye. Does not flower the first year; two feet high. Sow from January till April.

Dianthus caryophyllus. Carnation Pink. This is a well known and highly esteemed class of flowers. They are double, of different colors, and very fragrant; can be sown either in fall or spring; should be shaded during midsummer and protected from hard rains; three to four feet high. November till April.

Dianthus Picotee. Finest hybrids. Stage flowers saved from a collection of over 500 named varieties; per package, 25 cents.

Dianthus caryophyllus Margaritae robustus, fl. pl. Semi-high double Margaret Carnations. This beautiful pink originated in Italy. It is of a dwarfish habit, grows from 12 to 15 inches high; the stalks are exceedingly strong, and therefore need no support. The flowers are much variegated,



occasionally producing yellow ones. What makes this variety remarkable is that it flowers after four months from the time of sowing the seed, and produces about 80 per cent. of double flowers, unlike other Carnations; which are biennial and only bloom the second year.

Dianthus pumila. Early dwarf flowering Carnation. If sown early, this variety will flower the first season. They are quite dwarfish and flower very profusely. November till April.

Delphinium Imperialis, fl. pl. Imperial flowering Larkspur. Very handsome variety of symmetrical form. Mixed colors; bright red, dark blue and red striped; 1½ feet high.

Delphinium ajacis. Rocket Larkspur. Mixed colors; very showy; two and a half feet.

Delphinium Chinensis. Dwarf China Larkspur. Mixed colors; very pretty; one foot high. November till April.

NOTE—None of the Delphiniums or Larkspurs transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are intended to remain.

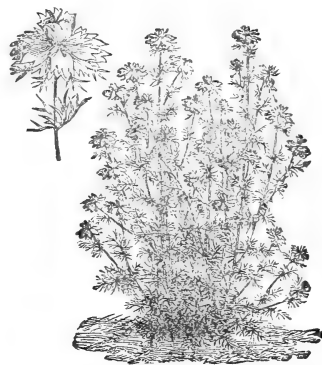
Dahlia. Large flowering Dahlia. Seed sown in the spring will flower by June. Very pretty colors are obtained from seed, the semi-double or single ones can be pulled up as they bloom; but those seeds which are saved from the double varieties will produce



Double Matricaria.



Blue Grove Love.



Nigella Damascena.

a good percentage of double flowers. February till June.

Eschscholtzia Californica. California Poppy. A very free flowering plant, good for masses. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Gaillardia Lorentziana. Two-colored Gaillardia. Very showy plants which continue to flower for a long time. Flowers red, bordered with orange yellow. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Gomphrena alba and purpurea. White and Crimson Bachelor Button or Globe Amaranth. Well known variety of flowers; very early and free flowering; continue to flower for a long time. Two feet high. From February to August.

Geranium Zonale. Zonale Geranium. Seed saved from large flowering varieties of different colors; should be sown in seed pans, and when large enough transplanted into pots, where they can be left or transplanted in spring into the open ground.

Geranium pelargonium. Large flowering Pelargonium. Spotted varieties; 25 cents per package.

Geranium odoratissima. Apple scented Geranium. Cultivated on account of its fragrant leaves; 25 cents per package. Both of these kinds are pot plants and require shade during hot weather. Should be sown during fall and winter.

Heliotropium. Heliotrope. Mixed varieties with dark and light shaded flowers. A well-known plant, esteemed for the fragrance of its flowers, which are produced during the whole summer in great profusion. This plant is generally propagated by cutting, but can also be raised from seed. Should be sown in hot bed if sown early.

Helichrysum monstrosum album. White Everlasting Flower. Very showy double flowers. One and a half feet high.

Helichrysum monstrosum rubrum. Red

Everlasting Flower. Very ornamental. One and a half feet high. December till April. Does not transplant well.

Helianthus, fl. pl. Double Flowering Sunflower. A well known plant, with showy yellow flowers, the double is often cultivated in flower garden. The single varieties are cultivated mostly for the seed. They are said to be anti-malarious. Four feet high, February till May.

Iberis amara. White Candytuft. A well known plant raised a good deal by florists for bouquets. Can be sown at different times to have a succession of flowers. One foot high.

Iberis umbellata rosea. Purple Candytuft. One foot. October till April.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum. Scarlet Flax. A very pretty plant for masses or borders, with bright scarlet flowers, dark in the centre. One foot. January till April.

Lobelia erinus. Lobelia. A very graceful plant with white and blue flowers, well adapted to hanging baskets or borders. Half foot. October till March.

Lychnis chalcidonica. Lychnis. Fine plants with scarlet, white and rose colored flowers. Two feet. December till April.

Mathiola annua. Ten weeks stocks. This is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Large flowers of all colors, from white to dark blue or crimson. Should be sown in pots or pans, and when large enough transplanted into rich soil. One and a quarter feet. October till March.

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. Ice Plant. Neat plant with icy looking foliage. It is of spreading habit. Good for baskets or beds. One foot. February till March.

Mimulus tigrinus. Monkey Flower. Showy flowers of yellow and brown. Should be sown in a shady place. Does not transplant well. Half foot. December till March.

Matricaria capensis. Double Matricaria. White double flowers, resembling the Daisy,

but smaller, are fine for bouquets, blooms nearly the whole summer. Two feet. December till March.

Mimosa Pudica. Sensitive Plant. A curious and interesting plant which folds up its leaves when touched. One foot. February till March.

Mirabilis Jalapa. Four o'clock or Marvel of Peru. A well known plant of easy culture; producing flowers, of various colors. It forms a root which can be preserved from one year to another. Three feet. February till June.



Scabiosa Nana.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not. A fine little plant, with small, blue, star-like flowers. Should have a moist, shady situation. Half foot high. December till March.

Nemophila insignis. Blue Grove Love. Plants of easy culture, very pretty and profuse bloomers. Bright blue with white centre. One foot high.

Nemophila maculata. Large white flowers, spotted with violet. One foot high. December till April.

Nigella damascena. Love in a Mist. Plants of easy culture, with light blue flowers.



Oenothera Lamarckiana.

Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Nierembergia gracilis. Nierembergia. Nice plants with delicate foliage, and white flowers tinted with lilac. One foot high. November till April.

Oenothera Lamarckiana. Evening Primrose. Showy, large yellow flowers. Two feet high. November till April.

Paris Daisies. French Marguerites. A beautiful plant of easy culture and one that



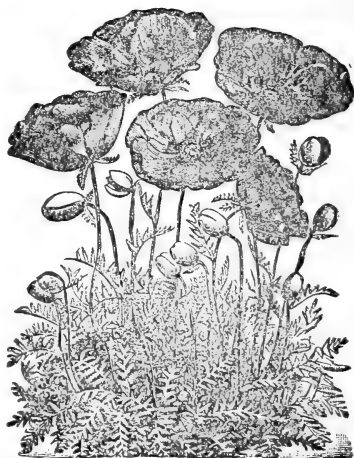
Portulaca.

generally gives best satisfaction, flower white and yellow; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter.

Papaver Somniferum. Double flowering Poppy. Of different colors; very showy.

Papaver ranunculus Flowered. Double fringed flowers, very showy. Cannot be transplanted. Two feet high. October till March.

Shirley Poppies. Single. A very beautiful selection of Ranunculus-flowered Poppy.



Shirley Poppies.

The range of colors extending from pure white through the most delicate shades of pale pink, rose, and carmine to crimson. Whilst, to add to the effect, many are delicately edged, shaded and striped. The form

is semi-double. A valuable flower for table and general decoration, as the blooms, when cut young, will keep in water several days.

Single Poppies. The colors range through



Lychnis Chalcedonica.



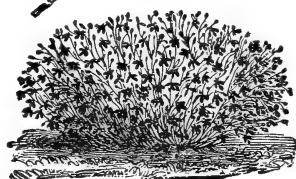
Mathiola Annua.



Ice Plant.



Geranium Pelargonium.



Lobelia Erinus.



Heliotropium.

Send a Dollar for 20 of Our Southern Rose Bushes, Postpaid.



Dianthus Caryophyllus.

all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine and brilliant crimson. Many of the large single flowers are edged with white.



Centaurea Suavolens.



Delphinium Chinensis.



Tagetes Erecta.

Petunia hybrida. Petunia. Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. A very decorative plant of various colors, well known to almost every lover of flowers. Plants are of spreading habit; about one foot high. January till May.

Double Large-Flowering Petunia. Our seed will produce flowers large, fragrant,



Early Dwarf Double Carnation Pink.

elegantly formed and beautiful, either for house, garden or conservatory. The double Petunias are great favorites for pot culture in ordinary windows. Package 25c.

Phlox Drummondii. Mixed Drummond Phlox. One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture, make them favorites with every one. One foot high. December till April.



Dianthus Heddewigii.

Phlox Drummondii grandiflora, Stella Splendens. This is admitted to be the richest colored and most effective of all large flowered Phloxes. It combines all the good qualities of the Splendens, with the addition of a clearly defined, pure white star, which contrasts strikingly with the vivid crimson of the flowers.

Phlox Drummondii grandiflora alba. Pure white, some with purple or violet eyes,

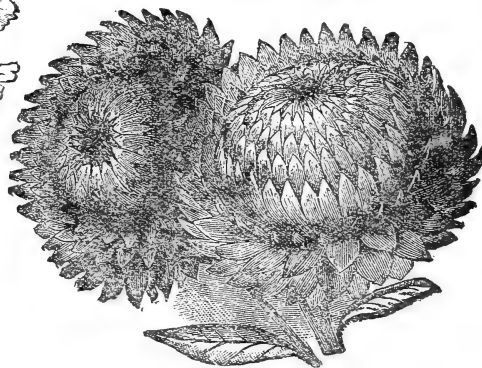
Perennial Phlox. For a permanent flower bed few plants are more desirable, as they are perfectly hardy, and will flourish in any soil. The flowers range from pure white to crimson or rose, while others are striped and mottled



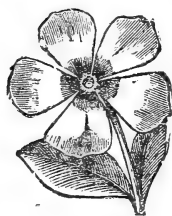
Geranium Zonale.



Papaver Ranunculus Flowered.



Helichrysum Monstrosum Album.

Vinca Rosea
and Alba.

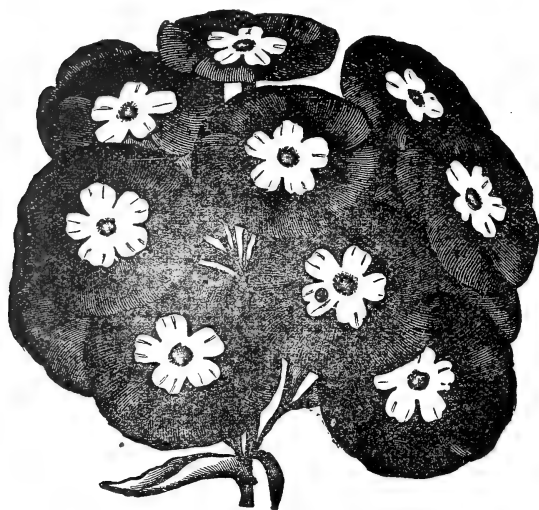
Petunia Hybrida.



Primula Veris.



Gailardia Bicolor.



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora Stellata Splendens.

to insure the plant flowering well. Different colors mixed; per package, 25 cents. One and a half feet high. October till February.

Pyrethrum aurea. Golden Feather. The flowers resemble Asters. It has bright yellow leaves which make it very showy as a border if massed with plants such as Coleus, etc.

Reseda odorata grandiflora. Sweet Mignonette. A fragrant plant with large spikes of yellowish red flowers and a favorite with everybody. Fifteen inches high. December till April.

Scabiosa nana. Dwarf Mourning Bride. Plants of double flowers of various colors. One foot high. December till April.

Saponaria calabrica. Soapwort. A very free flowering annual, of easy culture, resembles somewhat in leaves the Sweet William. One and a half feet high. December till April.

Salvia Splendens. Scarlet Salvia or Red Flowering Sage. A pot or green-house plant, but which can be grown as an annual, as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Two to three feet high. February till April.

Silene Ameria. Lobel's Catchfly. A free blooming plant of easy culture; flowers almost anywhere; red and white. One and a half feet high.

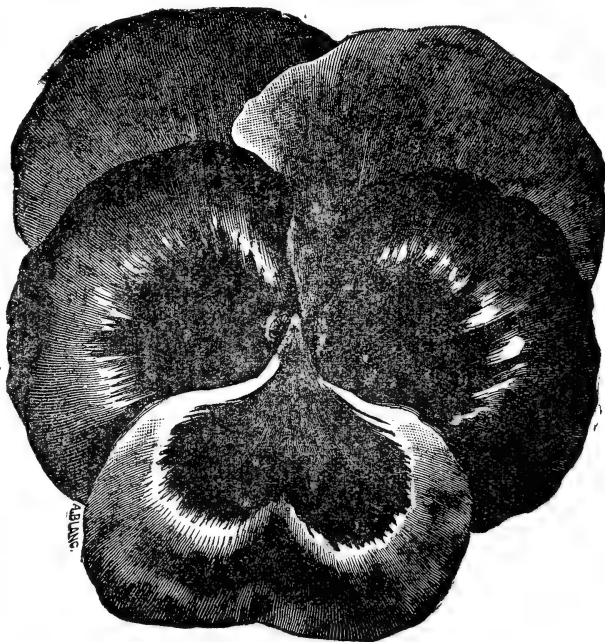
or blotched. They bloom late in the season and bear immense trusses, often five or six inches in diameter.

Portulaca. A small plant of great beauty, and of the easiest culture. Does best in a well exposed situation, where it has plenty of sun. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. The plant is good for edging vases or pots; or where large plants are kept in tubs, the surface can be filled with this neat little genus of plants. Half foot high. February till August.

Portulaca grandiflora, fl. pl. Double Portulaca. The same variety of colors with semi-double and double flowers; half foot high. February till August.

Primula veris. Cowslip. An herbaceous plant of various colors, highly esteemed in Europe. Half foot high. December till April.

Primula Chinensis. Chinese Primrose. A green-house plant which flowers profusely and continues to bloom for a long time; should be sown early



Large Trimardeau Pansy.

Tagetes erecta. African or Tall growing Marigold. Very showy annuals for borders, with bright yellow flowers growing upright. Two and a half feet high.

Tagetes Patula. French or Dwarf Marigold. A very compact dwarf growing variety,



Hybridized Verbena.



Striped Italian Verbena.



Double Zinnia.



Torenia Fournierii.



Reseda Odorata.

covered with yellow and brown flowers. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Torenia Four-nierii. A plant of Mexican introduction, which has become very popular. It stands the heat well, is well adapted to pot culture and makes one of the most valuable bedding plants we have. The flowers are of a sky blue color, with three spots of dark blue. The seeds are very fine and take a good while to germinate. It transplants very easy.

Verbena hybrida. Hybridized Verbena. A well known and favorite flower for borders. Their long flowering and great diversity of color make them valuable for every garden however small. All colors mixed. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Verbena Striped Italian. These are beautiful striped kinds of all colors, with large eyes.

Verbena Candidissima. White Verbena. Pure white Verbena of more or less fragrance. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Vinca rosea and alba. Red and White Periwinkle. Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose colored flowers, which



Petunia Hybrida
Double.



Double Portulaca.

are produced the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. February till April.

Viola odorata. Sweet Violet. Well-known edging plant, which generally is propagated by dividing the plants; but can also be raised from seed. Half foot high. Sow from January till March.

Viola tricolor maxima. Large flowering English Pansy. This is one of the finest little

STECKLER'S GIANT ZINNIA

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BY
J. STECKLER SEED
CO. LTD



Not How Cheap, But How Good.

plants in cultivation for pots or the open ground. They are of endless colors and markings. When planted in the garden they will show better if planted in masses, and a little elevated above the level of the garden. Half foot high. October till March.

Large Trimardeau Pansy. This is the largest variety in cultivation; the flowers are well formed, generally three spotted, quite distinct; the plants grow compact.

Non Plus Ultra. Benary's Elite Pansy. This variety from Germany is the finest of all Pansies. Endowed with well-formed flowers in endless colors and shades, they form a valuable acquisition to our many varieties in cultivation, and should not be missing in any garden. Price, 25c. per package.

Cassier's Improved Pansy. A beautiful variety with large flowers of most perfect form, exquisite coloring and very compact growth. The flowers are generally five-spotted, but more distinctly marked than the Trimardeau. Price, 25c. per packet.

Bugnot's Improved Blotched Pansy. This variety is certainly the handsomest of all the Pansies, and like the Odier's are five blotched, and generally yellow or white edged. The flowers are of the most perfect form and beautiful coloring. This variety is one of the best and forms a fine acquisition to our already large collection. Price, per packet, 25c.



Choicest Large English Pansy.

Pansy. Odier, or Blotched. Superb, large-eyed flowers. Of very good shape and beautiful blotched with rich and varied colors. Packet, 25 cents.

Pansy. Lord Beaconsfield. Large flowers, of deep purple violet, shading off in the top petals to a white hue. Packet, 25c.



Tagetes Patula.

Zinnia elegans, fl. pl. Double Zinnia. Plants of very easy culture, flowering very profusely through the whole summer and fall; producing double flowers of all colors, almost as large as the flowers of a Dahlia. Three feet high. February till August.

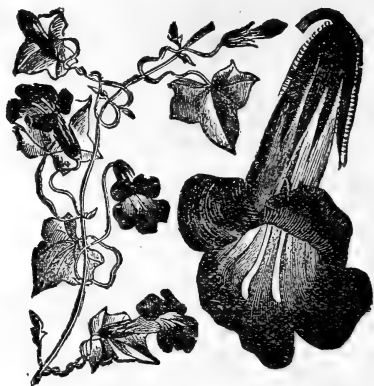
Zinnia elegans pumila, fl. pl. Dwarf Double mixed. A new dwarf selection especially desirable. The compact, bushy plants rarely grow over two feet high, and are covered with large flowers of great beauty.

Zinnia elegans grandiflora robusta plenissima. A variety introduced here from Germany. The plants of this class of showy and attractive annuals are of very robust growth and produce very large and extremely double flowers, measuring from four to five inches in diameter. The seeds we offer for sale come direct from the originator, and contain about eight beautiful different colors, mostly very bright.

Steckler's Giant Zinnia. This Zinnia is without doubt the largest and finest thus far introduced. It is a cross between the Elegans Pumila, fl. pl., and the Elegans grandiflora robusta varieties. The flower measures from tip to tip fully 6½ inches; half early. semi-high and perfectly double. Each package contains a fine selection of beautiful colors, 15c. per package.



Hyacinth Beans.



Maurandia Barclayana.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

These are all put up in 5c. and 10c. Packages.

Antigonum Leptopus. Rosa Montana. Mountain Vine. One of the finest perennial climbers of rapid growth with long racemes of beautiful deep pink flowers. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to our climate and will stand our most severe winters without any further protection than perhaps a slight cover of moss or straw. Sow in February or March in flower pots, and transplant into the open ground in May. Will flower freely the first year. Without any doubt the finest climber for this section.

Aristolochia elegans. A variety of the well known "Dutchman's Pipe," of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. It

is a profuse bloomer, bearing large flowers of a rich purple color with irregular branched markings of creamy white and golden yellow center with rich velvety purple. This plant is one of the most thankful of all climbers, blooming when quite young and continuing to do so the whole summer. Will stand our winter without protection. Sow in January and February in flower pots and transplant in open ground when large enough.

Benincasa cerifera. Wax Gourd. A strong growing vine with long shaped, dark crimson fruit, which looks very ornamental. It is used for preserves.

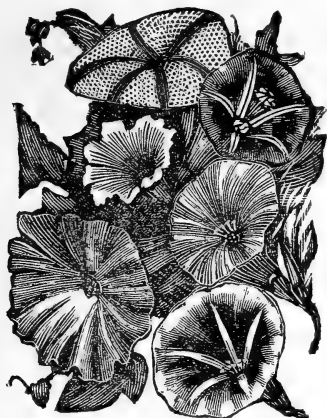
Cardiospermum. Balloon vine. A quick



Mixed Thunbergia.



Morning Glory.



Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.

growing climber, the seeds of which are in a pod, shaped like a miniature balloon, therefore the name.

Cobaea Scandens. Climbing Cobaea. Large purple bell-shaped flowers. Should be sown in a hot-bed and not kept too moist. Place the seed edgewise in the ground. Twenty feet high. January till April.

Convolvulus major. Morning Glory. Well known vine with various handsomely colored flowers of easy culture. Grows almost anywhere. Ten feet high. February till July.



Mina Lobata.



Balloon Vine.

Cucurbita. Ornamental Gourd. Mixed varieties of Ornamental Gourds of different shapes and sizes. February till May.

Cucurbita Lagenaria dulcis. Sweet Gourd. A strong growing vine of which the young fruits are used like squash. February till April.

Dolichos Lablab. Hyacinth Beans. Free growing plant, with purple and white flowers. March till April.

Ipomaea Bona Nox. Large Flowering Evening Glory. A vine of rapid growth with beautiful white flowers which open in the evening. Twenty feet high. February till June. This is the Moon Flower advertised in Northern catalogues as a novelty, notwithstanding the fact that it has been known here for the past century.

Ipomaea Quamoclit rosea. Red Cypress Vine. Very beautiful, delicate foliage of rapid growth, with scarlet star-shaped flowers.

Ipomaea Quamoclit alba. White Cypress Vine. The same as the Red variety.

Ipomaea Laeri. The Blue Moonflower. This distinct and charming novelty is valuable on account of being in beautiful and striking



Climbing Cobaea.

contrast with the true White Moonflower.

Lathyrus odoratus. Sweet Peas. Beautiful flowers of all colors, very showy. Good for cut flowers. Six feet high. December till April.

Maurandia Barclayana. Mixed Maurandia. A slender growing vine of rapid growth. Rose, purple and white colors mixed. Ten feet high. February till April.

Mina Lobata. A showy plant from Mexico of the well known Ipomæa family, with beautiful spikes or racemes of yellowish white flowers.

Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glory. This is a type of the well known Morning Glory. The vines are of robust growth, attaining a height of from 30 to 40 feet. The foliage varies greatly, some plants having yellow or silvery foliage, while others are blotched and mottled; but the great charm of this wonderful introduction lies in the great beauty and gigantic size of the flowers, which often measure six inches across, and their great substance causes them to remain much longer in perfection than the ordinary type.

Luffa acutangula. Dish Rag Vine. A very rapid growing vine of the Gourd family. When the fruit is dry, the fibrous substance, which covers the seeds, can be used as a rag. February till April.

Mamordica Balsamina. Balsam Apple. A climbing plant of very rapid growth, producing Cucumber-like fruits, with warts on them. They are believed to contain medicinal virtues. They are put in jars with alcohol and are used as a dressing for cuts, bruises, etc.

Tropaeolum majus. Nasturtium. Dwarf and Tall. Elegant flowers of different shades, mostly yellow and crimson, which are produced in great abundance. Four feet high. February till April.

Thunbergia. Mixed Thunbergia. Very ornamental vines, with yellow, bell-shaped flowers with dark eye. Six feet high. February till May.

Wistaria. This is one of the most popular of our hardy vines, growing rapid, in bloom is truly magnificent, bearing long, pendulous clusters of blue flowers; growing to a height of fifty feet or more.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

These Prices do not include postage or expressage.

Anemones. Double-flowering. Planted and treated the same as the Ranunculus. They are of great varieties in color. Double Dutch, 30 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Crocus. Handsome little bulbous plant, producing an abundance of various colored

flowers, growing to a height of from 6 to 8 inches. Excellent to border off Hyacinth or Tulip beds. Per dozen, 25c.; per 100, \$1.50.

Dahlias. Fine double varieties. Plants so well known for their brilliancy, diversity of colors and profuse flowering qualities, that they require no recommendation. They can be planted from February till May, and thrive best in rich loamy soil. They should be tied up to stakes, which ought to be driven into the ground before or when planting the bulbs. To have them flower late in the season they should be planted late in the spring, and the flower buds nipped off when they ap-



Lily of the Valley.



Crocus.



Double Hyacinth, Dutch.



Anemones.



Single Hyacinth, Dutch.



Dahlias.



Hybrid Gladiolus.

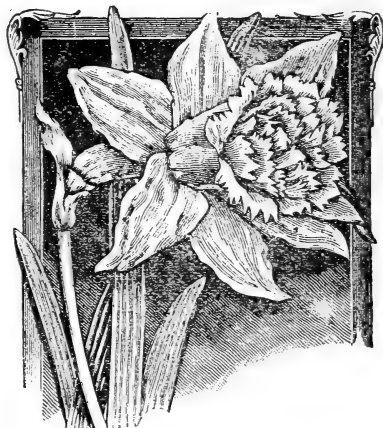


Gloxinias.

pear; treated this way they will produce perfect flowers during fall. Undivided roots, \$2.25 per dozen; 20c. each.

Gladiolus. Hybrid Gladiolus. One of the best summer flowering bulbs; they have been greatly improved of late years, and almost every color has been produced, tinged and blotched in all shades from delicate rose to dark vermilion. The roots should be taken up in the fall. Hybrids mixed, first choice (extra), 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen. Hybrids, white ground, first choice, 5 cents each; 50c. per dozen. Hybrids mixed, 5 cents each; 40 cents per dozen.

Gloxinias. These are really bulbous greenhouse plants, but they can be cultivated in

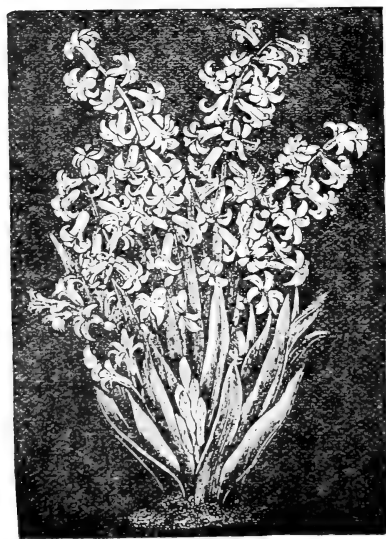


Von Sion Narcissus.

pots and kept in a shady place in the garden or window. They are very beautiful; color from white to dark violet and crimson. French Hybrids, strong bulbs, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Lily of the Valley. One of the most charming spring flowering plants, producing in profusion its delicate bell-shaped delightfully fragrant white flowers. It will thrive well in shady situations. Strong three year old imported pips, 5c. each. 50c. dozen.

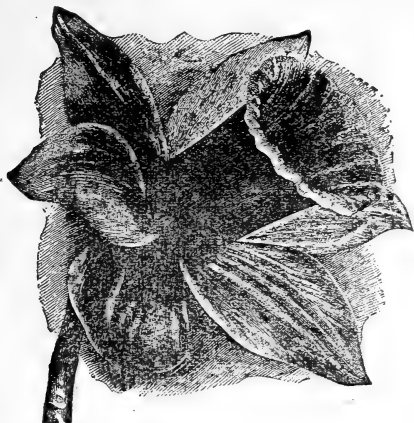
Hyacinths. (Roman). In colors, white, pink, rose and blue. For Florists' use Roman Hyacinths are of great value, blos-



Roman Hyacinth.



Double Jonquil.



Trumpet Major Narcissus.

soming at the time when flowers, even in our Southern climate, are very scarce. The bulbs will produce from two to five spikes of flowers, and may be forced so far as to have them bloom early and from then until flowers out of doors are plentiful. Price each 5c., per dozen 50c.

Hyacinths. (Dutch.) Double and Single. The Hyacinth is a beautiful flowering bulb, in all colors, well suited for open ground or



Chinese Sacred Lily.



Bermuda Oxalis Buttercup.

pot culture. They should be planted from October till February. If planted in pots it is well to keep in a cool, rather dark place, till they are well started, when they can be placed in the full light and sun. Double and single 5c. each; 55c. per dozen.

Jonquils. Very popular flowers on account of their easy cultivation and delightfully fragrant, golden yellow blooms. They can be readily forced in the house, or planted in the open ground for early flowering.

Single. Rich yellow; perianth deeply lobed.

Double. Full, double, golden yellow.

Campernelle. True large flowering variety. Campernelle Rugulosus. The largest



Calla Aethiopica.



Double Tulip.

flowering Jonquil. Pure yellow, and very fragrant. Very desirable for winter flowering; 5c. each; 40c. per dozen, all the above or assorted.

Narcissus. Bulbs of the easiest culture, planted from November to January.

Paper White Grandiflora. An improved large flowering form of the Paper White, and now the principal forcing variety. The flowers are very beautiful, and emit a delicious odor. Very useful for bouquets. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Trumpet Major. The most popular forcing sort, deep yellow. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Double Von Sion. The popular double yellow Daffodil, in great demand for forcing and growing in pots or pans for Easter sales.



Freesia Refracta.



Single Tulip.

Pure golden yellow stock. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Chinese Sacred Lily. This is not, properly speaking, a Lily, but a Narcissus, with pure white flowers similar to the Paper White. Some years ago the bulbs of this variety were brought here by Chinamen and grown in dishes filled with pebbles and water where they bloomed to perfection, hence the name "Chinese Lily." The word sacred has been added since as it was supposed that this Narcissus was held sacred by the Chi-



Black Calla Lily.



Scilla Peruviana.

Tuberoses Double Flowering.

Ranunculus.

nese in their native country. The plant is of an easy culture and will bloom well if grown in dishes filled with water. 10c. each.

Freesia Refracta. An excellent bulbous rooted plant for florists' use. The tubular flowers are used for fine floral work, and for such are even superior to Roman Hyacinths. The plant is quite hardy in our climate, as well adapted for out of doors as for pot culture; 25c. per dozen.

New Oxalis Buttercup. This neat little plant there is not missing in any collection of pot plants. Although it is not directly a pot, but a border plant, but it is so well adapted to pot culture and will grow especially well in a hanging vase or hanging basket, that it may well be classed among the pot plants. Its hanging habit and bright golden yellow flowers make it especially attractive. Being of an easy culture it is a good acquisition to our collection of bulbous plants; 40c. per dozen.

Calla Aetheopica. Lily of the Nile. As a winter blooming bulbous rooted pot plant there is hardly anything to come up to the beautiful Calla Lily. The plant, which is of an easy culture, will bloom in the green house as well as in a room near the window, or even on the veranda, as long as it is kept frost free. It may also be grown in a fish-pond or tank in a green house and produce its large pure white flowers. Bulbs should be potted in the months of October, November, December and January, and may be had to bloom from Christmas to March; 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Black Calla Lily. Arum Sanctum. A handsome pot plant, producing a flower similar in shape to the White Calla Lily, Calla Aetheopica, but of a dark purplish maroon color. This plant is of any easy

culture, requiring the same treatment as the White Calla, and blooms equally as freely. Price per bulb, 20c.; per dozen, \$2.00.

Spotted Calla. Leaves dark, rich green, exquisitely dotted with white marks. Ornamental even when not in flower. Beautiful white flowers with deep black throat; 25c. each.

Ranunculus. French Double. The roots can be planted during fall and winter, either in the open ground or in pots. The French varieties are more robust than the Persian, and flowers are larger. The ground should be rather dry, and if planted in open ground it will be well to have the spot a little higher than the bed or border. 25c. per dozen.

Tulips. Double and single. Tulips thrive better in more northern latitude than this, but some years they flower well here, and as they are cheap, a few flowering bulbs will pay the small amount they cost. They should not be planted later than January, and placed very shallow in the ground; not more than one-third of the bulb should be covered. When near flowering they require a good deal of moisture. Single and double, 50c. per dozen.

Scilla Peruviana. These are greenhouse bulbs at the North, but here they are hardy and do well in the open ground. There are two varieties, the blue and the white. They throw up a shoot, on the end of which the flowers appear, forming a truss. Plant from October till March; 20 cents each.

Tuberoses. Double Flowering. They are ornamental for the garden and very valuable for making bouquets on account of their pure white color and great fragrance. Plant during the spring months. Strong bulbs, 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.



Lilium Lancifolium Rubrum.



Double Tiger Lily.



Lilium tigrinum.

JAPAN LILIES.

Lilium Auratum. Golden Band Lily. This is a very handsome lily; the flowers are large and white, each petal having a

lilies bloom, and they were really fine; half a dozen flowers opening at the same time and measuring from six to nine inches across. Very fragrant. We have fine bulbs, imported direct from their native country. Flowering bulbs, 20 cents each.



Bermuda Easter Lily.

yellow stripe. It is of easy culture. A loamy, dry soil suits it best, if planted one inch deep. We have seen these noble



C.L.

Lilium Auratum.

Lilium Lancifolium Album. Pure white Japan Lily. 25c. each.

Lilium Lancifolium Rubrum. White and red spotted. 15 cents each.

Lilium Lancifolium Roseum. Rose spotted. 15 cents each. These Japan Lilies are very beautiful and fragrant. Should be planted from October till January. Perfectly suited to this climate.

Lilium Tigrinum, Fl. Pl. This is a very fine variety; it is perfectly double, and the petals are imbricated almost as regularly as a camelia flower. Very fine. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lilium Harrissii, or Bermuda Easter Lily. This handsome white Lily is similar in shape to our St. Joseph's Lily, except that the tube is a little shorter and the outside petals a little more recurved. Excellent for forcing and principally adapted for church decorations. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum. White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful of the Lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances. 25c. each.

Lilium Longiflorum. The old St. Joseph Lily. This variety, an old stand-by with us, is so well known here that it requires no further description. The long white tubes generally open shortly after Easter and are often used for church decorations on Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's day, hence the name St. Joseph Lily. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Ornithogalum Umbellatum, or Star of Bethlehem. Outside green and white



Lilium Speciosum Rubrum.

striped, inside satiny white; flowers in umbels; very showy, 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Amaryllis Johnsoni. (Spice Lily.) Very large; exceedingly beautiful flower, crimson striped white. Each 50c., \$5.00 per dozen.

Spanish Iris. (Fleur-de-lis.)—Mixed. The colors comprise yellows, purples, blues, claret red, white and bronze, marbled, veined and striped in bewildering beauty. 25c. dozen, 2 for 5c.

ROSES.

SEASON 1908.

TO LOVERS OF THE CHOICEST ROSES:

From a thorough practical experience and knowledge of the Rose and its requirements, we have selected only the choicest varieties, freedom of bloom, size, color, vigor, form and substance of each variety considered. Propagated and grown at our own nursery and thoroughly acclimated, our smaller size Roses are grown in pots, which give more satisfaction, being more adapted to the usual handling in packing, shipping and planting on arrival. We also grow a large quantity in open ground, which gives a large size plant for those who want immediate effect. We do not grow any plants for their flowers specially, thereby assuring you good stock. The so-called one and two year old plants which are advertised and catalogued as good stock having been worked and forced for their flowers, are worthless in any garden. Our Field Roses are all lifted and established in pots and hardened before shipping, thereby insuring perfect success, and to reduce express charges soil is removed to some extent.

While we are prepared to fill all orders for field grown Roses at any time, we advise our patrons to reserve their orders until December 1st, as this will give them an opportunity to become better matured, and can be transplanted to better advantage.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger Plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage.

Plant Frotzcher's Large Purple or New Orleans Market Eggplant.



**WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING
SPECIAL VARIETIES.**

Pillar of Gold. (Climbing Tea.) New. The most vigorous climber in this section; produces large double buds and flowers of perfect form; color rosy-pink, base of petals yellow, a free bloomer and an extra fine rose in every detail. 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each. Extra strong field-grown plants, \$2.00.

Richmond. Is an exceptionally clean and strong growing variety, requiring only ordinary care and treatment, producing uniformly long, fine, flower stems. The flowers are borne freely—as free as Bride, Bridesmaid, Golden Gate and

other old standbys—lasting in quality, beautifully shaped, and brightly colored in pure, scarlet-crimson. 25c., 50c., 75c., and \$1.00 each.

Etoile de France. (Hybrid Tea.) A very strong, vigorous grower, with handsome, green-bronzy foliage, and exceedingly free flowering. The flowers are very large and borne on good, long, stiff stems; color a lovely shade of clear, red-crimson velvet; very fragrant and keeps well. 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.

Gainsborough. (Climbing Hybrid Tea.)

For beauty and size we place this variety at the head of the Hybrid Teas. The foliage is an exact counterpart of its parent, Viscountess Folkestone. Its delicate colors are hard to describe, being delicately tinted flesh, almost white, and lustrous as satin. When in full bloom it resembles a fine, white, fluffy Peony, but without a suggestion of stiffness, often measuring eight to nine inches in diameter. 25c., 50., 75c. and \$1.00 each. Extra strong field-grown, \$2.00 each.

Striped Reine Marie Henrietta. (Md. Driout.) (Climbing Tea.) As the name implies, this is a sport from the old favorite, R. M. Henrietta, has the splendid vigorous climbing habit of the mother Rose, while beautifully striped, flamed and shaded in light carmine over pale rose. 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each. Extra strong field-grown, \$2.00.

The Baby Rambler, or Everblooming Dwarf Crimson Rambler.—(Mme. Norbert Levavasseur.)—Is a cross between Crimson Rambler and one of the Dwarf Polyantha sorts, producing large trusses of bright crimson flowers similar to the Crimson Rambler, but instead of climbing, the plants form dwarf, compact bushes not over 18 inches high, with clean, dark green foliage. Strong 4 inch pot plants in bud or bloom, 50c. each.

Antoine Rivoire. A handsome new rose of vigorous habit of growth, with large, full, Camelia-shaped flowers. Color rosy flesh, on a yellow ground, shaded with a border of carmine; flowers five inches in diameter. A remarkable variety of great worth. 25c. and 50c. each.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. (Tea.) This variety is a seedling of M. Niel and Maman Cochet, with beautiful closely set foliage and a strong, sturdy habit of growth. The bloom is very large, perfectly full, of elegant form. 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Bessie Brown. A a rose of transcendent beauty, totally distinct, and one of the largest and fullest that we have ever seen. It is erect and vigorous in growth, flowering profusely in the open ground all through the summer. Color pure white, sometimes faintly flushed pink;

petals enormous and of bell shape. It is marvel-freely produced; 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Helen Gould or Balduin. Large, handsome foliage, flowers of the fullest form and largest size, which is equalled in profusion by no other rose of its size that we have ever seen. The color is bright glowing carmine, and out-ranks all others of its color. The bud is long and elegantly pointed; it is as sweet as a June rose; 25c., 50c. and extra strong \$1.00.

Dinsmore. Large and perfectly double, color rich crimson scarlet; very showy and handsome; delightfully fragrant. Price for strong blooming plants, 25c. and 50c. each and extra strong, \$1.00.

Madame Masson. Large, full, double flowers of unusual beauty and wonderful fragrance; color clear bright rose; distinct and charming. This is one of the largest bloomers among the hybrids; 25c. and 50c. each and extra strong, \$1.00.

Madame E. Duranthon. This is one of the most unique colored roses in existence. It produces a distinct globe shaped bloom. It combines the delicate shades of Princess Beatrice with the more ruddy coloring of Madame Margottin. This is indeed a beauty; 25c. and 50c. each.

Frances E. Willard or President Cleveland. (Climbing Marie Guillot.) The Queen of White Roses; and while there are many white varieties of unquestionable excellence, there are none more reliable for out-door cultivation than Marie Guillot. It is one of the most rapid growing and vigorous Climbing Roses we have ever seen. It blooms continuously throughout the season, the first and every year. The flowers are magnificently made, extra large, deep and double. The buds are particularly beautiful and the fragrance delightful. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent of the value of plants to cover postage.

CHOICE VARIETIES.

Crown Princess Victoria. Identical with Malmaison except in color of flower, which is white.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. An extraordinary large bloomer and produces one of the finest buds of the class. It has large glossy dark green foliage, which

helps to increase the richness of the bloom.

President Carnot. A grand acquisition. Growth and freedom of bloom excellent, color a beautiful shell pink, strong and vigorous.

Bride. Habit of growth good, freedom of bloom unexcelled, color white.

Bridesmaid. Same as above, except color is pink. These are their namesakes' favorite and are the principal forcing roses of which thousands are grown and shipped annually. They are used especially for cut blooms.

Clotilde Soupert. It is the leader of the Soupert family. White with pink center, resembling a Camellia in appearance. A very pleasing variety.

Duchess de Brabant. An old favorite with all, its fine satin pink color and freedom of bloom and general good qualities have given it a wide reputation. No Southerner can afford to be without one, as it is Queen of the garden.

Etoile de Lyon. (Star of the Lion.) Extra large blooms with long substantial stems. A fine yellow free blooming rose of great substance; clean, healthy grower.

Golden Gate. A choice rose borne on long, graceful stems, and certain to give satisfaction. This rose has become a forcer of notoriety the past two years. Color a most beautiful creamy white with a distinct pink edge. Fine foliage and good habit.

Madame Jos. Schwartz. Another strong free bloomer of good merit; color a pleasing blending of white and pink, combination perfect.

Maman Cochet. Deserves to rank as the best in its class; the growth made in one season is greater than any other, flowers are large and full and borne on strong stems and fine foliage, color a most pleasing pink with light center. This rose requires a warm climate, and is therefore at home in this section.

White Maman Cochet. Same as preceding except color is pure white.

Safrano (saffron) and Isabella Sprunt (yellow). Our grandmother's favorites. Always in bloom, rich in color and produce the very finest form of buds found in any rose; stiff stems holding the flowers straight up.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. This is one of the most popular of garden roses. Its beautiful flesh color and perfectly double flowers and free flowering habit being so well known needs no further comment.

Prices, 4 inch pots, 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen; 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown plants, 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent of the value of plants to cover postage.

STANDARD EVER-BLOOMING TEA ROSES.

Archduke Charles—Dark red changing to light red.

Agrippina—Brilliant fiery red, double and sweet.

Louis Phillippe—Rich, dark, velvety crimson, free and beautiful.

Monthly Cabbage—A lovely pink rose, very fine. A comrade to Archduke Charles.

Beauty Stapleford—Bright pink and rich rose crimson.

Duchess of Albany—(Red La France)—Charming rose; speaks for itself.

La France—Center of petal clear peach pink, outer edge silvery rose. A general favorite.

Meteor—Dark, rich red rose, none better.

Marie Guillot—Ivory white.

Striped La France—Same as La France, except the color is pink with light stripes. Superb.

Triumph of Pernet Pere—Magenta red, passing to rich crimson, a very fine variety.

White La France—White, faintly tinted fawn.

White Bougere—Identical with Bougere, except the color is white.

Bon Silene—Deep rose, sometimes bright rosy crimson, occasionally pale light rose.

Catherine Mermet—Large, clear rosy pink.

Countess Riza du Parc—Coppery rose, shaded with crimson.

Mlle. Francisca Kruger—Deep shaded coppery yellow.

Madame Welche—Amber yellow with crimson rose center.

Madame Camille—Remarkable shade of salmon.

Madame Lambard—Beautiful shade of rosy bronze, passing to salmon and fawn.

Marie Van Houtte—A beautiful pale canary yellow.

Papa Gantier—Rich, bright red and very large.

The Queen—Beautiful long buds. The color is a pure snowy white.

Empress Eugenie—Pink.

Champion of the World—Pink.

Snow Flake—White.

Gen. de Tartas—Red.

Perle des Jardins—Yellow.

Prices, 4 in. pots, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown plants 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

We strongly advise shipping by Ex-

press whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent of the value of plants to cover postage.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Bardou Job—The saucer rose, richest colored of all roses. Deep velvety crimson, almost black. Semi-double, very handsome.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold—Clear golden yellow.

Climbing Brides' Maid—Identical with Brides' Maid, lovely pink buds.

Climbing La France—A beautiful peach pink color of delicate shade. Very hardy.

Climbing Meteor—Rich velvety crimson. Extra fine. Hardy.

Climbing Malmaison—A lovely flesh color. Strong grower.

Climbing Paul Neyron—(Madame Wagram)—Large pink flowers of magnificent satin rose color. Extremely beautiful.

Climbing Perle des Jardins—Deep golden yellow.

Climbing Wootton—Deep, rich red, fragrant.

Crimson Rambler—Bright scarlet in immense panicles of fifty or more blooms. Magnificent and hardy. Try this rose and wait results, you will never regret it.

Climbing Devonlensis—Pink.

Lamarque—Pale canary yellow, almost white.

Mrs. Robt. Peary, or Climbing Kaiserina—The greatest of all climbing hardy roses. Largest size buds and flowers of pure white. This is a grand Rose.

Marechal Niel—Everybody's favorite, deep golden yellow.

James Sprunt—Crimson.

Pink Rambler—Deep, rich pink, very handsome. Hardy.

Reine Marie Henriette—Cherry red, sweet scented.

Reve d'Or—Buff yellow; good.

Solfaterre—Fine clear sulphur yellow.

White Rambler—Pure white, an elegant rose. Hardy.

Madame Isaac Parrier—Crimson.

W. A. Richardson—Orange yellow. Copery shades.

Lady Banks—Yellow.

Aglaia—(Yellow Rambler)—This comes next to Crimson Rambler for beauty. It is a hardy climbing yellow rose.

Zelia Pradel—Pure white, full and sweet.

Prices, 4 in. pots, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown plants 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Extra strong Climbers Marechal Niel, Henriette, etc., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.

We also have extra strong grafted Marechal Niels, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent of the value of plants to cover postage.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

American Beauty—A universally admired rich red rose.

Ball of Snow—White.

Captain Christy—Pale peach, deepening at center to rosy crimson.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure snow white, sometimes faintly tinged with rose.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety.

Giant of Battles—Crimson.

Jno. Hopper—Brilliant rose changing to bright glowing pink.

La Reine—Clear bright rose.

Magna Charta—Pink.

Paul Neyron—Dark pink, shaded carmine.

Pierre Notting—Very dark, blackish red, shaded violet crimson.

Prices, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown, \$1.00.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent of the value of plants to cover postage.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

PALMS, BEDDING PLANTS AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery.

Abutilon.—Singularity beautiful flowering Maples and worthy a place in any garden, producing their flowers in great abundance the entire year, beginning to bloom when quite small. Ours include the best varieties. Price, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. Extra large plants, 25c. and 50c. each.

Ball of Snow—Pure white.



Abutilon.

Robert George—A free and continuous bloomer. Flowers are broad, their large, overlapping petals incurved, color orange, veined with crimson.

Shower of Gold—A beautiful, dwarf-growing variety, the whole plant being covered with a profusion of beautiful golden yellow blossoms.

Thomsoni Plena—Has perfectly double flowers that resemble in form a double Hollyhock. Color a rich, deep orange, shaded and streaked with crimson. The foliage is delightfully variegated.

Splendens—A beautiful velvety crimson.

Acalypha Sanderii—The Most Sensational Introduction of the Century.—Under a variety of names this remarkable plant has been praised by experts the world over. It has been called the "Philippine Medusa," "Dewey's Favorite Plant," "Chenille Plant," "Blazing Cat Tail" and many other names of similar character. We know of no plant so unique and sensational in appearance. It is an absolutely new departure totally unlike any other plant now known. It is an extraordinary free grower and bloomer, small plants blooming from Jan-



Acalypha Sanderii.

uary to December. As an ornamental plant, it is the most striking ever seen. Of branching habit, the branches spread widely and throw out their long, dazzling crimson, fluffy spikes 12 to 18 inches long between the large, bright green leaves, in the most effective manner. Strong plants, 25 and 50 cents each. Extra large, \$1.00 each.

Acalypha—A showy class of foliage plants that is becoming very popular for ornamental and sub-tropical bedding. The colors are as bright as in the best of the Coleus and the plants are much hardier and not so liable to wilt in the hottest and driest weather.

Marginata—Fine large foliage, dark olive, margined rose. A very desirable variety, standing upright in hot and dry weather.

Macafeana—A grand foliage plant with bright orange red leaves, very showy. Prices, 10 to 20 cents each; \$1.00 and \$2.00 per dozen.

Alternanthera—Splendid for bedding or bordering. Grows very compact, and so well-known that a description is superfluous. Red and yellow, 5 cents each; 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Aloysia Citriodora—Lemon Verbena—This plant has the most fragrance of any grown. One plant will scent a whole garden, the fragrance is that of the Lemon, really exquisite. 15, 25 and 35 cents each.

Agava Americana—Century plant, green and variegated, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

Aspidista—Tough, hardy foliage plants, suitable for house decoration or the garden.

Lurida—Beautiful dark green, price 25 and 50 cents.

Lurida Variegata—Dark green, handsomely margined yellow and white, 50 and 75 cents and \$1.00.

Althaea Variegata—Variegated-Leaved Rose of Sharon.—This is a hardy shrub, with foliage beautifully variegated, each leaf being broadly margined white. Flowers dark crimson, very double. It forms a handsome shrub six to seven feet high. 25 and 50 cents each.

Double White—Continuous bloomer, 25 and 50 cents each. Extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

Double Purple—Continuous bloomer, 25 and 50 cents each. Extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

Double Rose—Very delicate rose, 25 and 50 cents each. Extra large, \$1.00 each.

Banner—(Rose of Sharon.)—The most beautiful variety ever introduced. The flowers are as large as good sized roses, and very double; the color is pale rosy pink, elegantly striped with rich crimson. It blooms in July and August, when every branch is loaded and crowded with flowers. It is a very handsome, erect growing little tree or tall shrub, 25c. and 50c. Extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

Blanche—A great improvement on the double white althaea now in cultivation. The flowers of this new variety are much more perfect than the parent, being double, while the color shows almost pure white, the carmine threading at base of petals being very faint. 25c. and 50c.

Asparagus—Sprengeri — A beautiful new variety of this graceful class of plants, especially useful to grow as a pot plant for house decoration or for planting in hanging baskets, where it makes a graceful drooping plant with branches or fronds 4 to 5 feet in length, of a rich shade of green, 10, 25, 50 and 75 cents. Extra large plants, \$2.00.

Plumosus and **Plumosus Nanus**—An excellent plant for window culture, the lace like texture of its foliage excelling

that of Maiden Hair Fern in grace and most indispensable. 15 cents each, large daintiness. It is fine as a pot plant, and in floral decorations the sprays are all plants 30, 50 and 75 cents. Extra large plants, \$1.50.



Azalea Indica.

Azalea Indica—Chinese Azalea—Our stock of these useful plants is exceptionally fine this year, every plant being a perfect specimen.

We offer a grand list of standard varieties embracing all shades of white, pink, crimson and rose colored, as well as variegated pink and white and rose and white. No plant yet introduced gives better satisfaction for winter and early spring flowering in the house. Name the



Araucaria Excelsa.

color or shade desired and we will not fail to please you. Price, well budded, 10 inch crowns, \$1.50; 12 inch crowns, \$1.75; 14 inch crowns, \$2.00; 16 inch crowns, \$2.50; 20 inch crowns, \$3.00; 22 inch crowns, \$4.00.

Araucaria Excelsa—Norfolk Island Pine—This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, and slightly pendulous branches, grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size. 12 inches high, \$1.25; 15 inches, \$2.00; 18 inches, \$3.00; 24 inches, \$5.00. **Araucaria Robusta Compacta**, 18 inches, \$4.00; 24 inches, \$6.00; 30 inches, \$7.50. **Excelsa Glauca**, 12 inches, \$2.00; 18 inches, \$4.00; 24 inches, \$6.00; 30 inches, \$7.50.

Bougainvillea Glabre Sanderiana—Chinese Paper Plants—A beautiful free plant of recent introduction, strong growing and beginning to bloom when quite small. Flowers produced in bracts of a brilliant crimson rose color with yellow stamens. Destined to become very popular and yet quite new in the South. Very adaptable for green-house, conservatory or garden. Price, strong plants, 25c., 35c. and 50c. each.



Begonia Rex.

Begonia Rex—These handsome foliage plants far out-show all others, their lustrous tints making irregular blotches and shades of color combination classes them amongst the very finest of plants. They delight in a warm shady place; when watering avoid wetting the leaves; a rich sandy soil is their delight. Try them and see their comforting variations of color. Price, 15c. and 25c. each; extra specimens, 50c. each.

Begonias—The Begonia is to-day the most popular house-plant, and deservedly so, for there is nothing that gives such a magnificent display of bloom all through the year, or grows as well as in the average dwelling house.

President Carnot—A strong growing variety, of stiff, upright habit; foliage large, somewhat in style with *B. Rubra*, but more than twice as large; upper side deep green, under side purplish red; flowers beautiful coral in large pendant panicles.

Rubra—This Begonia is still a great favorite. The flowers are rich coral red, hanging in large pendant clusters; these combined with the rich green foliage, makes it one of the best plants for house.

Washingtonii—Upright grower, very large leaf.

Dew Drop—A dwarf grower, very bunchy, round leaves, white flowers, blooms freely.

M. de Lesseps—A very showy grower, large darkened leaves; with silvery



Begonia.

spots, it blooms in clusters, flowers white. 15 and 25 cents each.

Fairy—A nice glossy leaf of medium growth, a profuse bloomer producing a mass of white flowers. 15 and 25 cents each.

Thurstoni—This Begonia is admired above many, having large glossy dark red leaves and blooms very freely, bearing light pink flowers.

Argentea Guttata—A handsome foliage variety, purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery marking, with flowers. An excellent pot plant.

Alba Picta—Leaves glossy green, thickly spotted with silvery white; flower white.

Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen; large plants, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen. Except where noted.

Begonia Gloire de Lorraine—The very finest Begonia in existence. There is no doubt of its superiority over all

others, of quite recent introduction and has created a sensation wherever seen. Destined to become the most popular of its entire family, beginning to bloom in very small-sized plant, and continuing a perfect mass of beauty its entire life. Clean, vigorous plants, 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Banana—Tall variety, 50 cents, \$1 to \$3 each. This variety is very easily kept over winter in a warm cellar; cut off all the leaves and keep dry. For tropical effect this variety is superb.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

NEW VARIETIES.

We are the largest growers in the South of these beautiful autumn flowers and take great pride and care in their cultivation, always adding the best of the new introductions as soon as proved worthy, our stock consists of over 100 varieties, and we are prepared to supply



the popular All Saints' Day kinds by the 100 or 1000 on short notice, such as: Mrs. H. Robinson, white; Mrs. Coombes, pink; H. Cannel and Col. Appleton, yellow; we call special attention to our new varieties, especially Wm. Duckham, which is without doubt the finest pink ever introduced and should be in every collection, whether for exhibition or garden.

Gen. Hutton—Yellow shaded orange; an enormous flower, with perfect stem and foliage and one of the strongest growers; winner of the first prize for best vase of yellow at the late Flower Show in New Orleans, beating the well-known Col. Appleton. No collection

should be without this grand variety. Price, 50 cents.

Wm. Duckham—A very large Japanese incurved and of a pleasing shade of pink, winner of the silver cup of the Chrysanthemum Society of America and of many gold medals and prizes, in fact everywhere it has been exhibited, which speaks more for it, than anything we can say about it, no one should fail to get this, it is an extra strong grower and easy to manage. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Enguehard—One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Color a true pink without the least trace of purple.

Miss Alice Byron—One of the grandest whites introduced for some time and the purest in color of any we grow, and it is sure to prove valuable for All Saints' Day, as it blooms about the same time as Mrs. H. Robinson.

Mrs. Coombes—An enormous reflexed flower with very broad petals, in color a beautiful shade of rose, the best of this color for All Saints' Day.

Mrs. Bassett—Fine lemon yellow; a sport from Mrs. Robinson. No other variety approached it for size at this date.

Convention Hall—Closely resembles The Queen in stem, foliage and form, but is without the objectionable eye; color, white, of an exceedingly pure tone; very broad center petals, incurving closely; tubular ray florets. Height, 4 feet; second crown or terminal, maturing Nov. 5th. Winner of the \$200 prize for best seedling at Kansas City.

The Yellow Eaton—"Dr. Oronhyatekha." A bright yellow sport from Timothy Eaton, only a shade lighter than Appleton, and especially valuable as the best in its color to follow that fine variety up to the close of the Chrysanthemum season; foliage very beautiful, stem first rate and quite strong enough to hold up the monster blooms which do not show the coarseness sometimes attributed to Eaton; for everybody's use, and for commercial purposes as well as for show, we can cheerfully recommend this grand variety; it is strictly A No. 1. Scored 91.

Col. Appleton—As to bud: If for commercial purposes, use the first crown, which brings it early and large; if for exhibition, use the second crown, which brings a flower with a better finish; dwarf, stiff-stemmed, elegant in foliage, enormous in bloom, finely incurved and golden yellow.

Geo. W. Childs—The best known of the reds and golds. Easily injured by overfeeding. Fine for bush plants.

Golden Wedding—Nothing finer among yellows; shines like burnished gold; the standard for measuring color.

Mrs. Weeks—One of the most beautiful and decorative of all the white chrysanthemums; incurved petals of purest white. A trifle soft for commercial purposes.

Mrs. H. Robinson—In actual beauty this variety is still unsurpassed. It will hold first place for many a day to come, though we shall have other types as good. From October 15 to November 1 it reigns supreme among whites. Its one single fault is its tendency to a weak stem in soils deficient in lime, but so long as large, broad-petaled, globular incurves are admired, Mrs. Robinson will lead.

Major Bonnaillon—The most widely grown of yellow sorts for commercial purposes.

Timothy Eaton—The "Commercial Traveler"—Will go half across the continent without looking "tired."

Height, 3½ feet; time, November 5, and later; can be spaced 6 x 8 inches; take bud between August 25 and September 15; use first or second crown. The terminal bud brings a brittle stem, breaking frequently at the first shoulder. First of all, it is a splendid grower, has elegant foliage, a stiff stem, perfects all its flowers, and produces an enormous, full, deep creamy white bloom.

Buff Globe—A sport from Good Gracious. Buff, shaded orange.

Frank Hardy—A pure white sport from Good Gracious. Take crown bud only.

Simplicity—A pure white Japanese variety equal to Mme. Carnot in size.

Mrs. J. Jones—A very popular pure white. Good keeper.

Black Hawk—Dark crimson scarlet; style of V. Morel. Long strap petals, irregularly arranged. Best from terminal bud. An extra fine red for all purposes.

We also handle all the well known older varieties and are prepared to fill all orders for same.

All the above except where otherwise noted, 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen, until August 1st; after that date in pots at 25 and 50 cents each.

CANNAS.

King Humbert—In this grand new Italian Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flower with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers, which, under ordinary cultivation, will measure six inches in diameter, and which are produced in heavy trusses of gigantic size, are of a brilliant orange-scarlet with

bright red markings; while the foliage is broad and massive and of a rich coppery-bronze with brownish-green markings, bold and effective; 5 feet. 75 cents each.

Mrs. Kate Gray—The most robust-growing Canna in our collection, with broad and massive foliage of a bright glossy green, and forming a beautiful foil to the gigantic trusses of flowers, which are of a rich shade of orange-scarlet overlaid with gold, and measures from 6 to 7 inches across. 25 cents each.

Mlle. Berat—This is a pink variety of French origin. Entirely distinct from any other sort. It is much the darkest of all the king Cannas, being dark carmine-red. Heads of bloom are held very erect and well above the foliage. A showy, effective bedder. One of the finest introductions. 25 cents each.

Martha Washington—Very large, broad petaled flowers in well filled trusses. Color, pure, bright rose; height, 3 feet. Our best pink Canna. 25 cents each.

Pres. McKinley—Color, fiery crimson-scarlet. An early, constant and profuse bloomer. Dwarf habit, stools freely, making a valuable bedder; height, 2½ feet. 25c. each.

Queen Charlotte—Rich crimson, with a broad margin of yellow. Although old, it is still considered one of the best of its color. 25c. each.

Alphonse Bouvier—Bright crimson flowers in large, full spikes; height 5 feet. One of the best crimson bedders. 25c. each.

Black Beauty—The darkest and most handsome colored foliage of any Canna. Unequaled for center of groups; 5 to 7 feet high. 25c. each.

Mme. Crozy—Scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. Height, 2½ feet. Fine for bedding. One of the most popular varieties. 25c. each.

Pennsylvania—One of the best of the Italian hybrids with flowers 6½ inches in diameter, produced with remarkable freedom in many branched panicles and of an intense vermilion scarlet overlaid with an orange scarlet sheen. Rich, massive, deep green foliage, 6 to 7 feet. 25c. each.

Florence Vaughan—Rich golden yellow, thickly spotted with red. One of the finest variegated varieties. 25c. each.

Coleus—Standard Sorts—Price, 75c. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Croton—Splendid pot plants for the piazza or window garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. A grand bedding plant, standing the hottest sunshine, which adds great

brilliancy to their colors. A plant that is sure to please every one. We offer strong plants 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen; large 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; extra large 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Calla Aetheopica—Easy of culture, freedom of bloom and beauty of flower have made these lilies almost indispensable; 40 and 50 cents each.



Calla Lily.

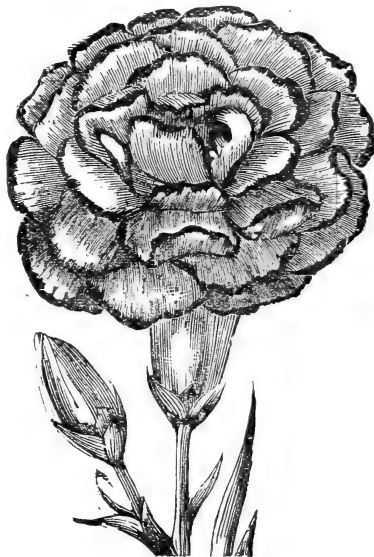
The True Black Calla—*Arum Sanctum*—Well known as one of the most magnificent and stately plants. A native of the Holy Land. Flowers sweet scented, very large, often measuring a foot in length and five to eight inches wide. Inside of flower purplish black, outside pleasing green. The center spadix rises from the flowers to a height of ten to twelve inches and is deep black. We imported our stock direct from Palestine. 40 and 50 cents each.

Spotted Calla—*Maculata*—Leaves dark, rich green, exquisitely dotted with white marks. Ornamental even when not in flower. Beautiful white flowers with deep black throat, 40 and 50 cents each.

Carnations.—There is no sweeter flower than the Carnation, and they are without question the best of all plants for winter blooming. We have selected six of the very choicest kinds, including colors, of this delightful flower, and know you will not be disappointed in getting these varieties. They are large plants, ready to begin blooming at once. Many of them will be in bud when we send them to you. Large plants in bud and bloom during season, 25c. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

Queen Louise—The most perfectly formed and finished carnation yet raised;

quite circular in outline, and nicely rounded out with petals. Brings an enormous crop of flowers. Clean and healthy—fine stem. Compared with *Flora Hill* it is not so early, does not continue so late, and is not so large, but surpasses it in finish and in constant stiffness of stem.



Carnation.

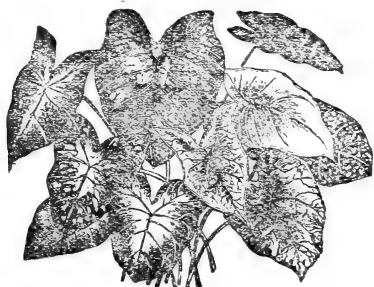
Flora Hill—The largest, earliest, freest and best white variety to date with the majority of growers. Don't forget its value as a very early variety, and also as an early summer bloomer.

Mrs. Higginbottom—A light pink variety. Not equal to the largest in size, but choice in color and build. Healthy, free, calyx and stem both good.

Chicago—Another early, continuous all season bloomer; 3 inches across; well formed flower and calyx, 16 to 18 inch stem. Color brilliant scarlet, habit good, robust grower, free from disease. Scored 92 points before the American Carnation Society.

Mrs. T. W. Lawson—This variety has met a phenomenal early sale, running well up toward a hundred thousand at this writing. Has received five first-class certificates, including that of the American Carnation Society, and the Silver Cup at Philadelphia for best Pink; also Silver Medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston. It is, without doubt, the finest Pink Carnation ever introduced, and has been so pronounced by experts.

Mrs. Brandt—The largest, finest and most profitable of all fancy carnations. Clear white, heavily edged and striped with scarlet.



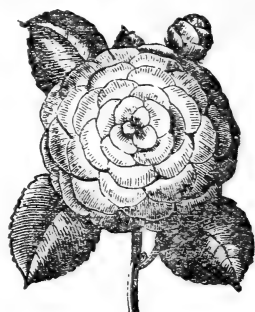
Fancy-Leaved Caladium.

Fancy-Leaved. Caladium.—Especially desirable for green house or window culture or for out of doors decorative effect. Easily grown, thriving in pot or box or in shady situation in garden or lawn. The root should be set in fairly enriched sandy loam. If grown in open air the bulb should be dried off in October and kept warm and dry during winter. There is a wide range of color and markings, the handsome leaves being spotted and variegated with white, pink, scarlet, etc. We have the choicest strain of this fancy-leaved caladium, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Caladium Esculentum.—Elephant's Ears. A handsome plant of tropical aspect, bearing leaves sometimes a yard or more in expanse. Effective as a single plant on a lawn, or in groups; also useful for decorative effect near streams or ponds. Bulbs can be stored in dry sand in winter, and kept from year to year. Desirable and widely popular; 25 cents each.

Camelia Japonica.—The royal family of plants. Leaves glossy and the flowers of the most exquisite beauty and waxy texture. From pure white to crimson, in almost endless variegation. The pure white ones are generally prized above the colored varieties. Their culture is nearly related to that of the Azalea, but their success is more certain. Requires shade and moisture throughout the hot season. Their time of blooming is winter and early spring. Requires a moderate and uniform temperature with as little artificial heat as possible.

When set with flower buds great care must be taken in water—when left too dry the buds are sure to drop. Prices,

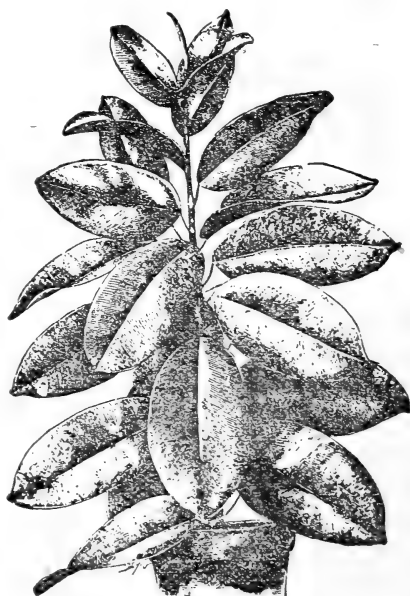


Camelia Japonica.

12-inch plants, \$1.00 each; 16-inch, \$1.75; 24-inch, \$2.50; 30-inch, \$3.00. Larger plants, prices on application.

Cyperus Alternifolius—Umbrella Plant. This is a plant of the easiest culture and a large specimen is as handsome as a Palm for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant. It will grow luxuriantly in winter, and is therefore indispensable for aquariums or fountains. Try it. Price, 15 and 25 cents each. Large plants, 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Dracenas. We have a very fine collection of this ornamental foliage plant consisting of many beautiful and new varieties, such as Terminalis, Lord Wolseley, Imperialis, Hybrida, Lindenii, Fragrans

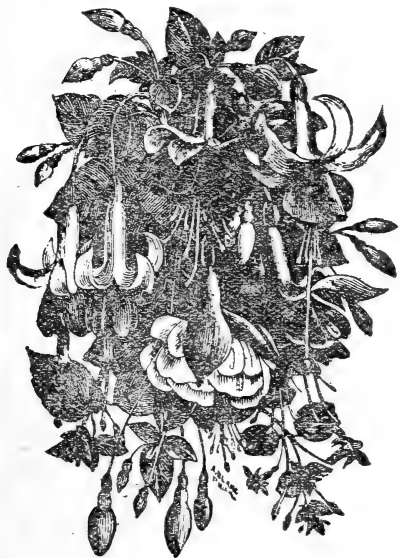


Ficus Elastica Belgica.

and many others. Prices, 25 to 50 cents, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

Ficus. Repens. A plant suited especially for covering the walls, pillars, etc., or outside decorations in the South, as it clings to stone or wood work with the greatest tenacity; 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Ficus Elastica. Indian Rubber Plant. A most hardy decorative house plant. Our stock is very large, and we recommend them to you strictly first-class properly grown stock, and will endure the ordinary house culture far better than when ordinarily grown. Thick, healthy, well-colored leaves. Price, strong, healthy, well shaped plants, 6 to 8 inches high, 25c.; 10 to 12 inches high, 50c.; 15 to 18 inches high, 75c.; 22 to 25 inches high, \$1.00; extra large specimens, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.



Fuchsia.

Fuchsia. A good collection. Prices, 15 and 25 cents.

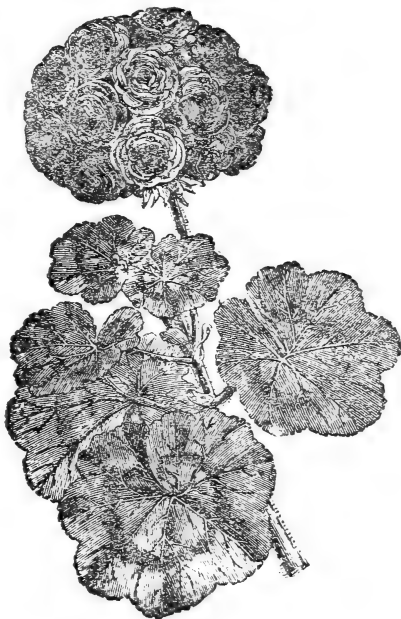
GERANIUMS.

E. H. Trego—In this fine new Geranium we have by far the best of all double scarlet Geraniums both as a bedder and pot plant. The flowers are large, semi-double, borne in immense heads held on stiff stalks high above the foliage. The color is dazzling scarlet. It will produce 50 per cent. more flowers in a pot than any other Geranium grown. Therefore, to those who grow Geraniums, it is indispensable. 25 and 50c.

Alphonse Ricard—A strong grower, dwarf and branching, and producing flowers in great masses. Both floret and truss are of enormous size, single, or slightly doubled, and color a brilliant shade of orange red.

Beaute Poitevine—Semi-double. Enormous flowers, aurora pink, shading to bright salmon center. The grandest of all the light fancy Bruants.

Marquis Castellane—A shapely dwarf grower, with immense flowers about 2½ inches in diameter. Two beautiful shades of red; petals undulating on the edges; very fine and distinct. This magnificent new red variety ranked as high as *Viaud* in the open ground, which is the highest praise we can give it as a bedder. We predict that this variety will become as popular as *A Ricard*, and is a distinct and lovely color, besides blooming freely in winter. Fine for pots; 25c. each.



Geraniums.

S. A. Nutt—The very best of the dark crimson-scarlet bedders. Always in heavy demand. We have a very large stock of it. Stands the sun perfectly, and is always a mass of bloom.

Mme. Jaulin—Semi-double. Very large florets compose a truss of grand size; center, tender pink, surrounded by border of white. For freshness and beauty this color is without a parallel among out-

door bedding varieties, and is equally fine as a pot specimen.

Mme. Landry—Double. One of the choicest and most beautiful of Bruants. Very free and constant in bloom throughout the season. Trusses large and florets of the finest size and circular in form. Color, clear salmon, center shading to copper, with a white eye. Very distinct, and one of the best by this raiser.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Single. Floret, $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches. The center of each petal is a soft, light, salmon, bordered with rosy salmon and veined deep rose. Frequently throws six petals.

Jacquerie—One of the largest of florets, longer than wide; very velvety in texture, and a magnificent shade of very dark crimson scarlet. One of the finest of single geraniums; always in heavy demand; 25c. each.

Kleber—Deep violet, of velvety texture. Form of floret very fine. A free grower and very free in bloom. Flowers held well above the foliage; 25c. each.

La Favorite—Still a standard sort among double whites.

Mme. Charlotte—Distinct pure salmon, occasionally veined with white. Semi-double Bruant. A decided improvement on Beaute Poitevine, both in color and growth.

M. A. Ricard—Clear orange red; Bruant type. Free flowering. Dwarf, sturdy habit. As a bedder it is unsurpassed.

Jean Viaud—Semi-double Bruant, Color, a beautiful shade of bright rose which does not fade in the hottest weather. Extra strong grower. The best pink bedder.

John Doyle—A very free, semi-double, bright scarlet. Dwarf, robust grower. As a pot plant it ranks as one of the best.

Mme. Buchner—Double white. More vigorous constitution than La Favorite.

Secretair de Chatenay—The darkest red in the market, dwarf grower.

Double Gen. Grant—Semi-double, clear orange scarlet. An old, well-known variety, probably more used for bedding than any other variety in commerce.

Duc De Montemort—Deep brilliant carmine-purple, one of the most novel and striking shades yet seen; a profuse bloomer; foliage deeply zoned. Exceptionally novel.

Francis Perkins—In our estimation this is one of the best double pink bedding Geraniums. The plant is an extra strong, vigorous grower, throwing out tall spikes of well formed flowers of a bright pink color. For massing there is no pink variety that equals it.

Bruanti—Clear orange scarlet. A very good bedder. Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen, except where noted.

Ivy Geraniums—A good collection. Prices, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen, and 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Geranium Pelargonium. (Lady Washingtons). We have a good collection of these fine pot plants in fine variety; 25 and 50 cents.

GRAND NEW SINGLE GERANIUM "TELEGRAPH"

The most distinct introduction in this line for many years; a variety that has been thoroughly tested and which is certain to be classed at once with the very best standard sorts either as a pot plant or for bedding.

It is a strong robust grower with dark green foliage and heavy zone while both the individual flowers and the trusses are of mammoth size, in color it is a most pleasing rich deep orange cerise; 25c. and 50c. each.

Heliotrope. Light and dark. Of these popular fragrant blossoms, we have selected those which are most adaptable to our Southern climate, size of flower, color and fragrance our standpoint in selection. Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

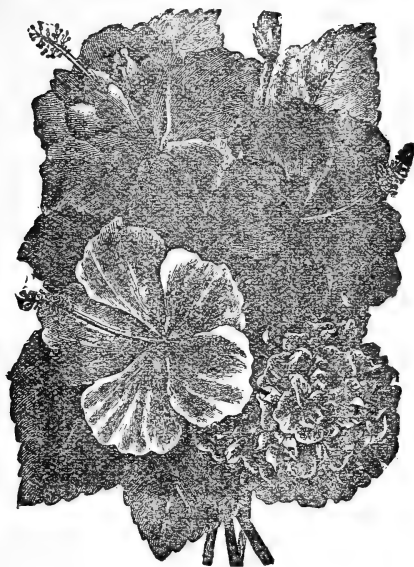
Hydrangeas. Beautiful blooming plant, adapted rather to shady location. The large clusters of flowers resemble the snow ball, only being much larger.

Otaksa—A very beautiful variety from Japan, giving large clusters of bluish pink flowers in great abundance throughout the season; the flowers are very persistent, lasting two or three months.

Thomas Hogg—This is the finest of all hydrangeas. It is a more free and abundant bloomer than any other; for the florists and all decorative purposes it will be invaluable. The flowers are all the purest white, of very fine texture, and continue in flower for a great length of time; quite hardy in open ground.

Monstrosa—Pinkish white, the largest flower of all. Grand.

Prices, 35c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.



Hibiscus Sinesis.

Hibiscus Sinensis. This plant rivals the geranium in popularity. A very good way to make them bloom freely and facilitate the lifting in fall is to transplant each plant into a pot two or three sizes larger than the one it has grown in, then plunge the pot altogether into the ground, the soil to cover over the surface two inches. Then in the fall the plant can be lifted without injury, and being transplanted again, and kept in a shady, cool place until fully recovered, it will, in a warm sunny window, in a warm room, bloom constantly. We can supply them in either colors of crimson, red, yellow and salmon. Price, 10c. each; large plants, 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Water Hyacinths—Easily grown; floats on water by means of curious inflated leaves; a mass of feathery blue roots growing downward into the water.

The flowers are as large as a silver dollar, and are borne on spikes 6 to 8 inches long, resembling hyacinths, and are as handsome as an orchid; of a beautiful sparkling, rosy-lilac color. Prices, single plant by mail, 20c.; by express, 4 for 50c.; 9 for \$1.00, or \$1.25 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.



Water Hyacinth.

JASMINS.

Jasminum Grandiflorum—This is an old favorite and the most satisfactory for general culture of all the Jasmines. It flowers nearly the whole season and is especially valuable as a house plant in winter; flowers star-shaped, pure white and very fragrant; 20 and 50 cents each.

Maid of Orleans. Large double waxy-white flowers of great substance, produced freely throughout the summer. We know of no pot plant more desirable than this, the fragrance of the flower is delicious, sweet and elegant. Prices, 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Grand Duke of Tuscany.—A magnificent ever blooming plant with large double, waxy, creamy white flowers, with the most delicious fragrance of any flower we know, sweeter than a Tuberose; looks like a large, double, white Rose. Blooms throughout the season. A superb pot plant of dwarf, sturdy habit of growth. Price, 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Bardenia Florida. (Cape Jessamine)—Nothing finer for conservatory or open ground wherever hardy. Its double pure white flowers are delightfully fragrant, while its deep green glossy foliage adds materially to its beauty; 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Sambac. (Arabian Jasmine.)—Flowers white; very profuse bloomer; 15 and 25

cents, large plants 50 and 75 cents each.

Cesturum Nocturnum. (Night Blooming Jasmine)—Free blooming shrub, very fragrant at night; 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Jasminum Revolutum—Yellow flowered hardy Jasmine; 25 and 50 cents each.

Jasminum Gracilis—Beautiful climbing Jassamine bearing long racemes of pure white sweetly scented flowers in the fall months; 15, 25 and 50 cents.

Jasmine. (Confederate or Mayalan)—A strong climbing variety, dark green waxy leaves with flowers very fragrant; 25 and 50 cents.

Lantanas. A good collection, including yellow, pink, orange and white; 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Lantanas. (Weeping.) Very rapid grower and very showy, being covered with lavender blooms the year round; 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen.



Phrynia Variegatum.

Oleanders. Nothing nicer for porch or lawn decoration. Give good rich soil and plenty of moisture during growing season. May be wintered over in any cellar where it does not freeze. White, pink, rose; 15c., 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Paris Daisies. French Marguerites. A beautiful plant of easy culture and one that generally gives best satisfaction, flowers white and yellow, 1½ to 2 inches

in diameter. Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Phlox. Perennial. A collection embracing every color from purest white to darkest crimson; 15 cents each.

Steckler's blue perennial phlox. Used very largely for border plants; 75c. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

Phrynia Variegatum. An elegant pot plant. The leaves are bright, pale green, beautifully variegated with white and gold, the variegations being extremely diversified. In some leaves the whole area is white, in others only one-half, in others again it is confined to the interspaces between two or three of the nerves, while in others it is reduced to a few stripes; 25 and 50 cents each.

Plumbago. *Capensis.* A plant worthy of more general cultivation; producing large trusses of delicate azure flowers. Excellent for bedding out in summer or growing in pots for single specimen plants; 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Capensis Alba—Equally as desirable as *Plumbago Capensis* and identical in every respect but color, which in this vicinity is beautiful creamy white; 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Primula. Chinese Primrose. Splendid winter blooming plants, doing well in cool rooms. Colors include white, rose blue, crimson and other shades; flowers variously cut and fringed. Prices, 25 and 50 cents.

Primula Obconica. A lovely perpetual blooming primrose and admirably adapted to growing in a cool green house. The flowers are not large, but are profusely borne in loose trusses and are of a delicate rosy lilac, shading to white, and possess the true primrose fragrance. It is in bloom fully nine months of the year and some plants have kept up a suc-



Poinsettia.

cession of bloom during the entire season; 25 cents each.

Petunias. (Double) In all colors; 15 and 25 cents each.

Poinsettia Pulcherrima. A tropical plant of gorgeous beauty, the bracts of leaves that surround the flower being in well known specimens one foot in diameter and of the most dazzling scarlet; 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Rudbeckia. Golden Glow. Grows 8 feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds, on long, graceful stems; exquisite double flowers of the brightest golden color and as large as a Cactus Dahlia. As cut flowers the blooms last well. Perfectly hardy and blooms continuously throughout the summer months. Strong plants, 15c. each; larger plants 30c.

Russelias are our finest basket and vase plants, and these two varieties are worthy of special attention.

Elegantissima—Somewhat finer stemmed than Multiflora, but fully as graceful in growth. Flowers soft red completely enveloping the plant; 15 and 25 cents each.

Juncea—A most useful basket or vase plant, producing numerous long, wiry stems, which are virtually leafless. Upon these stems and branches the flowers are borne, which are about one inch long, tubular and brilliant scarlet color, and are produced in the greatest freedom; 15 and 25 cents each.

Sansevieria Zeylanica. A decorative plant of great beauty and value. A beautiful plant, splendidly adapted for the decoration of drawing-room or halls, as it stands drought and dust with impunity, and requires scarcely any water. The leaves grow to a length of three or four feet and are beautifully striped cross-wise with broad, white variegations on a dark green ground. It is difficult to find a more unique or ornamental plant than this, especially when it is in bloom; 25 and 50 cents each.

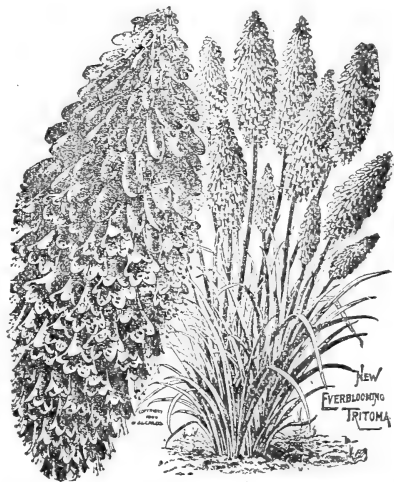
Swainsonia or Swanflower. A Superb Ever-Blooming Plant.—Just imagine a plant that is fully as pretty as a Fern bearing the utmost profusion of flowers in elegant sprays of 30 to 40 flowers each, which in form and fragrance are equal to Sweet Peas, which it strongly resembles. You can then form an idea of the Swainsonia. Of vigorous, healthy habit of growth, it blooms the year round.

Alba. (White). Magnificent large satiny-white flowers just like Sweet Peas. When you see them you will agree with us that they are simply exquisite.

Splendens. (Pink). An exceedingly rare and beautiful variety, identical with Alba, except the flowers, which are a deep shiny pink. The contrast between the two varieties is strikingly beautiful. Be sure to try both. Strong plants, prices 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Strobilanthus Dyerianus. An excellent bedding plant as well as a beautiful foliage plant for pot culture. It forms a compact bush 18 inches high, with leaves 6 to 9 inches long; of a beautiful metallic purple, shading into light rose, with a light green margin, a combination unapproached by any other plant. The flowers are violet blue, borne in immense racemes; 15 to 25 cents.

Salvia Splendens. Bon Fire and Silver Spot.—This magnificent scarlet sage or salvia has three times the flowering capacity of ordinary scarlet sages. The flowers are produced so abundantly as to bend the branches and suggest the same Drooping Spikes for this superb type. It is altogether attractive and showy and one of the best for decorative purposes, whether used singly or in mixed groups. The plant blazes out in dazzling scarlet, and the color lasts all summer and fall. Price, 15 cents, 2 for 25 cents.

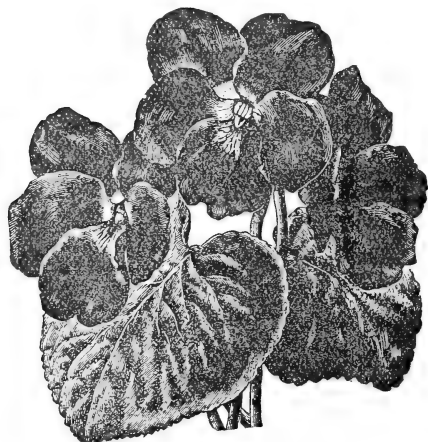


Tritoma Pfitzerii.

Tritoma Pfitzerii. (Red Hot Poker Plant.) The greatest bedding plant ever introduced, surpassing the finest Cannas for attractiveness and brilliancy, showy as the Gladiolus as a cut flower, and blooms incessantly from June until November. Plants perfectly hardy with protection. Plants show from 6 to 20 grand flower stalks all the time, each

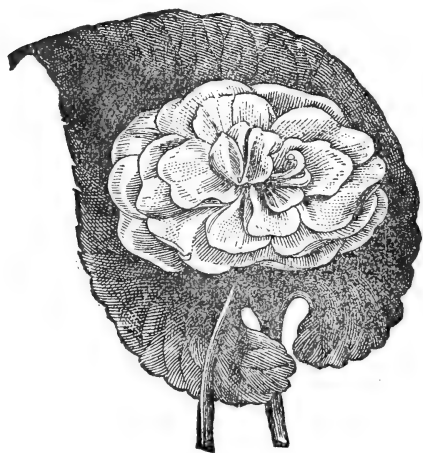
holding, at a height of 3 to 4 feet, a great cluster of flame-colored flowers of indescribable beauty and brilliancy. Each cluster keeps perfect several weeks, and when it fades two or three more are ready to take its place. For cutting it is unsurpassed, as the beautiful long spikes keep several weeks in water. Strong plants that will bloom the first summer. Each, 30c.; 4 for \$1.00; 12 for \$2.50.

VIOLETS.



Princess of Wales Violet.

The California—This splendid single violet has a flower much larger than any other in cultivation, excepting only the new Princess of Wales. Violet-purple in color; delightful fragrance; 10 cents; 75 cents per dozen.



Swanley's White Violet.

Lady Hume Campbell—A vigorous variety, blooming with extraordinary freedom. Large double flowers, of azure-blue; richly perfumed; 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.

Swanley's White—Perfectly double, pure white flowers of fine size and rich fragrance. By far the best of all white Violets in freedom of bloom; 10c. each, 75c. per dozen.

Marie Louis—The well known lavender blue; 10c. each, 75c. per dozen.

The Giant—Large dark purple violet of great substance; 5c. each, 30c. a dozen; \$2.00 a hundred; large clumps, 25c. each.

Mexican—The old favorite; its productiveness in our climate is unsurpassed by any; 5c. each, 25c. per dozen.

Princess of Wales—New French Violet.—Far ahead of California and all other Violets known. Of hardy, vigorous growth, the plants are wonderfully free-flowering, with stems from 10 to 12 inches long; large green leaves of a thick, leathery texture. The grand single flowers, of a true violet blue color that does not fade, are of round, symmetrical form, almost as large as pansies, and of the richest, most delicious fragrance. So large and circular are the flowers that some blooms will cover a silver dollar. Price, 15c. each, 2 for 25c., or 9 for \$1.00.

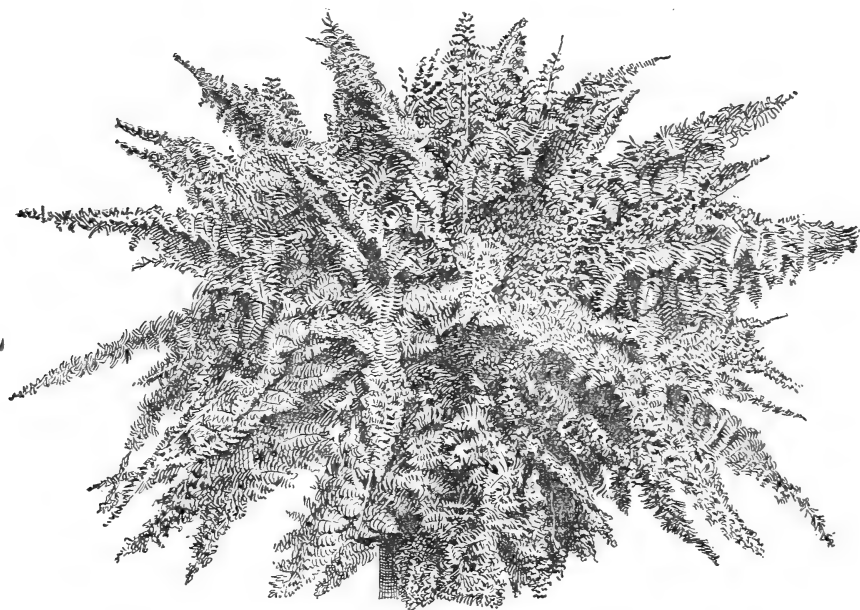
Verbenas. We offer the most distinct varieties of these useful bedding plants. All are of the mammoth or large-flowering type. The colors range through all the different shades of scarlet, purple, crimson, pink, blue, white, etc., mixed seedlings 5c. each; 50c. per dozen; to color, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

FINE FERNS.

Choice varieties of special merit, particular attention is given these little plant pets, and we take great pride in growing them to the best treatment possible. We offer them to you in first-class condition.



Australian Tree Fern.



Tarrytown Fern.

We have one greenhouse devoted specially to the growing of Ferns, and have the most popular varieties by the hundred, especially Maiden Hair and Boston Ferns.

Alsophila Australis. Australian Tree Fern.)—25, 50 and 75 cents. Extra specimens, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

Boston Ferns—A large stock in various sizes; 25, 35, 50 cents and \$1.00. Extra large, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Nephrolepis Piersonii — (Ostrich Plume Fern).—25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Nephrolepis Elegantissima. (Tarrytown Fern).—This is a "sport" from the preceding, in which the plummy peculiarity of the original form is even more dis-

tinctly developed, the side pinnae being again subdivided and standing at right angles to the midrib, making both sides of the frond equally beautiful, while at the same time the plant is of much more compact habit, growing only one-half as tall, but with fronds nearly twice as wide, making it a much more desirable plant for all purposes. 50c., 75c., and \$1.00; extra large specimens \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

Nephrolepis Cordata Compacta.—Compact Sword Fern, adaptable for hanging baskets. 25 and 50 cents. Extra large, \$1.00 and \$1.50.



Adiantum Cuneatum Fern.



Japanese Fern Ball.

Nephrolepis Davoliodes Furcans. (Fish Tail Fern.)—25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

Nephrolepis Scotti. (New Dwarf, Campoct Boston Fern.)—This is a sport from the well-known Boston Fern, and is a novelty that will commend itself to the trade. It is quite distinct from the Boston Fern, the fronds being shorter and narrower, and they are much more freely produced, making a very compact, fin-



Nephrolepis Scotti.

ished plant, particularly in the smaller sizes. Prices; 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

The Following Standard Varieties. 25c., 50c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00:

Adiantum—Cuneatum.

Adiantum—Cuneatum Grandiceps.

Adiantum—Farleyense.

Japanese Fern Balls.—Exquisitely superb hanging balls of ferns. Quite hardy, and of ordinary easy culture, of Japanese origin, and very much admired of everybody. Their delicate fronds growing forming a most graceful basket. Price each, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Resurrection Plant. (Selaginella).—Two varieties from Mexico. Very peculiar; when dry it can be laid away for several months, but at any time when placed in a dish of water, it will revive, open out, and look like a beautiful fern. If planted in a moist, shady place, it will grow nicely. 25c. each.

CLIMBERS.

Ampelopsis Veitchii.—Boston or Japanese Ivy. A most satisfactory and beautiful climber; it is entirely hardy and can

adapt itself to any locality or exposure; clings fast to stone, brick or wooden walls, and is extensively used on residences, churches, factories, etc., where in summer it covers all with a perfect mat of dark green leathery foliage, which changes as autumn approaches to brilliant crimson; the foliage serves as a great protection to buildings, the leaves lapping over like tiles on a roof, preventing effectually the rain from penetrating the walls. Strong field grown plants, 25c. and 50c. each.

Antigonum Leptopus. The Mountain Beauty or Rosa Montana—A handsome climber of Mexican origin, of great promise, but with reputation not yet fully established. It appears to be quite hardy where strong roots are deeply planted. Flowers of a bright rose color, borne in graceful racemes or clusters, with tendrils at the end of the racemes. Outside of flower rose color; centre of a much deeper tint, the roots well developed, to insure early procure strong plants then plant deeply, in good, well drained soil. The vine blooms the second year after planting. 15, 25 and 50 cents.

Aristolochia Elegans. A variety of the well known "Dutchman's Pipe," of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. Strong plants 15 and 25 cents each.

Bignonia.—Trumpet Creeper.—One of our handsomest hardy perennials, bearing large clusters of orange red flowers freely during summer, and always attracting numbers of humming birds. Mostly grown on trees or walls, though it can be cut back and restrained. Usual height, ten to thirty feet. Price, 35, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00.

Bignonia Tweediana. A very well known vine, will make a good specimen plant in a large pot. Try it. 50c. each.

Fine Hardy Clematis. Those who have seen the magnificent masses of exquisite flowers produced by Jackmani Superba and other choice varieties of English Clematis, do not need to be told that these Clematis are undoubtedly the most beautiful of all flowering vines. The flowers are grandly beautiful and of very large size, often measuring from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and are borne in gorgeous wreaths and clusters of bloom that hang in graceful festoons from the vine during July and August. We offer strong plants of their own roots, superior to grafted plants.

Jackmani—Purple, immense flowers, \$1.00 each.

Jackmani Superba—Immense pure white flowers, \$1.00 each.

The Gem—Deep lavender, very striking; first size, 75c. each; extra size, \$1.00 each.

Paniculata—One of the most beautiful of our hardy flowering vines. The flowers are pure white and are borne in great panicles or clusters of bloom, fairly covering the plants so that it is a mass or sheet of fleecy white. Strong field-grown plants, 75 cents each.

Chinese Sweet Scented Honey-Suckle. A fine variety of vigorous growth, white and yellow flowers; a very fragrant and constant bloomer, 75c. each.

Ipomea Bona Nox. Large flowering evening glory, a great grower of wonderfully immense white flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Price, 15c. each.

Ipomea Noctiflora. (Moonflower). The best white moon vine, rapid grower, large flowers and wonderfully prolific. 15 cents each.

Ipomea Leari. (The Blue Moonflower.)—This distinct and charming novelty is valuable on account of being in beautiful and striking contrast with the true White Moonflower (described above); habit of growth and flowering the same. The color is exquisite clear satiny blue, with well defined crimson bars; very distinct. We recommend planting the Blue Moonflower with the White one (*Ipomea Noctiflora*), as the effect will be novel spring and summer; leaves beautifully marked and variegated. 30 and 50 cents each.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle.—*Aurea reticulata*. Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant. 35 to 50 cents each.

Belgica.—Pink flowers; very sweet, profuse, and an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush. Small plants ready in March. Strong plants 35 and 50 cents each.

Madeira Vine. A half hardy, well adaptable climber in our Southern garden, wonderfully prolific in blooming qualities, flowers very fragrant, white foliage, olive green. One plant will cover 20 cubic feet of space in early season. Dormant bulbs, 10 cents each.

Manettia Vine. One of the most handsome and desirable of all climbing vines, either for house or garden. A free and

continuous bloomer, completely filled at all times with small tubular flowers of brilliant scarlet, shading into yellow at the tips. Especially desirable for baskets, vases or small trellisses. 10 to 25 cents each.

Solanum Seaforthianum. (Blue Solanum.)—An excellent climbing plant, one that can be used to good effect as a pot plant in the house or for summer planting in the garden. The flowers are brilliant blue, produced in large, pendulous clusters. 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Vinca.—Periwinkle. *Vinca* can be trained either as a climber, trailer or hanging vine. 15c. and 25c. each.

Major Variegata.—A rapid grower; leaves glossy green, marked with white. Combination beautiful. 15 to 25 cents each.

Wistarias. For training over buildings, piazzas, verandas or trellises, the *Wistaria* is of superior excellence, and the decorative features which their long, graceful blossoms afford make a particularly pleasing effect. They are entirely hardy, rapid growers and easy to cultivate. They may be trained to a shrub form of habit by paying attention to pruning, by cutting away the new growth for several seasons.

Chinese Blue.—One of the most beautiful of all *Wistarias*; a vigorous, strong growing vine, producing in early summer a great profusion of large clusters of lovely, rich, violet blue flowers, deliciously sweet and exceedingly handsome. First size, 35 cents; larger, 50 cents. Extra heavy plants, 75 cents each.

Our Leading Specialty in Plants.



We call special attention to our stock of Palms, which is the largest and most complete in the South. Our stock of Phoenix alone requires a large greenhouse, and all other varieties on hand in proportionate quantities.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our measurements of plants, where given, as in the case of Palms, etc., means the height of the plant from the top of the pot to the top of the plant in its natural position. We make this explanation of our way of measuring, as many growers contend that the proper measurement is from the bottom of the pot to the tip of the longest leaf, and make their offers in that way.

Areca Lutescens. 25, 50, 75 cents, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.50 each.

Caryota Urens. Fish Tail Palm. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Corypha Australis. 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Cocus Plumosa. \$1.00, \$3.00 and \$10.00.

Cocus Weddeliana. The finest table Palm. 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Cycas Revoluta. Sago Palm.—The *Cycas* makes a magnificent specimen plant, and is one of the most valuable plants grown for the decoration of the lawn or house. Their heavy, deep green fronds resist alike dust, gas and cold to which decorative plants are often exposed. Fine shapely plants. Price, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00; extra large specimens, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

Kentia Belmoreana.—Four inch pot, 10 to 12 inches high, 75c. each; 5 inch pot, 15 to 16 inches high, \$1.25 each; 6 inch pot, 18 to 20 inches high, \$1.50 each; 7 inch pot, 20 to 24 inches high, \$2.50 each; extra large specimens, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.

Kentia Forsteriana. Prices same as *Kentia Belmoreana*.

Latania Borbonica. African Fan Palm.—Two inch pots, 25c.; four inch pots, 12 to 15 inches high, 50c. each; 5 inch pots, 15 to 18 inches high, \$1.00 each; 6 inch pots, 18 to 20 inches high, \$1.50 each; 7 inch pots, 24 to 30 inches high, \$2.50 each; extra fine plants, large, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

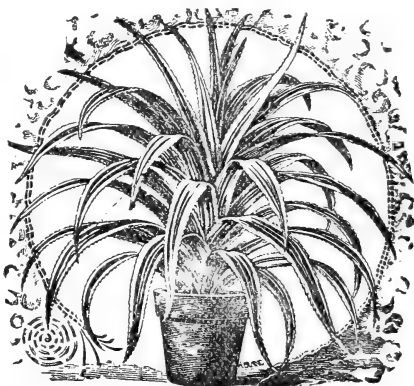
Livistonia Rotundifolia.—Nicely furnished. Plants \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

Oreodoxia Regia. Royal Palm.—Nice young plants, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Phoenix Canariensis. The Date Palm.—And one of the hardiest of the genus. The plants offered are fine decorative

stock. 2 inch pots, 25c.; 5 inch pots, 24 to 30 inches high, 50c. each; 6 inch pots, 30 to 36 inches high, \$1.00, and extra strong, \$1.50 each; extra specimens, \$2.50 to \$10.00 and \$20.00 each.

Phoenix Rupicola.—This variety is always scarce. We offer a limited lot of finely developed plants. \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.



Pandanus Veitchi.

Pandanus Veitchi. Variegated Screw Pine.—The aristocrat of fancy leaved decorative plants. We own and offer for sale the largest stock of this beautiful plant grown in the South. We have them in sizes ranging from 6 inches to 4 feet. Strong, healthy, highly colored, and well grown. Their adaptability to ordinary house culture has won for them great favor. Foliage a beautiful green, variegated and striped white. Prices range from 25c., 50c., \$1.00 to \$3.00 each; extra fine specimens, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Pandanus Utilis.—Another of the grand decorative plants. Its dark bronzy green foliage, gracefully arranged, renders it most attractive. Suitable for center of vases and baskets or as a single specimen, 25c., 50c., \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

Seaforthia Elegans.—75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Washingtonia Robusta.—We have a large stock of this hardy Fan Palm, which is used so exclusively in the South for outdoor planting; specially adapted for lawn or sidewalk ornamentation. Seedlings, 25c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; larger, 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00.

ANNUALS.

FOR FALL PLANTING.

Plants Ready from November 15th.

Asters, Assorted, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Calendula or Pot Marigold, 40c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Chinese Pinks, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Daisies, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100. Golden Feather or Pyrethrum, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Petunias, 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100. Phlox, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Pansies, mixed or separate colors, 40c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Sweet Alyssum, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Plants Ready From April 1st.

Alternantheras, 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Amaranthus, in variety, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Blue Phlox Perennial, 75c. per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

Cockscomb, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Casmos, mixed, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Zinnias, mixed, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Ornamental Flowering Shrubs.

Crape Myrtle. *Lagerstraemia Indica*.—Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate flowered *Lagerstraemias*; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the Southern States, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac so common in the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A success with every one.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely. A most desirable sort, \$1.00;

large plants, \$2.00; extra large plants, \$3.50.

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of bloom of a rich purple color.

Scarlet. A very dark shaded variety; in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant.

Pink. Same as Scarlet except in color. Price, 50c and \$1.00; large plants, \$2.00 each. Extra large, \$3.50.

Japanese Bamboos. In variety, 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Lilac.—*Persian.*—Grand variety. Flowers deep purple, exceedingly fragrant. Neat and compact growth. One of the finest Lilacs. Blooms second year. 50c. and \$1.00.

White. Rare and beautiful. Very sweet. 50c. and \$1.00.

Magnolia Fuscata. Banana Shrub.—A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance. 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Extra specimens grafted on *Magnolia Grandiflora*.

Olea.—*Fragrans.*—(Tea or Sweet Olive).—One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." It is of easy culture. 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50. Large specimens \$5.00 each.

Pittosporum Tobira. Fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes. Flowers yellowish white, very fragrant. Plant 1 foot high, 25c. each. Bushy plants, 50c. each, 10 for \$4.00.

Pomegranate. This hardy shrub, which is easily grown throughout the Gulf States, is very graceful in form and foliage, and its brilliant scarlet flowers are very ornamental. 50c. and 75c.

Spiraea, or Bridal Wreath. Spring bloomers, 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00.

Tree Mignonette. A very fragrant blooming shrub, containing its sweet fluffy flowers from early summer till late cold weather. Very pleasing; 25, 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

Yucca Flamentosa. Adam's Needle.—A hardy evergreen plant with long narrow leaves that are bright green the

whole year. The flowers are creamy white, bell-shaped, produced on long spikes 3 to 4 feet high. Fine, stately lawn plants; 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

EVERGREENS.

On account of their increasing demand we give this class of trees and shrubs our special attention. We may say that as permanent planting there is nothing that is more beautiful and adds more comfort than well developed specimens of evergreen trees. Our cedars and spruce are among the most beautiful for landscape architecture. A thing of beauty is a joy forever, and the old saying goes with the evergreens.

Retinospora. Japan Cypress.—Plumosa or Plume Like.—A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. 50c. to \$1.00.

Thuya. Arbor Vitae, Hovey's Golden.—A small tree, globular in form; foliage

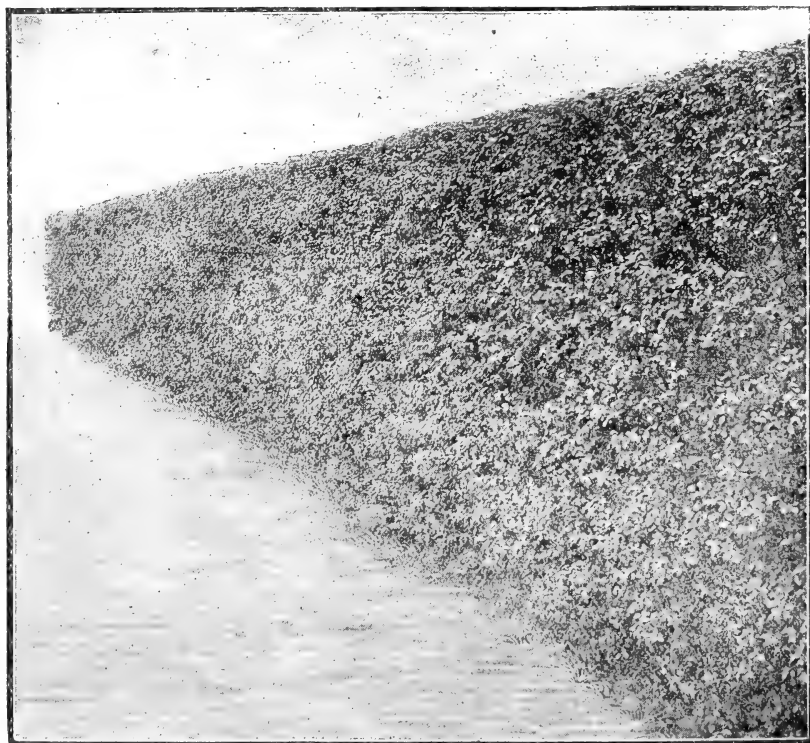
light green with a golden tinge, and very compact; hardy. 50, 75 cents and \$1.00.

Arbor Vitae, Compacta.—Foliage light green; habit dwarf and compact. 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Sicus Vitidae. Box Tree.—A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Ligustrum Amurense. Armour River Privet.—Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in Northern sections under the name of California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the Armour Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year and are now to be found in every section of the Southern States. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below



Armour River Privet Hedge.

zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is therefore the most desirable of all broad leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. After plants are set cut back to 8 to 10 inches, in order to make a dense hedge. Strong plants 10c. each, \$8.00 per 100. Extra strong plants 15c. each, \$12.00 per 100.

Citrus Trifoliata. Japans Hardy Lemon. This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes, far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far North as New Jersey, and planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far it has been free from insect depredations. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set 2 feet apart. Prices, 10c. each; \$5.00 per hundred; \$25.00 per thousand; extra large bushy plants, 4 feet high, 50c. each \$40.00 per hundred. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Citrus Trifoliata seeds, 1-4 lb. 30c.; 1 lb. \$1.00. Get prices on larger quantities.

HARDY SHADE TREES.

White Ash. Makes quite a pretty tree for yard or sidewalk planting. Grows rapidly, makes a very pretty shade tree. With large leaves and straight stalk. \$2.00 each.

Red Flowering Maple. A very pretty tree in the spring. It flowers before the leaves start. The flowers can be seen for some distance and are very attractive. The tree is easy to transplant and is not a very rapid grower. \$2.00 each.

American Elm. Large leaf elm, healthy quick growth, long lived. A very desirable shade tree in every way. Extra large trees, \$3.50.

Catalpa Tea's Japan Hybrid. Large, luxuriant foliage, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, with a pleasant, delicate, fragrance; a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to

the eye, but also fills the air quite a distance with its agreeable odor. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates. \$2.00.

Ligustrum Vulgare. Best evergreen shade trees; very hardy, and can be trimmed into any shape. \$2.00 and \$3.50 each.

Cinnamomum Camphora. The Camphor Tree.—This tree is perfectly hardy, and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf coast. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but, of course, will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum camphor of commerce. Price of plant, \$2.00. Seeds, packages 10 cents; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$2.00.

Linden. A fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves. Largely used for street and ornamental planting, developing into beautiful specimens. \$2.00 each

Maple, Sycamore. A free, upright, rapid grower, large, deep green foliage; \$2.00 each.

Magnolia. Grandiflora.—The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. Pot-grown; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00. Fine specimens, field grown, \$2.00 each. Extra large trees, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. Seed, 50c. an ounce, \$5.00 per pound.

Magnolia Conspicua. A very fine variety of the deciduous Magnolia, bearing beautiful pure white flowers, very early in the spring before any leaves appear. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Purpurea.—A very distinct Magnolia bearing clear purple flowers of large size. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Oak. Live Oak.—A typical Southern shade tree, nursery grown, well formed head. \$2.00 each.

Water Oak.—Very popular. \$2.00 each.

Laurel Oak.—Similar to Live Oak. \$2.00 each.

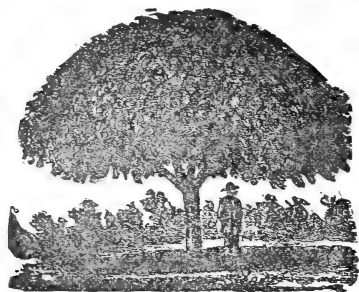
Pin Oak.—\$2.00.

White Oak.—\$2.00.

Poplar, Carolina. A vigorous healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine, spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons; succeeds everywhere. \$2.00 each.

Poplar. Lombardy.—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. \$2.00.

Umbrella China Tree. *Melia Azederach* *Umbrauliformis*.—A sub-variety of the



Umbrella China Shade Tree.

China tree It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; is of unique appearance, and a most desirable tree of rapid growth. 5 feet, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per dozen. Extra large trees, \$2.50 each. Specimens, \$5.00.

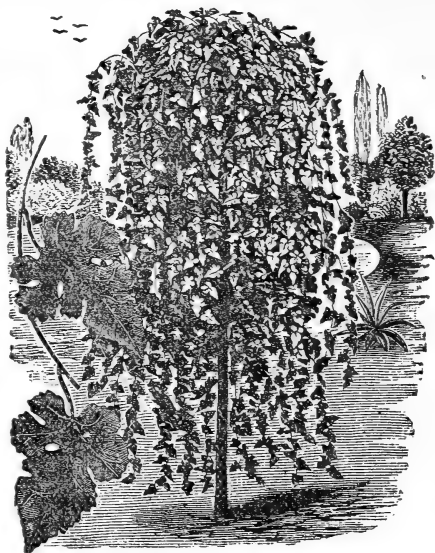
Price of seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., 1 lb. 50c.

Weeping Willow. It forms without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. Price, \$2.00.

The Beautiful Tea Weeping Mulberry. A beautiful and hardy Weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamental lawns, parks or for cemetery planting. Price \$2.00 each.

Russian Mulberry. Much prized by some. A very rapid grower and hardy for the South. It should be in every yard or orchard. Price, \$2.00 each.

Hackberry. These trees are rapid growers, very hardy, and easy to transplant. The foliage is a small delicate leaf which becomes a light orange yellow



Weeping Mulberry.

in the fall and in budding out in the spring. After the tree becomes five or six years old, it bears the berries from which it derives its name. The berries are red when ripe, and very ornamental and of a pleasant flavor. The tree is very shapely and requires but little care to make grow. \$2.00 each.

Cotton Wood. \$2.00 each.

Negundo Poplar. \$2.00 each. Extra large trees, \$3.50 each.

Box Elder. \$2.00 each. Extra large trees, \$3.50 each.

Silver Leaf Maple. \$2.00 each. Extra large trees, \$3.50 each.

Sugar Maple. \$2.00 each. Extra large trees, \$3.50 each.

for ornamental lawns, parks or for cemetery planting. Price, \$2.00 each.

FRUIT TREES.

A few of the Best Varieties of acclimated Fruit Trees, suitable for the Southern States.

Our Fruit Trees are Southern grown, and consequently are worth double the price of Northern stock, as Southern grown stock is best adapted to our climate and soil.

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

Although there are numerous books and papers published on arboriculture, giving necessary information how to plant trees yet we are so often asked by some of our customers how to plow and prepare the soil for fruit trees; we therefore deem it necessary to give here some short instructions:

Make the ground thoroughly mellow, at least 15 inches deep and 3 or 4 feet wide each way if holes are to be dug, thorough plowing of the entire plat is preferable if it can be done. Prune the trees close; straighten out the roots evenly having the tree standing the same depth

it was in the nursery; work fine mellow soil (but no manure) among the roots, and when they are all covered an inch or two, press the soil firmly with the foot or a broad ended maul, after which fill up evenly with loose soil, over which place a mulch of rotten straw or manure, 3 or 4 inches deep, extending 3 feet every way from the tree. Whether the mulch is put on or not keep the soil well cultivated about the tree. In this climate all trees should be headed low and lean a little to the northwest when planted.

DISTANCE APART TO PLANT TREES, VINES, ETC.

Peaches, Plums, Standard Pears, Apricots, in light soil, 16 to 18 feet; in strong soil, 18 to 20 feet each way.

Figs should be placed 20 to 24 feet apart.

Dwarf Pears, Quinces, etc., 10 to 15 feet apart.

Japanese Persimmons, 10 to 12 feet apart.

Grapes, such as Delaware, Ives Seedling, which are of slow growth, 6 to 8 feet apart each way.

Thrifty growers, like Concord, Triumph, Goethe, etc., 8 to 10 feet apart.

Herbemont, Cynthiana, etc., which are the most rapid growers, 12 feet apart in rows three feet wide.

American Wonder Lemon.

Has created a sensation wherever shown. Habit dwarfed and vigorous, fruit three times the size of any other large Lemon. With ordinary treatment cannot fail to give satisfaction. Experts pronounce it simply enormous. Price, 75c., \$1.00, and \$1.50 per tree.

Le Conte Pear.

This Southern Pear is as vigorous in growth as the China Sand, and is an

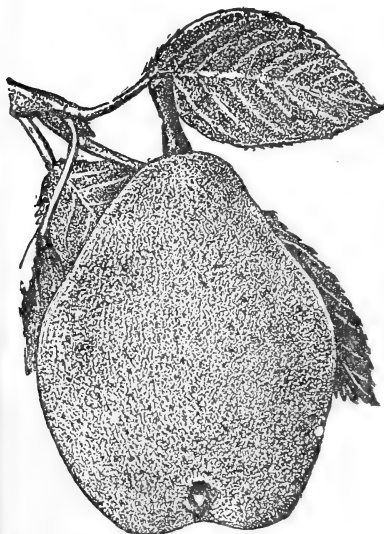
enormous bearer. The fruit is large, pale yellow, juicy, melting, and of good quality, doing better in the South than elsewhere. It bears transportation well. Time of ripening begins about the middle of July. It promises to be the pear for the South. Rooted one year old trees, 4 to 5 feet, 30c. each; \$25 per 100, \$3.00 per dozen; two year old trees, 5 to 6 feet, 50c. each, \$3.40 per dozen, \$35.00 per 100.

Keiffer's Hybrid Pear.

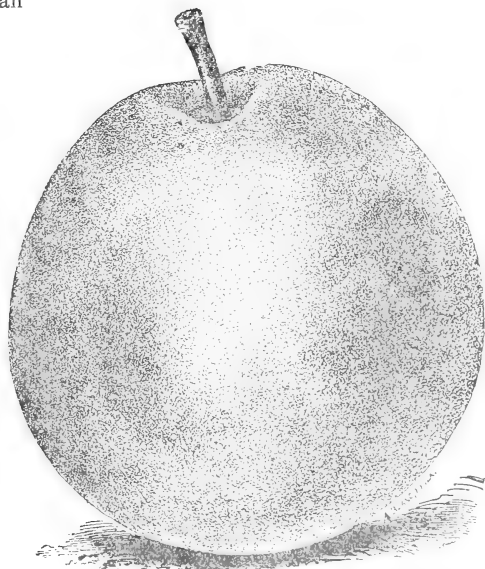
A hybrid between the China Sand and Bartlett, both of which resemble it in wood and foliage. It has the vigor and productiveness of its Chinese parent. Fruit large and handsome, bright yellow and red cheek; flesh tender, juicy and well flavored. It comes into bearing at an early age. Ripens end of September or beginning of October. It is excellent sort for preserving. One year old trees, 35c. each, \$3.75 per dozen; two year old trees, 50c. each, \$3.75 per dozen.

Bartlett Pear.

This well known variety, one of the finest pears in cultivation, has been successfully cultivated here, but occasionally it has blighted. Since the introduction



Le Conte Pear.



Magnolia Pear.

of the Le Conte, trials have been made with success, this is, by grafting this and other fine varieties upon the Le Conte—by so doing the trees are imparted with the vigor of the latter, growing stronger, and making finer and healthier trees. We offer trees grafted on the Le Conte stock for sale. One year old trees, 3 to 4 feet, 40c. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Duchess D'Angouleme Pear.

Another popular variety which does well in this section on Le Conte stock. One year old, 60c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Howell Pear.

One of the best for here. Tree is an upright free grower, and an early and profuse bearer. One year old, 60c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Clapp's Favorite Pear.

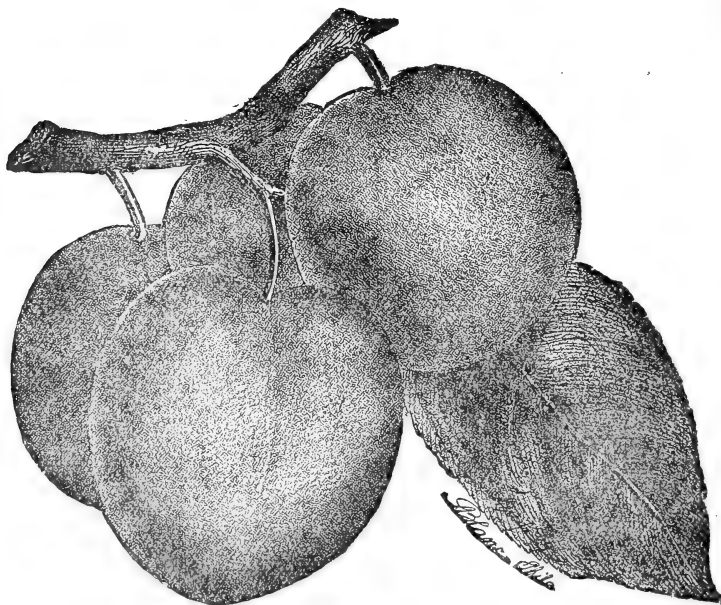
A large new Pear, resembling the Bartlett, but does not possess its musky flavor. Fine texture; juicy, with a rich, delicate vinous flavor. It is very productive. On Le Conte stock. One year old, 60c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Jefferson Pear.

Another blight proof Pear, very distinct in habit and growth from other varieties under cultivation. Cannot be stated yet under what particular type or species it should be classed. It ripens in central Mississippi from the 1st to 10th of June, is in the market with the earliest peaches, and brings the highest prices.



American Wonder Lemon.



Wild Goose Plum.

For a Sure Crop Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage.

It is above medium size; color, bright yellow with a bright deep crimson cheek. It is ripe and marketed before Le Conte is ready to ship. One year old, 60c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Garber's Hybrid Pear.

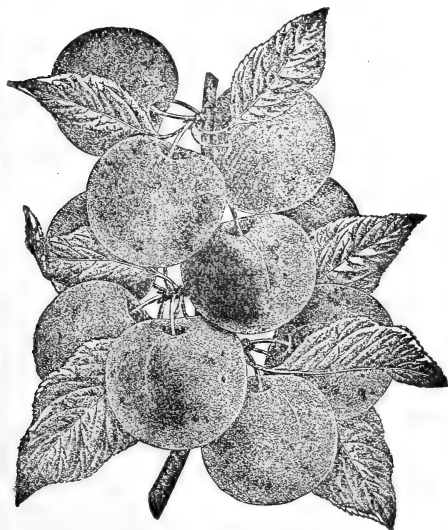
An excellent, hardy variety, introduced here some years ago by the late R. Frotscher. It has proven an excellent bearer, and so far has never been attacked by blight. The fruit is oblong, of a delicious flavor, flesh melting and juicy. Ripens in August and September. On Le Conte stock, 60c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Magnolia Pear.

A valuable new Japan seedling. It is a small, stock tree, with large, deep green leaves. It leafs out and blooms too late to ever be caught by frost. Bears when very young, two or three years after planting. The fruit is very large, dark reddish-brown. The flesh is white, tender, crisp and sweet. Very little core and no coarse-grains near the core. The Magnolia is the best for home eating and use of all the pears known to Southern planters. It ripens late. Generally later than Kieffer. 75c. each, \$8.00 per dozen.

Apple Trees.

Owing to the large demand, we have concluded to add to our assortment of fruit trees the most suitable varieties of Apple trees for our Southern climate. The following are the most noteworthy. price, 50c. each; \$5.50 per dozen: Early Harvest, Ben Davis, Red Astrachan, Yellow Pippin.



Mariana Plum.

Bismark Apple.

Tree of short, stocky growth, thick, heavy foliage; makes beautiful specimens grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid. Entirely new in its remarkable quality of producing crops on young trees, seldom failing to bear when two years old. 75 cents each.

Satsuma or Blood Plum.

This Plum is from Japan and has been fruited in California a few years ago. The following is the description given by the introducer, Mr. Lather Burbank: "It is nearly six weeks earlier than the Kelsey, firm flesh, much larger, of finer quality, color and form. It is an early and enormous bearer, and the trees grow with more vigor than any of the other varieties of Japan Plums I have fruited here. The meat is also solid color from skin to pit, firm, rather juicy, and of good flavor." Price, 30c. each; \$3.25 per dozen.

Ogan and Botan Plums.

Two other Japan varieties. They are vigorous, handsome growers; branches smooth with rich light green foliage.

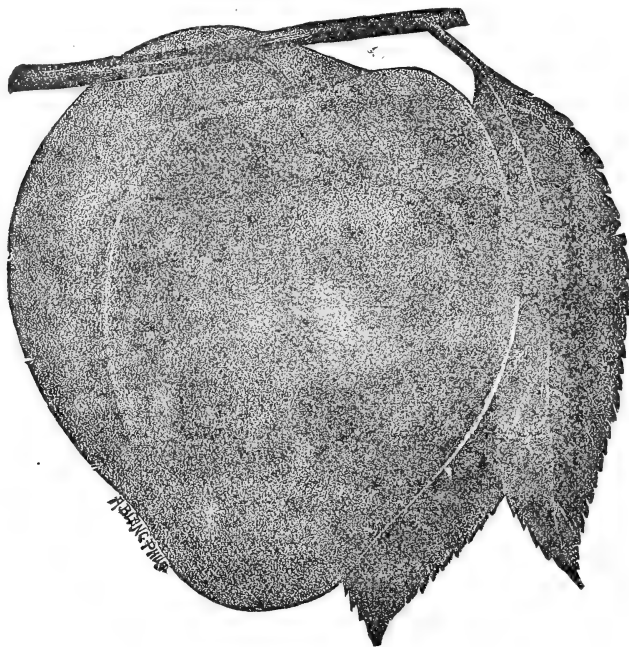
The Ogan is a large yellow variety, ripens early, and is very sweet. The Botan is very large, reddish blue; a good keeping and shipping fruit. Japan fruit does well here generally; everybody should try a few of these Plums. Price, 30c. each; \$3.25 per dozen.

Mariana Plum.

This Plum originated in Texas, supposed accidental seedling of the Wild Goose. It is a rapid grower. Grows from cuttings and never throws up any suckers or sprouts. Fruit as large, good and handsome as the Wild Goose; one to two weeks earlier; hangs on better; ships well; ripens and colors beautifully, if picked a few days previously. It is the best of the Chickasaw type. This variety and the Wild Goose should be fertilized by the common Chickasaw kind to have it bear well. Price, five to six feet high, 35 cents each, \$3.00 per dozen; \$25.00 per hundred.

Apricot Plum.

Prunus Simoni.—This plum comes from North China. The fruit, when ripening, shines like apples of gold, and becomes a rich vermilion when ripe. It is very firm and mealy, and equal to any plum, and has never been attacked by the Curculio. It will carry any desirable distance. Tree very thrifty, upright, early and abundant bearer. Price, one year old trees, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.



Kelsey's Japan Plum.

Wild Goose Plum.

A native variety from Tennessee, where it is highly esteemed for market. It is a strong grower, the fruit is large and of good quality. Price, 35c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Kelsey's Japan Plum.

The Kelsey Plum is from two to two and a half inches in diameter, heart-shaped, rich yellow, with purple cheek. Parties who have been fruiting it here in the South pronounce it the most magnificent plum they have seen; it weighs from 4 to 6 ounces. It excels all other plums for canning and drying, and will carry for a long distance better than any other kind. Matures middle of August to September. Price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Japanese Mespilus Plum.

Erysothria Japonica.—The Japanese Mespilus, which, by the way, is an old stand-by in our climate, has been cultivated here for over a century, and is too well known to require any description. By special arrangement with one of the best nurserymen we have been enabled to secure a lot of very fine branched trees, which we offer at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

Baily Plum.

30c. each; \$3.25 per dozen.

Burbank Plum.

The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. 30c. each, \$3.25 per dozen.

Abundance Plum.

One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy and productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. 30c. each; \$3.25 per dozen.

Berckman's Plum.

Fruit large, nearly round; skin green, with purple and blue bloom; flesh, yellowish, firm and sugary. Ripens June 20 to July 5. 50c. each.

Excelsior Plum.

The tree is a remarkably rapid, strong grower, and bears annually and abundantly. Fruit medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture, color deep solid wine-red, with heavy light bluish bloom; stem short, skin firm and without astringency; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near the pit; quality fine; cling-stone. Price 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Normand Plum.

Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear, golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality. Tree symmetrical; prolific. 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Wickson Plum.

Fruit remarkably handsome, very large, long, heart-shaped, color deep maroon red covered with white bloom; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, rich and aromatic; cling; pit. 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Red June Plum.

Recommended as "by all odds the best Japanese, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size; vermilion red; pleasant quality. Ripens a week before Abundance. August. 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

"Juicy" Plum.

This glorious new Plum is a cross between Botan and Robinson. The fruit is the size of the former and three times larger than the latter, and of perfect shape. Skin thin and transparent, light yellow, underlaid with scarlet—as beautiful as wax. In quality it seems to us that there is no other fruit which can approach it. It has a delicious sweetness, mingling with a sprightly acid and a high, melting plum flavor, surpassing anything we ever saw; when fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. 40c. each.

Quince Trees.

We have added to our assortment of fruit trees the Quince, which will do well in our climate. Quince trees, the fruit of which is used for preserving, are very ornamental, and bear well. We handle the Orange, Meeches' Prolific and Japanese varieties, which we sell at 50c. each. Extra large size, \$1.50.

Apricots.

The fruit of the Apricot is similar in shape to the Peach, except that it is not downy and is almost perfectly smooth. The leaves are cordate or heart-shaped and not long as Peach leaves, and the bark of the wood is coarse grained and not smooth and glossy like Peach wood. Apricots should not be confounded with Nectarines or Naked Fruit Peaches, which are often mistaken for Apricots. We handle the following varieties: Royal, Bongoum, Santa Fee. Price 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Peach Trees.

We have a fine assortment of Southern grown trees, selected from a very reliable nursery. They consist of the following varieties, viz:

Free Stone.

Jessie Kerr,	Amelia,
Amsden,	Stump the World,
Alexander,	Thurber,
Elberta,	Old Mixon,
Early Louise,	Crawford's Early,
Fleitas,	Early Sneeds,
St. John,	Crawford's Late,
Mountain Rose,	Smock,
Foster,	Picquet's Late,
Early Rivers,	Lady Parham,
Lady Ingalls,	Honey Peach.

Cling Stone.

General Lee,	Lemon,
Old Mixon,	Nix White Late,
Heath,	Stinson's October,
Butler,	Columbia,
Chinese,	Indian Cling.
Stonewall Jackson,	

As they follow in the list they ripen in succession. Price 35c. each, \$3.00 per dozen; \$25.00 per hundred. Extra large size, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Peach Seedlings, 25c. each, \$2.75 per dozen.

Peach Pits, 50c. per pound.

Grape Vines.

Have some select varieties for the table and for making wine. The following is a list of them, viz:

Moore's Early.—Large size and very early; good for table use. Price, 25c. each. Extra large size, 50c. each.

Delaware.—Well known. Regarded as best American Grape; it does well in the South, with good soil and high culture. Price, 25c. each, \$2.75 per dozen. Extra large size, 50c. each.

Goethe.—Light pink, very fine for table use. It is the best of the Rogers' hybrids. Price, 25c. each, \$2.75 per dozen. Extra large size, 50c. each.

Triumph.—This is a late variety, bunches very large, golden when fully ripe; fine as best foreign, and sell equally well; melting pulp, small seeds, vigorous as Concord, of which it is a hybrid seedling. Rarely it rots; stands pre-eminently at the head as a late table grape. Price, 25c. each. Extra large size, 50c. each.

Norton's Virginia.—An unfailing, never rotting red grape of fine quality. Price, 25c. each, \$2.75 per dozen. Extra large size, 50c. each.

Cynthiana.—Very much like the Concord; same price. Extra large size, 50c. each.

Concord.—Early; very popular; good for market. 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen. Extra large size, 50c. each.

Ives.—Ripens with the Concord. Good for wine; vigorous and productive. 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen. Extra large size, 50c. each.

Herbemont (McKee).—The most popular and successful red or purple grape in the South, excellent for table and wine. McKee is identical with it. Price, 25c. each; \$2.75 per dozen. Extra large size, 50c. each.

The Niagara.—The Niagara grape is the best of the white varieties. The bunches are large, transparent white, very sweet and delicious in flavor. This is one of the best table grapes, but will answer also for wine making. 25c. each. Extra large size, 50c. each.

Scuppernong.—The Bronze Scuppernong Grapes are native of the South, and bear well here. In Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, Scuppernong Grapes are largely planted for preserving and wine making; they are excellent for the latter

purpose, and will make as good wine as Missouri. The vines should not be trimmed. 25 cents each. Extra large size, 75c. each.



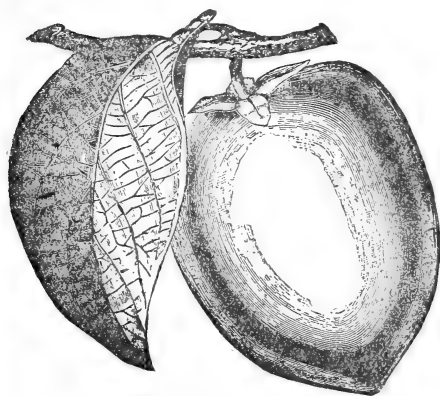
GLOBE REPRESENTS
SIZE OF GRAPE.

Columbian Imperial Grape.

This is the largest and most beautiful purple Grape in the world. The vines are very productive and grow in any soil. Its deep feeding root enables it to resist any long period of drought, which, however, while somewhat reducing the size of the fruit, does not in the least affect its bearing qualities. It is decidedly free from disease—mildew and black rot. Grows in immense clusters, berries of



rich purple color, fine flavor, sweet, juicy pulp, compact and even growth. A desirable shipping and table grape. Price, 75c. each.



Japanese Persimmon.

Japanese Persimmons.

(Hyakume, Zenpi, Triumph).—This valuable fruit has been fruited for the last few years. Most varieties are of excellent quality; twice and three times as large as the native kind; very attractive when the fruit is ripe. The fruit often weighs a pound, is very sweet and of a most delicious flavor. As they are of easy culture and do well here it is a profitable fruit to grow. Assorted varieties. Price, 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Celeste, or Celestial Fig.

We have a good supply of one year old trees. They have been raised from cuttings in sandy loam, are well rooted and raised to a single stem; not in sprouts as is often the case when raised from suckers taken off from old trees. The cultivation of this fruit has rather been neglected, which should not be so, as the fig is always a sure crop, with very little attention. It has commenced to be an article of commerce when preserved; shipped from here it sells quite readily North, put up in that way. The Celeste is the best for that purpose; not liable to sour like the yellow skinned varieties, and sweeter than other dark skinned kinds. One year old, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; packed and delivered on steamboat or railroad depot \$20 per 100, \$150 per 1000. We have a few hundred of extra size trees, which have been transplanted. Price, extra size, one year old trees, 50 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen; three year old, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per dozen; extra large, \$1.50 each.

Japanese Violet Fig.

As all Japanese varieties of fruit trees seem to thrive and do equally as well, and in many instances better in our climate than in their own soil, our customers can feel assured that this grand Fig will prove a decided acquisition to the special stock we already carry. The fruit is the largest known, deep violet color, and flesh very sweet. No orchard is complete without a few trees of this delicious fruit, which is becoming more popular every year as an article of commerce. Price, 75c. each. Extra large size, \$1.50 each.

New White Adriatic Fig.

The tree attains an enormous size and is an immense bearer, bearing more than any other variety known. The fruit is of the finest quality; the skin is thin like paper, thinnest at base, and not like most other figs, thicker at the point. The pulp is very sweet; with small seeds, without a hollow space in the center; in fact, the whole fruit is one solid pulp. Stock very limited. Price, 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Brunswick or Madonna Fig.

The Brunswick is a large, purple fig turning blue when ripe. Quite hardy. 50c. each.

Brown Turkey Fig.

This is a very large fig; color, violet brown; the earliest large fig in the San Francisco market. 50c. each. \$5.00 per dozen.

Brown Ischia Fig.

A small, brown fig; pyriform, when fully ripe of a deep brownish red color; tree especially valuable as a shade tree, its crown forming a fine umbrella, with densest shade; as a fruit and shade tree the Brown Ischia is valuable; as a fruit tree alone it has many superiors. 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

The Lemon or May Fig.

This is the earliest of all the Fig varieties, producing medium sized cream or lemon yellow fruit, which ripens as early as the beginning of May. The tree bears twice during the season, the second crop ripening only under extremely favorable conditions. The fruit is of a delightful flavor, juicy and very sweet, and excellent for drying, canning or preserving. 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Cure for Bore Worm on Fig Trees.—A solution of common coal oil and carbolic acid, used in the proportion 1.50 part of carbolic acid to 1 of coal oil. Syringe infected parts freely and cover sore with a

cloth, saturated with the liquid after pruning the trees, always careful at proper season, and use above solution over the worm.

Cherry Trees.

Cherry trees, with few exceptions, will not do well in our Southern climate. There are some, however, which, if budded on hardy stools, will do well here and bear fruit. Our wild Cherries being the hardiest, answer best for stools, but the Mariana Plum will answer equally as well and is quite hardy. The trees we handle are the best for our climate and soil. 50c. each. Extra large size, \$1.00 each.

New Pomegranate "Spanish Ruby."

This new variety of the well known Pomegranate is one of the most beautiful and finest of all fruits of our temperate climate. Fruit very large, as large as the largest apple; eye very small, skin thick and smooth, pale with crimson cheek; meat of the most beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. The Spanish Ruby is a fine grower and good bearer, and the fruit is excellent for shipping, as it will keep for a long time. It ripens shortly before Christmas and could be shipped to Northern cities, where during the holidays it would attract great attention. Price, 50c. each; extra size, \$1.00 each. Extra large size, \$2.00 each.

Large Sweet Pomegranate.

Same as above, except in color of seed and flavor. Price, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen. Extra large size, \$1.50 each.

The Mulberry Tree.

Black and white; we also have the Weeping Tea Mulberry described on page 154 in shade trees, \$2.00 each. The Mulberry tree, with its delightful refreshing fruit, ought to be in every family garden wherever space permits. It is not only an excellent fruit tree but also good shade tree, and above all very ornamental. We will have the best of the Black everbearing varieties for our climate as well as the White, the leaves of which are used in feeding silk worms, on hand during planting season. \$1.00 each.

Russian Mulberry.

See page 154.

Nectarines.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August, 75c. each.

Psidium (Guava).

Cattleyanum (Yellow Cattley)—A small tree or tall bush, producing the known Red Cattley Guava. Plants from 6-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

Almonds.

Princesse and Sultana.—Both are prolific, soft shelled, and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce. Price, \$1.00 each, either hard or soft shell.

The Japanese Mammoth Chestnut.

Castanea vesca var. Japonica.—Our climate and soil seems to be well adapted for all varieties of Japanese fruit trees. There are several fine Japanese trees in this vicinity grown from seed, one of which bore several burrs for the first time some years ago and an abundant crop since every year, each burr containing two large and perfect nuts. The nuts are much larger than any of those imported from Italy or Spain, and equally as good and fine in flavor. We have a limited supply of imported seed on hand. Price, 75c. per pound; trees at \$1.00 each.

Japanese Walnuts.

Jaglans Japonica Cordiformis.—Another variety of Japanese fruit, the trees of which will bear here as well as the above mentioned Chestnut. There are several trees in Louisiana which were planted some years ago and are doing excellently well. One of them bore a number of fine nuts. The fruit is nearly the size of the English walnut, heart shaped, and, although hard shelled, is very easy to open. The seed which we offer is of our own importation. Price, 75c. per pound; trees at \$1.00 each.

English Walnuts.

\$1.00 per tree. Nuts 75c. per pound.

Ocean City Prolific Strawberry.

A splendid new berry which originated in Worcester county, Md. Plant is vigorous, with large broad green leaf; fruit as large as the Rubach, and larger than the Michel's Early, but later in bearing. Good for second crop; very prolific and a very fine shipping berry. Price, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1000.

Michel's Early Strawberry.

We have various sorts of soil in Louisiana, and the strawberry suitable to and succeeding equally well in poor or rich land can only be determined by practical experiment. There are but few varieties which adapt themselves to all soils and latitudes, hence the importance of planting those which experienced fruit grow-



Ocean City Strawberry.

ers have tested and found profitable. A strawberry having all the good qualities has not, and perhaps never will be discovered; still in choosing it is well to purchase plants having as many good points as possible. This we claim for Michel's Early. It is claimed to be the earliest in cultivation. It makes perfect flowers and fruit. Very prolific. Price, 60c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Pure Improved Hoffman Strawberry.

If an experienced grower or commission merchant was asked what variety of strawberries, owing to its size, brilliant coloring and perfect shipping qualities, brought uniformly the highest price on the market there could be but one answer—Hoffman. But under sloven culture this splendid variety has been suffered to run down in old diseased fields and to get badly mixed with other inferior plants. Therefore it is not easy to get pure stock. Kept pure and bred up by selection and careful, clean culture, like ours has been, it is about the cleanest, healthiest, thriftiest growing plant that we ever saw. It stands drought well, the berry seeming to be composed more largely of solid matter than other varieties. Hence its unsurpassed firmness and high value as a shipping berry. We do not recommend Hoffman for the North. But to Southern growers needing an extra early, ultra firm, very large and brilliantly colored berry to captivate the eye of the dealer, retailer and consumer, we say plant Pure Improved Hoffman. It has a special value to growers who have to ship a long distance to market without refrigeration. Its great firmness

enables it to carry fresh and bright a very long distance without ice. Price, 75c. per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Lady Thompson Strawberry.

The marvelous vigor and immense productiveness of this berry, its ability to adapt itself to all soils and all climates; its apparent indifference to heat, drought or flood, has rendered strawberry growing profitable over vast regions where most other varieties could not be grown with profit, if at all. Instead of deteriorating, as a variety lacking in virility inevitably does, it grows better year by year, though we have never known it to fail to bear enormously. It is also a far earlier variety than is generally believed. It is an exceedingly easy plant to live and is quick to grow off, rain or no rain. Hence its great value, especially for fall planting. Price, 75c. per 100, \$6.00 per 1000.

Klondyke Strawberry.

We have a fine stock of this valuable new variety grown from plants derived direct from the originator. We know them to be the absolutely true and pure Klondyke. Price, 75c. per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Number of Strawberry Plants Required to Plant an Acre.

11,000 to acre, 4 ft. rows.

12,500 to acre, 3½ ft. rows.

14,000 to acre, 3 ft. rows.

12 in. apart in row.

12,000 to acre is the average number in this vicinity.

Where 11,000 plants are put on an acre they are more easily cultivated with a horse, and the fruit is likely to be larger.

Blackberries.

Early Harvest.—Large and very sweet. Ripens fully two weeks before the earliest of the old field berries. Is not a Dewberry, but a regular bush. Strong one year old plants, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Olives.

Picholine.—A variety much esteemed in California for its rapid growth and early bearing. 15 to 18 inches high, \$1.00 each; 24 to 30 inches, bushy, \$1.50 each.

PECANS.

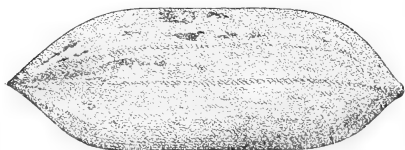
It is now an established fact, admitted by all that have given any attention to the subject that Pecan trees are by far the most prolific of all fruit trees to plant. Those who planted some of our budded trees 10 to 12 years ago are now getting returns of from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per tree annually. These returns will regularly increase as the years go by.

To attain these results the best varieties should be planted.

Your only safe-guard against fraud is to buy your trees from responsible parties. The best time to plant is as soon after the leaves fall as possible. About the middle of December. Planting may be done up to the time growth starts in the spring, about 1st of March.

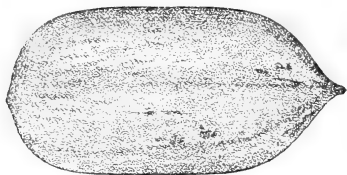
The varieties we handle are the best. All of established merit and standing of repute, as the returns now coming in conclusively prove.

As an inducement to start with something exceptionally fine, we offer with every order of 50 Pecan trees, one of Steckler's Mammoth and Nelson's Mammoth, and in lots of 100, two of each.



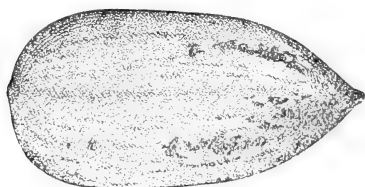
Centennial Pecan.

Nut large, long, pointed at both ends. Shell thin. Kernel plump, rich and sweet. Quality best. Abundant annual bearer. Habit of growth, willowy, forming a thick, round-headed tree. Original was grafted more than 60 years ago. Has been long known as one of the very best sorts.



Frötscher's (Egg Shell) Pecan.

Nut large, oblong ovoid in shape, very thin shell. Kernel plump, full. Quality best. Abundant annual bearer. A rapid grower. Comes into bearing very young. Habit of growth somewhat like Centennial, not quite so dense, forming a fine round-headed tree. This is justly a very popular variety.

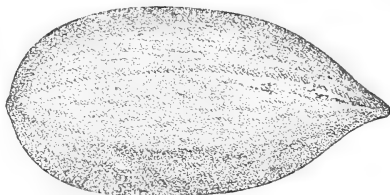


Rome Pecan.

(Columbian.) (Pride of the Coast.) (Twentieth Century.) Nut very large, large and round at stem end, gradually sloping off to a point at the other. Thin shell. Upright habit of growth, making a very large, tall tree. Where it has a suitable location, a desirable kind. Quality good. Some complain that this variety does not always fill well, but as this conclusion is based on nuts from young trees just come into bearing, this defect may be eliminated when trees reach maturity. Parent tree is known as the "Pride of the Coast" along the Mississippi Valley.

Nelson Pecan.

Nut the largest of all known; some specimens weighing nearly one ounce. Elliptical-oblong in shape. Medium thin shell, clean, bright in color. Kernel plump, sweet and rich. Quality very best. A quick grower. Early bearer, very prolific. Habit of growth like the Frötscher, forming a round-headed tree. This is surely the finest pecan ever introduced.



Steckler's Mammoth Pecan.

Nut very large, elliptical-oblong in shape, round and full at stem end. Thin shell, full meated, quality best. A lately introduced variety of great merit.

Stuart Pecan.

Nut large, thin shell, ovoid in shape. There are some, however, which, if bud-bearer, of rapid growth. A standard variety, of established merit and popular.

Schley Pecan.

Nut medium in size. Oblong-ovoid in shape. Smooth, clean and bright in color. Very thin shell. Kernel very plump, sweet and rich. Bears abundantly; of rapid growth. Comes early into bearing. This is also a popular and standard variety.

Russell Pecan.

Originated in Lower Mississippi. Is a very fine paper-shell nut and the tree is a regular and abundant bearer, but as it continues in growth very late in the season it is not advisable to plant this variety except in the lower South.

The Proper Distance Apart to Plant Pecan Trees.

In deep, alluvial soils, 70 feet apart each way; requiring 9 trees to an acre.

In sandy, poor soils, 50 feet apart each way; requiring 16 trees to an acre.

Prices for Steckler and Nelson, \$5.00 each, net.

Prices for Frotscher's Eggshell, Centennial, Rome, Schley, Stuart and Russell:

\$2.00 each, \$22.00 per dozen, 4 to 5 feet, 2-year buds on 3-year-old stocks.

\$1.50 each, \$17.00 per dozen, 3 to 4 feet, 1-year buds on 3-year-old stocks.

\$1.00 each, \$11.00 per dozen, 2½ to 3 feet, 1-year buds on 3-year-old stocks.

These last two are same age, but graded as to size of growth.

Lots of 50 to 100 trees we will allow special discount of 10 per cent.

When varieties ordered are not in stock, other varieties will be substituted unless instructed to the contrary.

Frotscher's Egg Shell, Rome, Centennial, Schley, Stuart and Russell, in extra large size trees, 5 to 6 feet, \$3.00 each net.

Nuts for planting of all the above varieties, selected with special care. \$1.25 per pound. Steckler's Mammoth, \$2.50 per pound. If by mail add 10c. per pound for postage.

Buds or Grafts of Frotscher's Egg Shell, Rome, Centennial, Schley, Stuart and Russell Pecans at \$3.00 per 100. One eye to the bud and three buds to each scion.

Buds or Grafts of Steckler's Mammoth at \$5.00 per 100. One eye to the bud and three buds to each scion.

Seedling Pecan Trees.

We have on hand a large quantity of seedlings suitable for stools to bud or graft upon.

1 to 2 feet, 20c. each, \$1.60 per 10; \$13.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 30c. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

We have the small Pecan nuts used to raise seedlings or stools to bud or graft upon, at 15c. per lb., \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

Special Notice.

The following information will give reasons why our Louisiana budded pecan trees are better than those grown in light soils. Our prices are low considering the grade of trees we sell. On comparing our trees with those grown crowded together in seed bed, without transplanting, four or five feet high—mere switches—drawn up; because of this condition, a large percentage of them die on being planted in the orchard.

Our trees are all transplanted before budding or grafting, are given room to

grow, making strong stocky trees, well rooted and in condition to bear transplanting in orchard without injury to the trees. They should all grow if properly planted. Our customers who have planted both grades of trees will endorse this statement.

Approximate Number of Pecan Nuts Per Pound, Crop 1907.

Steckler's Mammoth, 42 to the pound.

Frotscher's Egg Shell, 58 to the pound.

Centennial, 54 to the pound.

Seedlings, 125 to the pound.

Nelson's Annular Budding Knife, for budding Pecan trees, \$3.50 each.

Galbreath's Pecan Budder.—\$3.75 each.



The Kin Kan or Kum Quat Orange.

Kin Kan or Kum Quat Orange.

Trees, 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Extra large size, \$3.50 each.

Osage Orange.

Used extensively in Southern Louisiana and much the world over for making permanent hedge fences; grows so dense as to prevent rabbits and small animals getting through. Price, 75c. per pound.

Otaheite Orange.

A grand pot plant of great beauty and novelty. It is a dwarf Orange which grows, blooms and fruits freely in pots, even when only a foot or two high. The fruit is about one-half the size of ordinary oranges. The blossoms are produced in great abundance, delicate and beautiful in color, and rich in delicious perfume. As a pot plant this lovely dwarf orange

is one of the most novel and beautiful that can be grown. It blooms most freely during winter, though it is likely to bloom at any and all times a year. With one or two pots of it any one can raise an abundance of the far famed, delicate and fragrant blossoms. 35 and 50 cents each.

Sour Orange Seed.

We have imported direct from Japan this season a fair supply of our sour orange seed and offer same at 50c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; \$1.50 per pound.

Budded Orange Trees of the following varieties: Satsuma, Mandarin, Tangerine, Pomelo or Grape Fruit, Jaffa, Brazil, Washington Navel, Louisiana Sweet, Parson Brown, Healthy, thrifty trees. All of the above named varieties in proportion to sizes and ages:

2 feet..	\$1.00 each...	\$9.00 per doz.
3 feet..	1.25 each...	10.00 per doz.
3½ feet..	1.50 each...	12.00 per doz.
4 feet, Balled,	\$2.00 each.	

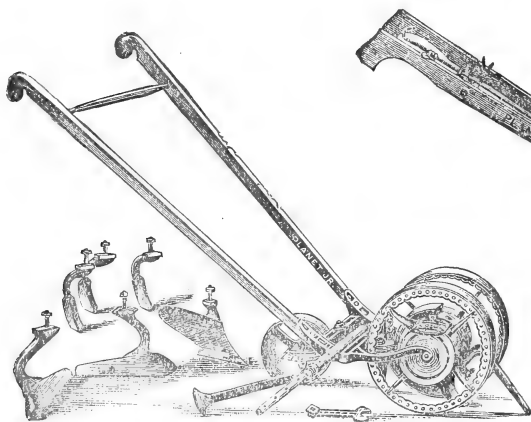
The celebrated Oonshiu Orange Trees, direct from Japan, 2 feet high, \$1.25 each.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

PLANET, JR., IMPLEMENTS.

NOTE—The Prices on the Planet, Jr., Implements are made by the manufacturers and no one is allowed to deviate from them.

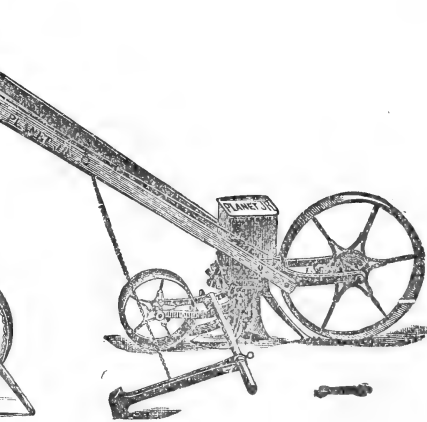
It is compulsory that all parties handling these goods must abide by this rule or else they will lose the right to sell them.



Planet, Jr., No. 1.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 1.

Combination Drill and Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. No Rakes.—It has a complete set of cultivating tools, and all its work is rapid, easy, perfect and delightful. When used as a drill the seed is sown with great regularity and at uniform depth, regulated at pleasure. The hopper holds one quart. From a drill it is changed to its other use, by unscrewing two bolts when any of the attachments shown in the cut can be quickly made ready for use. Price \$10.00.

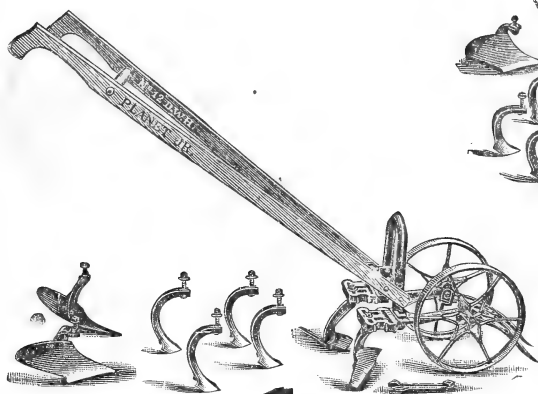


Planet, Jr., No. 3.

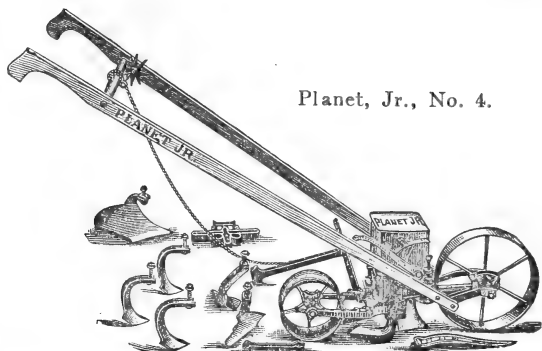
"Planet, Jr.," No. 3.

Hill Dropping Seeder. Sows either in Hill or in Continuous Row.—This Drill sows in a continuous row, in the ordinary way, with greatest regularity; but its distinctive feature is that it will drop neatly in hills, either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. The wheel is 15 inches high, with broad face. It is changed in a moment from hill dropping to drill work, sows equally well whether the hopper is full or contains only a paper of seed, and will not injure delicate seeds,

Planet, Jr., No. 12.



Planet, Jr., No. 4.



such as radish, cabbage, etc., which are so often peeled or crushed by imperfect seeders. The plow is adjustable and opens a very narrow furrow, which is a great advantage for after cultivation. Price, \$11.00.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 4.

Drill Only. Price, \$9.50. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe. No Rakes. Price, \$11.50.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 12.

Double Wheel Hoe. Price with attachments as in cut, \$7.35. One pair of 6-inch Hoes, two pairs of Cultivator Teeth, one pair of Plows.

"Planet, Jr., No. 13.

Double Wheel Hoe. Price \$5.00. This tool is the No. 12, with 6 inch hoes only. these being the tools that are, most generally useful. Any or all of the other tools shown with No. 12, may be added at any time, and are sure to fit.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 16.

Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. This tool is considerably lighter than the Double Wheel Hoe; having almost similar attachments it is capable of doing nearly the same kind of work. It is furnished with one pair of rakes, one pair of curved point hoes, three cultivator teeth, one large garden plow and one detachable leaf guard. All the blades are steel hardened in oil, tempered and polished. It is useful for cul-

tivating both sides of the row at one passage. Price, \$6.00.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 17.

Single Wheel Hoe. Price, \$5.25. One pair of 6 inch hoes, three cultivator teeth and a large garden plow.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 17½.

Single Wheel Hoe. With hoes, cultivator teeth and leaf lifter. Price, \$4.75.

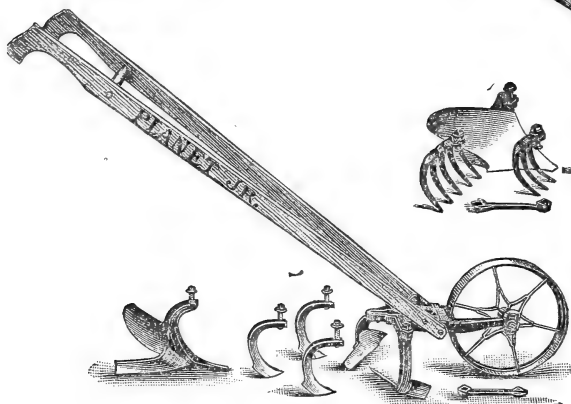
"Planter, Jr.," No. 25.

Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Plow and Cultivator. This new machine practically combines in one tool the No. 4 Drill and No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe. It is large enough for field use, for it holds 2½ quarts or about 5 pounds of onion seed. It will sow in drills or hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, and has the same feed hill dropping mechanism and automatic device for throwing out of gear, and the new combined cut off seed index, with brass thumb screw adjustment. The change (if desired) from Drill to Wheel Hoe and back again is quickly made and the entire combination is one we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfaction. Price, \$14.00.

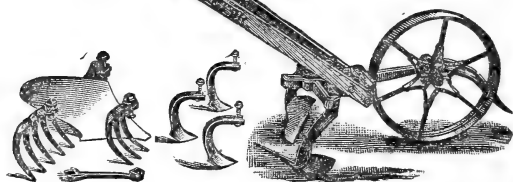
Steckler's Improved No. 19.

Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This new and attractive implement is especially designed for farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden, a cheap

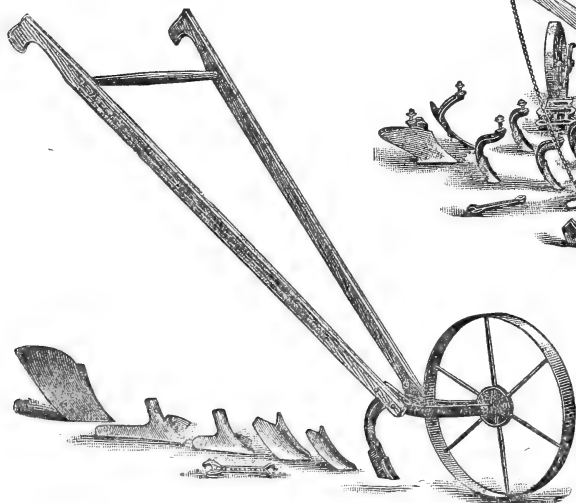
Planet, Jr., No. 17.



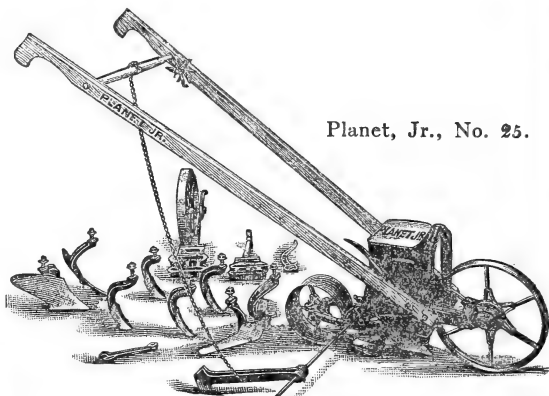
Planet, Jr., No. 16.



Steckler's Improved No. 19.

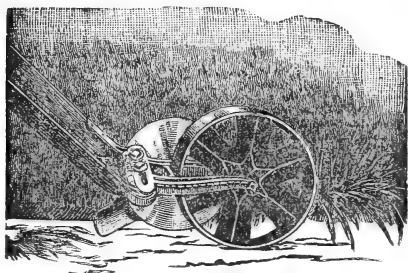


Planet, Jr., No. 25.

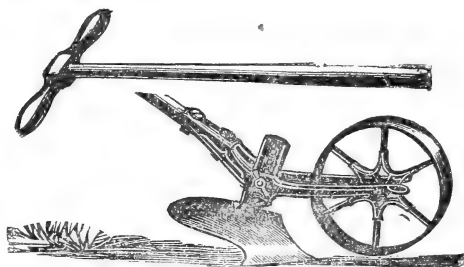


and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations. The wheel is high and made with stiff steel rim and spokes, and is a combination steel and malleable iron hub. The wheel arms are steel and the frame of the tool is attached adjustably

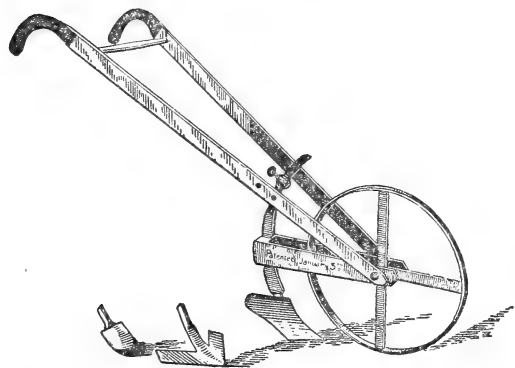
to the wheel arms, so that the height of the handles may be readily changed to suit man or boy. The Standard is slotted to make regulation of depth easy, and by means of an adjustable malleable filling piece, the same standard is made to carry



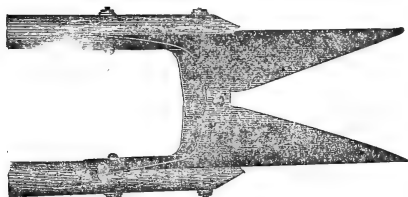
The Planet, Jr., Grass Edger.



The Firefly Wheel Garden Plow.



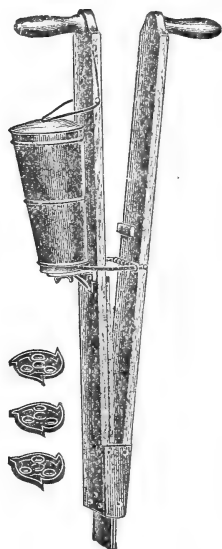
Welhausen Garden Plow.



The Kohler Transplanter.

perfectly all the steels that come with the machine.

The tools are as follows: A Large Garden Plow of hard steel, smoothly polished, throwing a neat furrow; useful from spring to fall for opening, covering and for plowing to and from various crops. Ten Inch Sweep. This is the latest and best pattern, is thin and is a perfect weed killer, for ten inch rows or over. Six Inch Sweep. Same pattern as the ten inch, completes the work between six inch rows at one passage and is useful in wider work. Four Inch Cultivator Tooth. For deep cultivation and for all thorough work. Two Inch Cultivator Tooth. For still deeper work and for marking out for onion sets, etc.

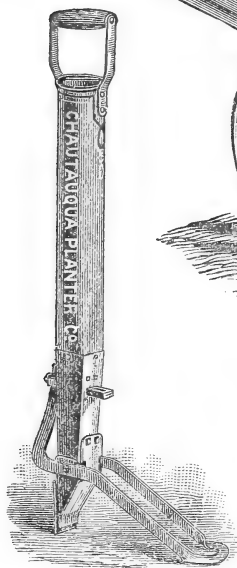


The Eclipse Corn Planter.

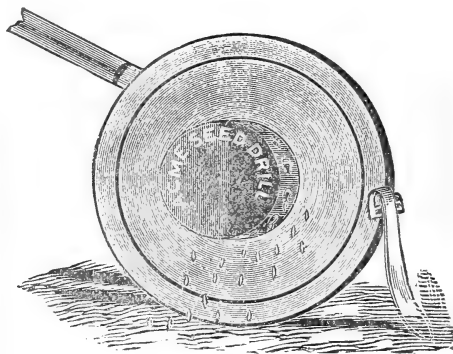
The great variety and fine shape and quality of the tools make the implement valuable for many kinds of work. It is strong, well made and can be quickly set so as to be useful, whether in the hands of a man or woman, boy or girl. Strength, variety of tools and cheapness are its great virtues. Price, \$4.00.

The "Planet, Jr." Grass Edger.

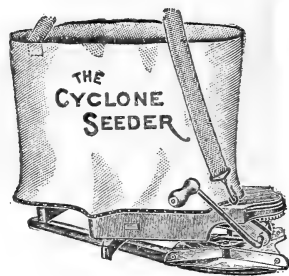
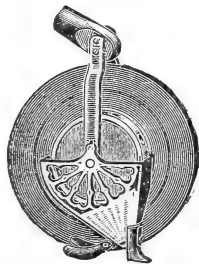
The grand secret of attractiveness in grounds surrounding a house is extreme neatness. The "Planet, Jr., Grass Edger" assists wonderfully in producing this effect. It will do either straight or curved edging at a speed of a mile an hour. It should be the constant companion of the lawn mower.



Chautauqua Planter.



Eureka Drill.



\$3.00 each.



Excelsior Weeding Hoe.

Strawberry growers will find the Grass Edger, with the hoe removed, a rapid and perfect tool for cutting off surplus runners. Price, \$6.25.

The "Fire Fly."

Wheel Garden Plow. This tool is intended for those who have small gardens and a moderate amount of time to work in them. It enables them to raise vegetables for their family or for market, with small expenditure of labor and time. Price, \$2.50.

Wellhausen Garden Plow.—Best Garden Plow on the market, being light in weight, yet constructed so strongly that it cannot get out of order. It is the perfection of implements in working gardens; a boy or girl of ten years being able to keep a garden in perfect order, and as the handles are adjustable it can be quickly set to any height desired. No one having a truck farm would do without this plow after once using it. The attachments consist of 1 Turning Shovel, 1 Sweep or Weeding Blade, 1 Furrow Opener or Shovel Blade. Price each, \$4.00.

The Kohler Transplanter.—This is the simplest and best of all Transplanting tools yet introduced. It is light, yet strong, and so constructed that when the handles are spread the blades form a closed pocket, from which no ground can

escape, but retains all the soil around the roots. It is provided with stops at the Hinged Joints, thus preventing all danger of injuring the tops of the plants. Full length of tool, 22½ inches, and complete weight, 2½ pounds. Price, \$1.50.

The Eclipse Corn Planter.—This implement is, in the working parts, similar to the Chautauqua, except that it is made of wood instead of iron and steel. It is easier handled than any other and will do as much work as the best. Price, \$2.00.

The Eureka Kitchen Garden and Hot Bed Seed Drill.—It will sow and cover beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onion, radishes, spinach, turnips and all seeds with the greatest regularity. The quality of work equals that done with the costly machines and infinitely better and faster than hand work. Price, \$2.00 each.

Only Perfect Seed Sower, \$2.50 each.

The Acme Seed Drill.—A Garden Seed Drill that will distribute Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, Turnip and all such seeds with perfect regularity. Price, \$1.50.

The Chautauqua Corn and Seed Planter.—Price, \$2.25.

Cleve's Angle Trowel.—This handy digger was originally intended for dig-



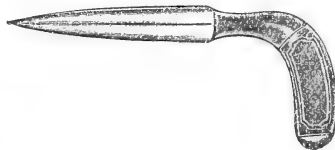
ging plantains and other weeds from lawns, but it has also found great favor among the ladies as a flower cultivator for loosening the soil in pots, and among young plants for transplanting. It serves every purpose of the old form of trowel. Price, No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 30c.; No. 3, 25c.

Excelsior Weeding Hoe, 15c. If by mail, 20c. each.

The Levin Pruner.—This is one of the strongest and best cutting pruners for the size. The cut is very smooth. Price, No. 1, 7 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cut, \$1.25.



Combination Weeder.

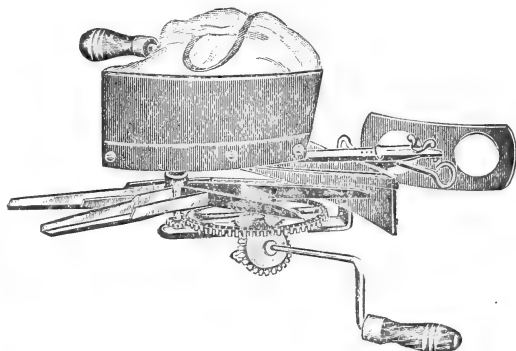


Planting Dibble.

Improved Planting Dibble.—This tool is designed for setting out cabbage, celery, tobacco, tomatoes, onions and similar plants. Price, 40 cents each. If ordered by mail, 10 cents extra must be added for postage.

The Combination Weeder.—Combining, as it does, both the rake and the hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable and most perfect on the market. 40c. each.

The Climax Lawn Weeder.—Works automatically; will grab and hold anything with sufficient grip to remove root and branch. New, simple and easy working device for ridding yards and lawns of all noxious plants and weeds. Dandelions and plantain are easily killed by its use. Stand erect, holding the handle in one hand, push the chisel under the plant at an angle that will cut the root at any desired depth. Withdraw the chisel until



Only Perfect Seed Sower. \$2.50 each.

the grab comes directly over the weed desired to be removed; a slight pull on



the trigger will bring the Serrated Grab down, holding firmly enough to take out the plant, and all, leaving only a slight mark. Price, \$1.50 each.



Empire King Spraying Pump.

Empire King Spraying Pump.—Will spray two hundred trees per hour. Has automatic mechanical agitator which ensures the perfect mixing of the poison and water, and an automatic brush for keeping strainer clean. With single brass spout and shut-off cock, also with galvanized suction and strainer, and with a 10-foot lead of heavy hose and one Niagara nozzle. Mounted on 50-gallon barrel, \$19.00; mounted on 100-gallon cask, \$23.00.

The Lenox Sprayer.—This sprayer is made similar in style as the Eureka, only it is made of zinc instead of copper, and is worked by pressing a rubber bulb which is attached to the end of the hose. It surely is very beneficial for spraying small plants, such as cabbage, potatoes,



The Lenox Sprayer.

cauliflowers, etc.; also for young trees and grape vines, especially when using mixtures for insecticides, etc. This is the cheapest Knapsack in the market; very durable, and will pay for itself in a short time. Has been lately improved by having an automatic agitator placed inside. In walking this agitator moves forward and backward, thereby thoroughly mixing the liquid used. Price, complete, \$6.00.

The Acme Hand Force Pump.—Whenever vermin and insect pests can be reached with the various solutions the Acme will be found invaluable as an exterminator. For use in Orchard, Green House and Garden it answers all requirements. The Acme is useful for washing carriages and handy in case of fire. The discharge end of the nozzle is so shaped that it can be used for Veterinary purposes. Price, \$6.00.

Garfield Knapsack Sprayer.—One of the best, strongest and most effective of all Knapsack Sprayers. The tank is made of heavy copper, slightly concaved

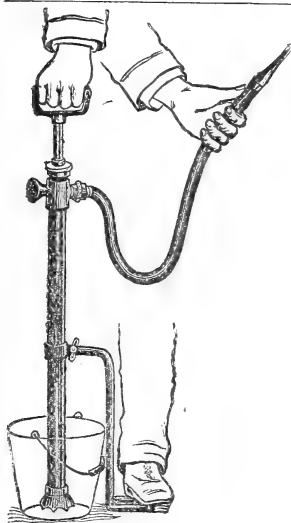


to fit the back, and is therefore easily carried. The pump is made entirely of brass, double action, has metal valves, and will not get out of order. Can be used for all sorts of insecticides and fungicides in the Orchard, Field and Garden, and is the cheapest knapsack sprayer made. Price, as shown in cut, \$15.00. Additional hose, 30c. per foot.

The Cornell Knapsack Sprayer.—This is substantial the same as our "Garfield" Knapsack Sprayer, except that the tank is of galvanized sheet steel. This pump is all brass with brass valves. As it will stand more rough handling than the "Garfield," we are certain it will give better satisfaction. Price, with 4 feet hose, brass hand tube, 14 inches' long, shut-off cock and Vermorel nozzle, \$10.50. Additional hose, 30c. per foot.

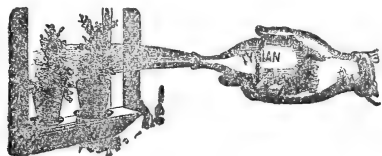
Barnes New Improved All-Brass "Perfection" Spraying Pump.—The Perfection is the simplest and best spraying pump ever placed on the market. It is made of seamless brass tubing without threads on either ends, and is held firmly together by a galvanized steel rod connected at the top and bottom parts, and is perfectly tight. By removing the brass hexagon nut at the top of the rod the Pump can be taken entirely apart, should it be necessary to repair or clean it. In taking it apart care should be used to see that the tubes are returned to their proper places, so that it will work satisfactorily. Price of Fig. 255, complete, with two nozzles, each, \$5.00; price of Fig. 254, complete, with two nozzles, each, \$5.50.

The "Little Gem" Spraying Pump.—This Pump is made entirely of brass. The entire weight of the pump complete is 4 pounds. When boxed ready for shipment, 7 pounds. The price with both nozzles, including an iron stirrup for holding it firmly in the pail with the foot, \$5.00.



The Acme Pump.

The Vapor Gem Sprayer.—For house plants, green houses, flower garden, etc. The best insecticide distributor known. Uses every kind of poisonous spray, Paris Green, Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenical Mixture, Kerosene and Rosin Emulsion, with great effect. Price, \$2.25.



Tyrian Rubber Plant and Flower Sprinkler.—Very handy for sprinkling tender plants, small seeds and cut flowers. 4 oz. Straight Rubber Flower Sprinklers, 75c. each; 6 oz., 89c. each; 8 oz., 90c. each; 10 oz., \$1.00 each. 4 oz. Bent Neck, 90c. each; 6 oz., \$1.00 each; 8 oz., \$1.10 each; 10 oz., \$1.25 each.

Caterpillar Exterminator.—For destroying caterpillars and worms in Pecan and other fruit trees there is nothing to equal it, and wherever used gives satisfaction. It is ball shaped and made of cast iron, no soldering about it, hence cannot fall apart. The ball contains a peculiar substance which is soaked in kerosene oil, after which it is placed on a long pole and then ignited. This is slowly passed under the leaves and branches, the heat and resinous smoke arising from same will smother and kill all living insects and worms on the trees. We recommend it highly. Price, \$1.00.

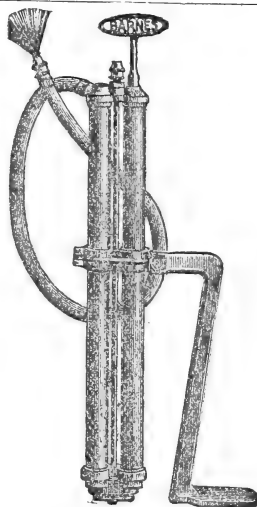


Fig. 254.
Barnes Improved Perfection Spraying Pump.

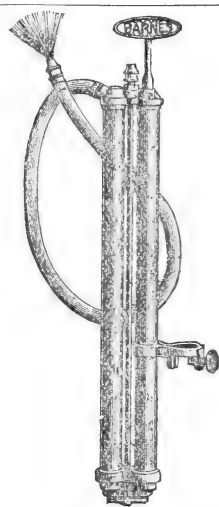
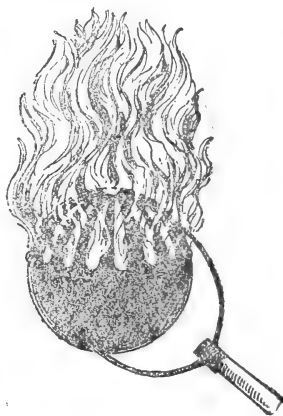


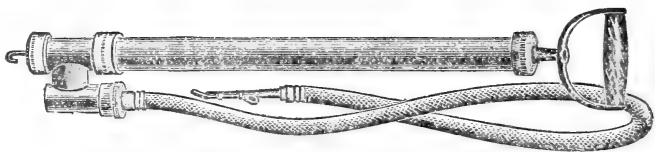
Fig. 255.



Caterpillar Exterminator.

Shoo-Fly Tri-jet Sprayer.—The cheapest spraying apparatus in the market at price quoted, and is more effective than many other sprayers at ten times the cost. For spraying Potato Vines, Shrubs, Plants and Cattle (to keep off flies), and the interior of Henneries, it has no equal. Price, \$1.50.

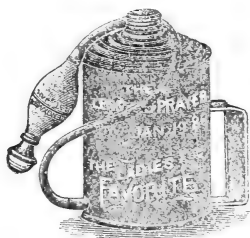
Lewis' Combination Force Pump.—This Pump is made of heavy mandrel drawn brass tubing, is 32 inches long and about 1½ inches in diameter, weighing about 4½ pounds. It is a combination of three very useful instruments or machines—a Force Pump, an Agricultural Syringe and a Veterinary Syringe or nozzle for a round and solid stream. As a Force



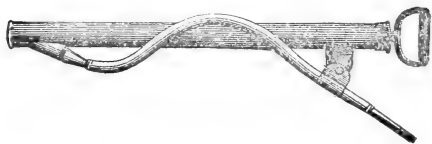
Lewis Combination Force Pump.

Pump, with its three feet of hose attached, it will throw a good sized stream of water from fifty to sixty feet. The pump part unscrews near the base, opposite where the hose is attached and the perforated or syringe nozzle is screwed on in its place. This can be used for syringing plants. Price, \$8.00 net.

Lewis' Agricultural Syringe.—This extermiator is 26 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter. It is made of zinc tubing which does not rust by using strong chemicals. The piston is fitted with Lewis' Patent Extension Valve, which holds the liquid at any point in the tube, except on pressure of the handle, when it discharges the liquid on each hill. Price, brass, \$2.75.



Ladies' Favorite Flower and Plant Sprinkler.—This is the neatest Plant Sprinkler yet introduced. It consists of a can holding a quart of water or insecticide, and a hose twelve inches long, with a large rubber bulb containing a fine nickel plated rose or spray. Price, \$2.00. Rubber Bulb attachment separately, \$1.50.



Brooks' Hand Force and Spray Pump.

Brooks' Improved Hand Force and Spray Pump.—A complete hand apparatus for throwing water. Made of brass with steel plunger and 5-ply rubber hose. Price, complete, \$4.75.

Deakin's Improved Brass Garden Syringe, American.—No. AA, Ladies' Favorite, length of barrel, 6¾ inches. Price \$1.50. No. A, length of barrel, 12 inches, diameter, 1 inch, with one stream and spray rose. Price, \$2.50.

No. 2—Ladies' Garden Syringe, length of barrel, 14½ inches, diameter 15-16 inches, with one stream and two spray roses. The two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side of the barrel. Price, \$4.75.

No. 3—Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with one stream, two spray roses and side pieces on barrel. Price, \$7.00.

No. 11—(Second quality.) Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. Open Rose Syringe, full size. Two spray roses and one stream. Side attachment. Price, \$4.75.

Deakin's New Syringes.—The cheapest all-brass Syringes made; full length of barrel of the largest size, 18 inches, 1½ inches diameter. They are all-brass full length syringes, fill quickly and discharge perfectly. Price, letter H, \$3.00; letter K, \$2.25.

The Lightning Compressed Air Sprayer, No. 30, \$3.50.

The Lightning Bulb Sprayer, Galvanized Iron, \$3.00.

"LOWELL"—GOODS OF QUALITY— SPRAYERS.

The "Lowell Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer, for the farmer, fruit grower, stockman, florist and user of general liquid disinfectants and poisons. Made of galvanized steel. Pump, automatic valve and valve fittings, filler plug and collar of brass. Spraying nozzle may be reversed to spray under side of bushes and plants. Valve shuts off. An adjustable shoulder strap and tree attachment with suitable couplings for tree spraying is furnished with each machine. The vine attachment consists of a brass tube curved at proper angle, with fittings for spraying under the leaves of low plants and running vines will be furnished at 50c. extra. Capacity 3 gallons. Aluminum finish. Write for descriptive circulars. Price, \$7.00 each.

The "Lowell Business Sprayer.—A Compressed Air Machine made of heavy



galvanized steel with brass screw cap and collar, brass valves, and spraying nozzle which may be reversed to spray the under side of bushes and plants. The tank holds one gallon and one pumping is sufficient to last several minutes. Like all the "Lowell" Sprayers, the pump valves are thoroughly protected from moisture by an air chamber in end of cylinder and a ball valve which is positive in its action preventing any of the solution being drawn back into pump. Price \$3.00 each.

The "Lowell" Blow Powder Sprayer.—Is made to meet the demand from those preferring Dry Powder to Liquid solutions, and is so constructed with its double screen arrangement that it is absolutely impossible for the machine to clog. Adapted to Paris Green, Bug Finish, Slug Shot, Lice Powder and all Dry Powder Disinfectants and poisons. The powder can hold one quart and has a two inch screw cap opening in back for filling. Finely finished with aluminum finish. \$1.25 each.

The "Lowell" Grand Sprayer.—A universal favorite. A general utility sprayer adapted to all liquid disinfecting and poisonous preparations as well as for use on cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry. Made of heavy charcoal tin, with zinc caps and brass spraying tubes. Capacity 1 quart. Finely finished with aluminum finish. \$1.00 each.

Lenox Improved Sprayer is one of the most serviceable devices for spraying plants in doors and out. Plants when housed generally suffer from lack of moisture, such as rain or the morning dew give them; furnace or stove heat affects them badly. This spray substitutes a misty shower that supplies the plant most naturally and completely, as absolutely necessary to real success with house plants. This is the only sprayer that does it. Price, 75c. By mail 20c. extra.

Ripley's Whitewash and Painting Machine.—(Sold under a guarantee.)—Painting and whitewashing by machinery is an accomplished fact, and reduces the cost of whitewashing and painting to

a minimum. By its use the Dairymen, Poultrymen, Farmers, Breeders, Liverymen, Millers, and parties running factories, warehouses, etc., can whitewash or paint all the buildings in a very short time, doing first-class work. Prices as follows:

No. 6, 8-gallon, Galvanized Iron Machine, with all attachments. \$13 00
No. 7, 16-gallon, Galvanized Iron Machine, with all attachments. 16 00

Lightning Whitewash, Spray and Force Pumps.

Galvanized, A. A. M. \$3 50
Brass, No. 28, T. U. T. 4 50

Woodason's Bellows—Double Cone (for insect powder), \$3.50.

Single Cone (for insect powder), \$1.50.
Atomizer (for liquid and powder), \$2.50.

Pure Pyrethrum Powder for above bellows, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. box, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. box, 25 cents; 1 lb. boxes, 50 cents.

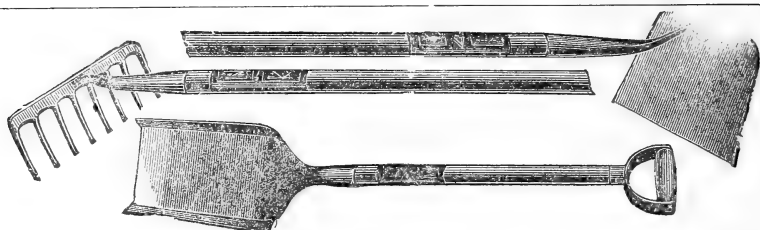
Hammond's Bellows for Slug Shot, \$2.00 each.

The Lightning Bug Exterminator.—One of the cheapest and best spraying machines for expelling and destroying Potato Bugs, Codling Moths and Canker Worms, Strawberry and Rose Slugs, Striped Fleas, Cucumber and Melon Beetles, etc. It is light, yet strong, and with proper care will last many years. Very good for applying the Japanese Soluble Insecticide. Price, tinned, \$1.50; brass, \$2.25.

Lightning Bug Exterminator on pole, \$3.00.

FLORAL TOOLS.

Ladies' Set, Floral Tools, No. 5,
three pieces \$1 00
Boys' and Ladies' Extra Heavy Set,
three pieces, No. 31 1 50
Boys' and Ladies' Extra Heavy Set,
four pieces, No. 441 2 00
Toy Sets, three pieces, No. 1 30
Toy Sets, three pieces, No. 2 40
Boys' Hoes, No. BX6 60
Ladies' Hoes, No. LX5 60
Boys' Shovels, No. 7 60
Boys' Spades, No. 9 80
Spading Forks, No. B4D 50
Boys' Rakes, No. TR5 60



Floral Tools.

Lawn Sprinklers.

Rain Maker Lawn Fountain	\$1 75
Crescent Lawn Sprinkler	3 00
No. 99	1 00
No. 10	2 25
No. 12	2 25
Fountain Lawn	1 50
No. 94	3 25

The "Twin Comet" Lawn Sprinkler.—Will Sprinkle Four Times Greater Area Than Any Other Sprinkler Made. Height, 17 inches. Weight, 6 pounds. Price, \$6 00.

The New Apex Lawn Sprinkler.—The newest and best lawn sprinkler introduced. It is worked on ball-bearing pivots and on wheels. Can be pulled around the lawn at will. Price, \$3.50 each.

Green House and Lawn Hose.

Made of Best Rubber. Sold Only in Lengths of Fifty Feet.

Special 3-ply, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. hose, at 20c. per foot.

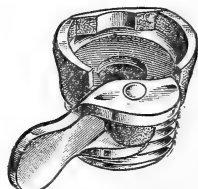
Brass Rose or Nozzle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch coupling..75c. and 1 00

Vermorel Nozzle, complete 75 |

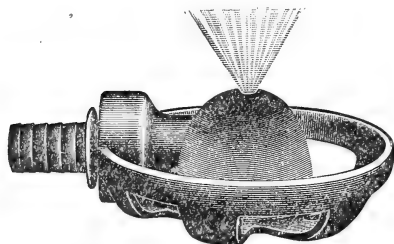
Vermorel Sprayer 25 |

Gem Controlling Nozzles for standard hose, each 1 00 |

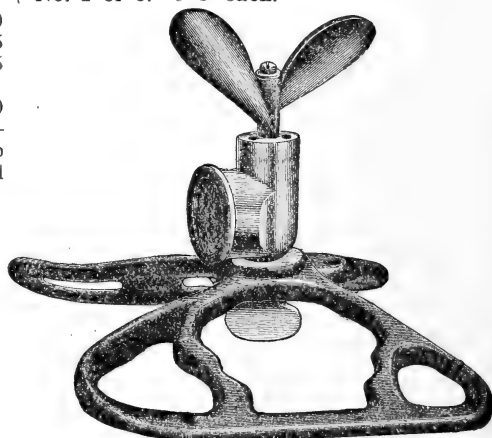
The "Acme" Hose Couplers—No. 1—Goes on end of hose that attaches to either faucet or ground pipe. It is used



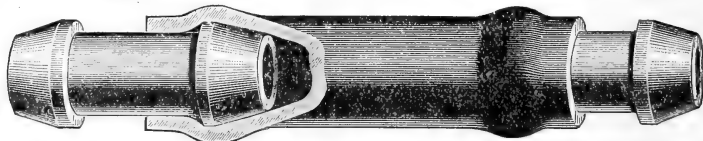
with No. 2 for connecting two lengths of hose. 30c. each. No. 2—Used on nozzle end of hose and can be connected with any nozzle by using the No. 4 as an intermediate. Used with No. 1 for connecting two lengths of hose. 30c. each. No. 3—Screws on faucet, ground pipe, or hose crook, on any of which it may be left permanently, and to it the hose is readily attached by the lever connections. Nos. 1 or 4, 30c. each. No. 4—Screws into old style couplings on hose and attaches to No. 2 or 3. Used as an intermediate for connecting nozzle to No. 2 or 3. 30c. each.



Fountain Lawn Sprinkler.



Rain Maker Lawn Sprinkler.



Little Wonder Hose Mender. 5c. each, 50c. a dozen.

Price List of Agricultural Implements.

Forks.

Long Handle Spading Fork, 4 tine..	\$1.00
Long Handle Spading Fork, 5 tine..	1.25
D Handle Spading Fork, 4 tine, diamond point	1 25
D Handle Spading Fork, 5 tine diamond point	1 40
Hay Fork, 2 tine, 6 foot handle	50
D Handle Manure Fork ..\$1.00 and	1 25
Manure, long handled, 4 tine (strapped)	90
Manure, long handled, 5 tine (strapped)	1 00
Manure, long handled, 6 tine (strapped)	1 10
Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 5 foot handle	65
Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 6 foot handle	75
Oxford Hay Forks, 4 tine, 6 foot handle	80

Hoes.

W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 000, field, without handle	1 00
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 00, field, without handle	1 10
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 0, field, without handle	1 20
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 1, field, without handle	1 30
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 2, field, without handle	1 40
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 000, field, without handle	50
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 00, field, without handle	70
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 0, field, without handle	80
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 1, field, without handle	90
Sandusky Tool Co.'s Planters' No. 2, without handle	50
Sandusky Tool Co.'s Planters' No. 6, without handle	55
Sandusky Tool Co.'s No. 000, with- out handle	35
Sandusky Tool Co.'s No. 4, with- out handle	50
Enterprise Socket with handle....	50
Steel Weeding Hoes, 2 prong....	50
Steel Weeding Hoes, 3 prong....	60
Steel Weeding Hoes, 4 prong....	75
Harper's Hoe and Rake combined, 6 tine	75

Dutch or Scuffle, with handle, Amer- ican	60
Dutch or Scuffle, without handle, Saynor & Cook, 5 inches, 60c., 7 inches	80
Solid Shank Planters, with handle, No. 2	55
Solid Shank Planters, with handle, No. 4	65
Hercules, New, Light and Strong, with handles, 7½ in., 60c.; 8½ in.	70
4-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes...	75
3-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes...	85
2-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes...	90
1-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes...	1 00
No. 1, H. B. German Handled Hoes.	90
No. 2, H. B. German Handled Hoes.	1 00
No. 5-0 H. B. German Handled Grub	70
German Pattern Two Prong Grape, with handle	85
Saw Tooth Scuffle Hoe, 6 inch, with handle	75
Saw Tooth Scuffle Hoe, 8 inch, with handle	1 00
Adjustable Hoes, with handles....	75



Knives.

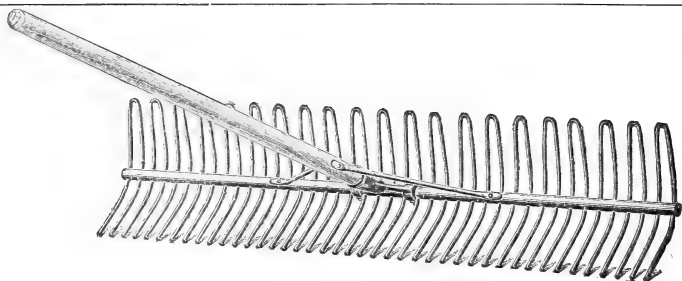
Saynor & Cooke's Pruning..\$1 00 to \$2 00	
Saynor & Cooke's Budding 1 25 to 1 75	
Maher & Grosch's Budding, cocoa handle	1 00
Maher & Grosch's Budding, ebony handle	1 50
Superior Pen and Pocket Knife, 2 blades	1 00
Fine American Pocket Knives, 2 blades, shell and stag handles.	75
Henckel's Pruning and Budding Knife	\$1 50 to 1 75
Asparagus Knife	1 00
Lettuce or Kitchen Knife	25
Vegetable Knife	30

English Pruning Knives.

Henckel's No. 3 C	1 50
Henckel's No. 2 C	1 50
Henckel's No. 32 C	1 50
Henckel's No. 6 C	1 50
Henckel's Budding and Pruning, 2 blades	1 50



Lettuce or Kitchen Knife.



Lawn Queen Rake.

Wiss & Son's No. 199	1 00
Wiss & Son's No. 1000	1 25
Best English Knife No. 162	2 25
Maher & Grosch, No. 199	1 50
Best English Knife, No. 196	2 75

Imported German Budding Knives.

Which range in price, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.60, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.75, according to size.

Potato Hooks.

Long Handle, 4 tine (Goose Necked)	
Geneva	\$ 60
Lang Handled, 6 tine	1 00
Long Handled, 4 tine (round)	60
Long Handled, 4 tine, extra heavy	65
Long Handled, 5 tine, extra heavy	80
Combination potato hook and fork, 4 tine	75
Flat and Diamond Point, 4 tine	70
Mint or Potato, round teeth, pointed	75

Pruning Saws.

Diston's 12-inch, No. 7	\$ 90
Diston's Compass, 14-inch	60
Diston's Crescent, 12-inch	85
Diston's Duplex, 16-inch	1 10
19-inch, No. 7	1 20

Lawn Rakes.

Lawn Queen Rake.—No. 1, 46 teeth, 90c. No. 2, 42 teeth, \$1.25. No. 3, 36 teeth, \$1.00. No. 4, 20 teeth, 70c. No. 5, 24 teeth, 80c.

Paragon.—Wooden Head.—No. 6, 24 teeth, 60c. Wooden Rakes, 10 teeth, 40c. Wooden Rakes, 20 teeth, 60c.

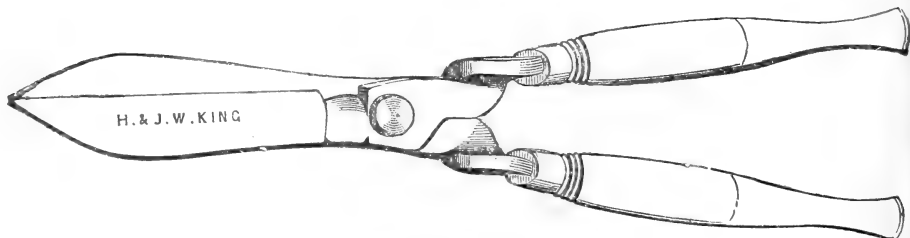
Jumbo.—Extra heavy, 42 teeth, \$2.00.

Nineteenth Century Rake.—This is the coming rake of the season. A strong, durable, light and neat wrought iron rake. Price, 12 teeth, 60c.; 14 teeth, 70c.; 16 teeth, 80c.

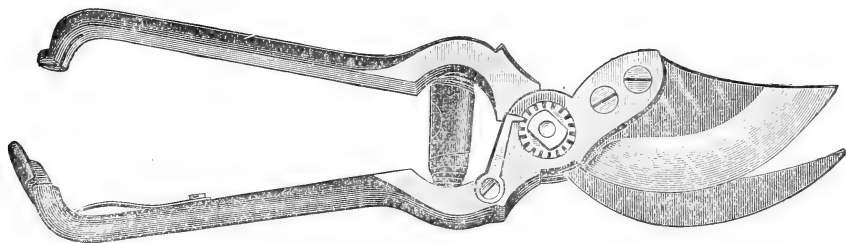
Iowa Lawn Rake.—A light, yet strong rake for raking up leaves, etc., on the lawn. The head is made of wood, while the teeth are strong round wire, slightly curved, numbering twenty-four. A fine rake for the lawn. Price, 75c.

Steel Garden Rakes.

American Steel, Rough and Ready, 12 tooth	\$ 60
American Steel, Rough and Ready, 14 tooth	70
American Steel, Rough and Ready, 16 tooth	80
American Peerless Socket Rakes, 10 tooth	65
American Peerless Socket Rakes, 12 tooth	75
American Peerless Socket Rakes, 14 tooth	85
American Peerless Socket Rakes, 16 tooth	90
10 Teeth Steel Garden Rakes	65
12 Teeth Steel Garden Rakes	75
14 Teeth Steel Garden Rakes	85
16 Teeth Steel Garden Rakes	90
Cast Steel Bow, 10 teeth (braced) ..	1 00
Cast Steel Bow, 12 teeth (braced) ..	1 10
Cast Steel Bow, 14 teeth (braced) ..	1 15
Cast Steel Bow, 16 teeth (braced) ..	1 25
Challenge (malleable iron) 10 teeth ..	40
Challenge (malleable iron) 12 teeth ..	45
Challenge (malleable iron) 14 teeth ..	50



Hedge Shears.



American Shears.

Challenge (malleable iron) 16 teeth	60	French Sickles, No. 0	40
Wood Head, wrought iron teeth, 10 teeth, 50c.; 20 teeth	75	French Sickles, No. 1	45
English Wrought Iron Rakes, without handles, 10 teeth	60	French Sickles, No. 2	50
Wooden Hay Rakes	40	French Sickles, No. 3	55
Lawn Rake, all wood, wire braced.	60	English Rice Sickles, No. 2	50

Spades.

Ames' Long Handled Bright (the best made)	\$1 20
Favorite Long Handled	1 00
Rowland Long Handled	1 00
A. 72, Wood, Long Handled, P. B. No. 2, polished Garden Spades.	1 00
D. 62, D. H., P. B. No. 2, polished Garden Spades	80
D. 72, Long Handled, P. B. No. 2, polished Garden Spades	80
French Steel, bright, without handles	1 95

Shovels.

Ames' Bright Long Handled, round point	1 20
Hadwin's Long Handled, round point	75
Hadwin's Long Handled, square point	1 00
Favorite Black, round point	1 00
5 D. 2, Pequaa, Long Handled P. B. R. P. No. 2, Block Shovels	80
D. 22, D Handled, S. P. No. 2, Polished Shovels	80

Scythe Snaths.

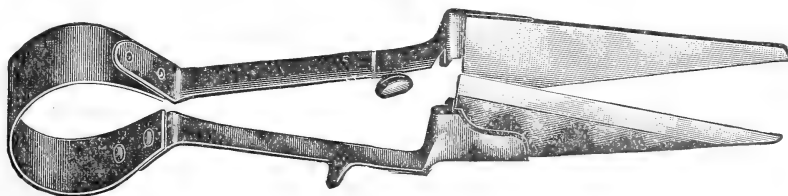
Handle for French Scythe Blades, with Rings and Wedge	85
No. 1, American Ring and Plate Heel	75

Sickles.

English Welded, No. 3	\$ 50
Scotch Riveted Back, No. 1	60

Shears.

Sheep Clipping Shears	1 25
English Grass Shears	1 50
Hedge Shears, 7 inches	2 25
Hedge Shears, 8 inches	2 50
Hedge Shears, 9 inches	2 75
Hedge Shears, 10 inches	3 00
Hedge Shears, 11 inches	4 00
Hedge Shears, 12 inches	5 25
Pruning Shears, No. 1, Wiss. A. ...	1 85
Pruning Shears, No. 2, Wiss. A. ...	1 75
Pruning Shears, No. 109, Wiss. B, Steel Springs, 9-inch	2 25
Pruning Shears, No. 110, Wiss. B., Steel Springs, 10-inch	2 50
Pruning Shears, No. 111, Wiss. B., Steel Springs, 11-inch	2 75
Orange Clipper, Gun Shaped	2 00
Wiss. Practical Orange Clippers...	1 10
Wiss. Orange Shears	1 10
Pruning Shears, Hessenbruch (German) No. 656—23c—m	1 25
Ladies' Favorite for Roses, No. 23—14c—m, nickel plated	1 25
Grape Shears, from..75c. to \$1 00 each	
Rose Shears, which holds the roses when cut, No. 3333	\$2 50 each
Flower Gatherer, No. A 58—6.1 25 each	
English Eagle Claw Shears, from \$1 75 to	\$2 25 each
Sheep Toe Shears, Nos. 1 and 2, green painted	75c. each
Sheep Toe Shears, Nos. 33 and 21, black painted	75c. each



English Grass Shears.

Pruning Shears, American, No. 4665, 9-inch	\$2 00 each
American Shears, 4771, 10-inch	\$3 00
Henry's Grape Shears	\$1 25 each
American Shears, No. 16	\$1 50 each
American Shears, No. 4665, 10- inch	\$1 25 each
American Shears, No. 18	\$2 25 each
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 1, Saynor & Cooke	2 75
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 2, Saynor & Cooke	3 00
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 3, Saynor & Cooke	3 50
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 4, Saynor & Cooke	4 00
Lopping Shears, Eagle Claw, Eng- lish No. 1	3 00
Lopping Shears, Eagle Claw, Eng- lish No. 2	3 25
Eagle Pruning Shears, American..	2 75
Waters' Tree Pruners, 8 feet	2 00
Waters' Tree Pruners, 10 feet	2 25
Waters' Tree Pruners, 12 feet	2 50
Extra Blades for Waters' Tree Pruners	30c. each
Lawn Border Shears, No. 1069, on roller	4 00
Lawn Shear No. 1062, on roller....	5 00
Telegraph, to be attached to a pole.	1 75
Automatic Fruit Pickers	each 2 00

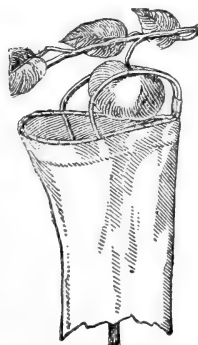
Scythes.

French First Quality, (polished) 18 inches	\$1 00
French First Quality, (polished) 20 inches	1 05
French First Quality, (polished) 22 inches	1 10
French First Quality, (polished) 24 inches	1 15
French First Quality, (polished) 26 inches	1 20
French First Quality, (polished) 28 inches	1 30
French Second Quality, (blue) 18 inches	75

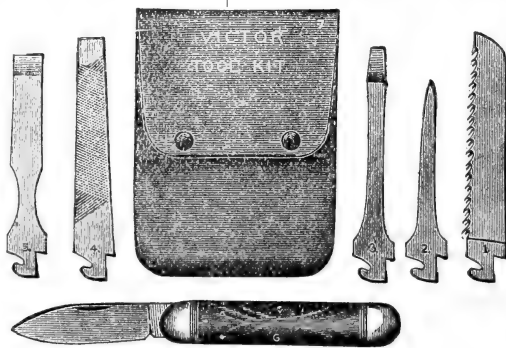
French Second Quality, (blue) 20 inches	85
French Second Quality, (blue) 22 inches	90
French Second Quality, (blue) 24 inches	95
French Second Quality, (blue) 26 inches	1 05
French Second Quality, (blue) 28 inches	1 15
French, Croix brand, 22 inches....	85
French, Croix brand, 24 inches....	90
French, Croix brand, 26 inches....	95
French, Croix brand, 28 inches....	1 05
Have also the above blades bridled, 50c. extra each.	
American Grass, 26 to 28 inches...	1 00
American Bramble, 16 to 20 inches.	1 00
Blood's Champion Bramble, 26 to 30 inches	1 00
The French Scythe Blades are im- ported by us, and are of best quality; none better can be had.	

Watering Pots.

2 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops...\$	30
4 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops...	35
6 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops...	40
8 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops...	50
10 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops...	65
12 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops...	75
4 Quarts, Galvanized	50
6 Quarts, Galvanized	60
8 Quarts, Galvanized	70
10 Quarts, Galvanized	85
12 Quarts, Galvanized	95
Either Tin or Galvanized, extra heavy, hand made:—	
No. 1, 20 Quarts, Tin	2 25
No. 1, 20 Quarts, Galvanized	2 50
No. 2, 16 Quarts, Tin	2 00
No. 2, 16 Quarts, Galvanized	2 25
No. 3, 14 Quarts, Tin	1 75
No. 3, 14 Quarts, Galvanized	2 00
No. 4, 10 Quarts, Tin	1 50
No. 4, 10 Quarts, Galvanized	1 75
No. 5, 8 Quarts, Tin	1 25
No. 5, 8 Quarts, Galvanized	1 50



Fruit Gatherer.



Victor Tool Kit.



Fruit Picker.



Whetstones.

French, 8-qt. size, long spout	3 50
Philadelphia, 6-qt. size, long spout.	3 50
Philadelphia, 8-qt. size, long spout.	3 95
Philadelphia, 10-qt. size, long spout.	4 40
Philadelphia, 12-qt. size, long spout.	5 00

Miscellaneous.



American Transplanting Trowels, 5 inch	20
Diston's Transplanting Trowels, solid shanks, 5-inch, 45c.; 6-inch, 50c.; 7-inch	60
Transplanting Forks, (Malleable Iron), 15c., 20c. and	25
American Briar Hooks	1 10
Fork Handles	20
Hoe Handles	20
Rake Handles	20
Spade and Shovel Handles	20
Edging Knives for trimming grass borders, 35c. and	50
Hand Plow, used same as hoe, but is a plow	1 25
Diston's 10-inch Flat Files	25
Diston's 12-inch Flat Files	35
Victor Tool Kits, per set	2 30
Grafting Wax, Lion Brand, best quality, per lb., 40c.; per ¼ lb. ..	15
American Indian Pond Whetstone..	10
American Bera Whetstones	15
French Whetstones	15
Black German Scythe Stones, each.	25
Black Vienna Scythe Stones, each..	25
Round English Whetstones, an all round quick worker for sharpening large knives, American Scythes, mowing machine blades, etc. Price each	25
Hammer and Anvil for beating French Scythes	1 60
Hammer or Anvil, separate, each..	1 00
Grass Hook	75
Steel Strawberry Fork	40
Fig Gatherer, each	75

Fruit Gatherers.—This is the article to pick your fruits without bruising them. It is made of galvanized wire, funnel shaped, put at the end of any desired length pole. Price, \$1.00 each.

Climax Fruit Gatherer.—Bags made in 8, 10 and 12-foot lengths, without handle, \$1.25; with handle, \$1.45.



READY FOR USE

Galvanized Tomato Supports.
Price, 25c. each; \$2.75 per dozen.

Raffia is the name of a palm which furnishes a staple article of commerce called raffia fibre. It is used by the natives for making cloths called silk lambas and rebannas, which bring fancy prices in Europe and America. While it has been used to some extent in America in the manufacture of hats, its principal use is for tying vines, flowers, asparagus and celery bunches and for grafting. It is as soft as silk, and not affected by moisture or change in temperature so as to risk cutting or wounding the most delicate tissues, and it does not break or ravel when folded or knotted. These qualities bring it into general use. ¼ pound, 10c.; pound, 30c. Natural color.

Kindergarten Supplies.—We have on hand a large stock of material for Kindergarten use, which we quote as follows: White Raffia, 30c. per pound, 10c. per ¼ pound. Red, Green, Purple, Garnet, Black, Blue and Orange, 10c. per ounce; 75c. per pound.

Reeds for Working Raffia:

No. 0, Fine Reed, per oz.	\$ 15
No. 3, Medium Reed, per oz.	15
No. 5, Extra Medium Reed, per oz..	15
No. 6, Heavy Reed, per oz.	15
No. 7, Extra Heavy Reed, per oz...	15

INSECTICIDES.

Steckler's Tobacco Dust.—We have a large supply of this well known insecticide, which is one of the best and cheapest insect destroyers known. It is one of the most effective agents against the cabbage fly and worms, which are

so injurious to and destructive to cabbage and cauliflower plants, and also for cucumbers and melons.

Used very extensively by the largest cucumber growers in this vicinity with satisfactory results. The past season we had opportunity to have a thorough test made of our Tobacco Dust on chicken lice, not only through our own experience, that we have found it to be the best insecticide for henneries, under setting hens, etc.; we have had it tested by a number of poultry men, who pronounce it to be the best agent against poultry vermin. The advance in price of Tobacco Dust has been caused by the action of the Tobacco Manufacturers. 10c. per pound. If by mail, add 9c. per pound postage. 3 lbs., 25c.; 10 lbs., 80c.; \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; \$23.00 per 1000 lbs., put up in sacks.

Price on tons given on application.

Steckler's Tree Wash.—For Insects, Ants, Scale, etc., on Orange and other fruit trees. Twenty pound package will make fifty gallons of insecticide. Always strain before using. Use sediment for fertilizing. Price, 10-lb. package, 80c.; 20-lb. package, \$1.50.

Steckler's Insect Soap.—A sure preventive for Lice Scale, also all other insect pests on all kinds of foliage plants. Price, 25 cents a package. By mail, 30 cents.

Fir Tree Oil.—The cheapest and best of all Insecticides. For destroying all kinds of insects and parasites which infest plants, whether at the root or on the foliage, such as Green and Black Fly, Mealy Bug, Thrip, Red Spider, Brown and White Scales, Aphids, Ants, etc. Price, ½ pint, 60c.; 1 pint, 90c.; 1 quart, \$1.60; gallon, \$5.00.

Tobacco Stems.—Next to our fine Tobacco Dust the stems are also extensively used as an insecticide by thoroughly boiling them down to a strong decoction, thus extracting all the strength from them, using the liquid for spraying. The stems are also strewn around the plants, permitting the rain and sun to strike them, which causes a kind of suffocating steam to emanate from them, killing all insects infecting the plant. Price, \$1.25 per 50 lbs.; \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

King of Germ Killers.—The most powerful disinfectant in the world; odorless. 25 cents per package.

Hammond's Slug Shot.—An excellent article for destroying cabbage fleas, green lice, turnip and beet fly, potato bug, grub worm, etc. It is ready for use



and only requires to be dusted onto the plants while they are wet with the dew in the morning, or when applied in the evening plants should be watered over the leaves half an hour before the Slug Shot is applied. Five pound packages, 40 cents; in bulk, \$7 per 100 pounds. Single pound, 10 cents. Have Dusters for distributing the above powder. Price, 1 gallon size, 60 cents; ½ gallon size, 50 cents.

Paris Green.—Mixed at the rate of one pound to two hundred gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Put up in 1 pound packages only at 60 cents per pound. This article is liable to fluctuate in price.

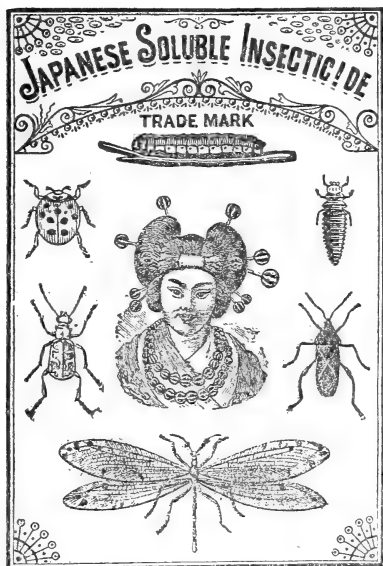
Scaleoid.—The best and cheapest insect destroyer known for destroying all kinds of insects and parasites which infest plants, whether at roots or on the foliage, such as Green and Black Fly, Mealy Bug, Thrip, Red Spider, Brown and White Scale, American Blight, Woolly Aphids, Ants, Grubs, Worms, Wood Lice and Scale on deciduous and evergreen trees. To be used as contained in package with the Shoo-Fly Sprayer or Watering Pots. Quart bottle, 25c.; one gallon, 75c.; five gallon can, \$3.00. Cannot be sent by mail.

Dalmation Insect Powder.—Good for Roaches, Moths, Ants, etc. Price 15 and 25 cents per package.

Sulphur Tobacco Soap.—Destroys all kinds of insects on live plants, 25c. per pound box.

Whale Oil Soap.—Very effective for washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark; it is also an exterminator of insects and lice on plants and shrubbery. Mix at the rate of one pound soap to two quarts of hot water; and then add 5 gallons of cold water; apply with watering pot or syringe; used in this

manner it will promptly rid cabbage or any other vegetable plants, also rose bushes and all sorts of fruit trees, of the aphides and other insects which so often injure them. Price, 1 pound boxes, 20c. In bulk 15 cents per pound. If sent by mail 9 cents per pound must be added.



Japanese Soluble Insecticide.—This is the safest, surest and best insecticide ever brought before the public. It is a sure remedy for Cabbage worms, Turnip and Beet fleas, Rose lice, green fly, scale, mealy bug, red spider, aphids, etc. For green house, conservatory, garden and field use it has no equal, and is sure death to insects. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail 15 cents extra. Full directions on every box. We are the sole agents for the United States.

Formula to Prevent Scab, Beetles and Blight on Potatoes.

Potatoe Beetles, Scab, Blight.—First Application.—For Scab, soak seed in corrosive sublimate solution 2 oz. in 16 gallons of water for 90 minutes. Second Application.—When beetles or the larvae appear. Paris green 1 pound to 200 gallons of water. Third Application.—Repeat whenever necessary. Fourth Application.—When blight of the leaves is accompanied by rot of the tubers, Bordeaux. Fifth Application.—Repeat if necessary.

The Following Mixtures Have Been Found To Be Very Effective In Destroying All Parasites and Insects on Fruit Trees.

Kerosene Emulsion.—This solution is used with great success in killing all sucking insects, such as scales, plant lice, and above all the destructive Icterya or Cottony Cushion Bug, on orange and other fruit trees.

The following formula will be found one of the best:

Dissolve half a pound of Whale Oil Soap in half a gallon of boiling water, then add one gallon of Kerosene Oil, churn the mixture with a force pump till it forms a cream which thickens upon cooling. For scale insects dilute one part of the emulsion with 9 parts of water. This mixture can be very easily made by any person using the above ingredients.

Arsenical Mixture.—Two pounds of White Arsenic, two pounds of Washing Soda, two gallons of water; mix and boil down to one gallon. Slake two pounds of Quicklime in sufficient water, strain and add enough water to make the whole 40 gallons. Now add one pint of the Arsenical Mixture to the 40 gallons of lime water, mix thoroughly, and use as a spray. This is the most effective Insecticide known.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Dissolve 6 pounds of powdered Sulphate of Copper in 4 gallons of boiling water. Slake 4 pounds of fresh Lime in 4 gallons of cold water, mix both solutions slowly and thoroughly and strain them through a fine sieve. Before using dilute to 22 gallons with water.

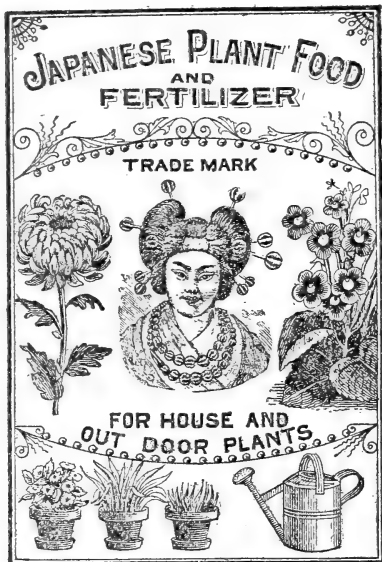
Carbonate of Copper Mixture.—Dissolve 3 ounces of Copper Carbonate in 1 quart of liquid ammonia and dilute to 22 gallons.

Good's Caustic Whale Oil Soap.—Per barrel lots (about 450 pounds), 7½c. per pound. Less quantity, \$1.25 per gallon.

Empty Cans for Same—1 gallon, 30c. each; 2 gallons, 40c. each; 3 gallons, 50c. each; 5 gallons, 75c. each.

Japanese Plant Food and Fertilizer. (Odorless.)

This is a safe and high grade Plant Food and Fertilizer, prepared especially for potted plants and out-door use. It is truly a wonderful invigorator, producing luxuriant foliage of rich texture, large, perfect and more brilliant flowers and strong, healthy plants. It contains all of the ingredients of plant food necessary for the highest development of plants and flowers. It is very soluble and read-



ily assimilated so that marked improvement is usually noticed in two weeks time. It is nice and dry, and easily applied by either sprinkling on the surface of the soil as a top dressing or dissolved in water. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail 15c. extra. We are the sole agents for the United States.

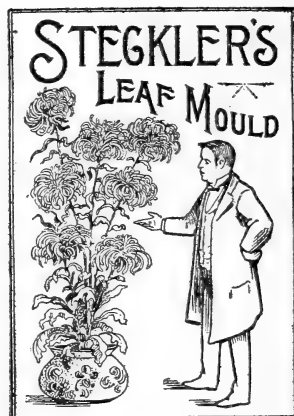
Potting Soil.

Specially prepared for Horticultural purposes, either in greenhouses or garden. Price per 100 pound bag, \$1.50; 50 pound bag, \$1.00; 25 pound bag, 75c.; 10 pound package, 50c.; 5 pound package, 30c.; single pound, 10c.

Well Rotted Manure, adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, peas and beans, early vegetables, flower beds and lawns. Price, single load, \$3.00; three loads and over, \$2.50 per load.

Pure River Sand, same price as above. These prices are for New Orleans delivery only, when shipped prices on application.

Steckler's Leaf Mold.—All plant life thrives in it. Admirably adapted for raising Seedlings, Striking Cuttings and general Conservatory and Framework, increases the size of the flowers, gives substance and enduring qualities, insures brilliancy and intensity of color. Specially suited for hanging baskets, because of its lightness and freedom from drip; less frequent watering required. Bedding out plants grown with Leaf



Mould will resist long continued drought. Excellent for Tomatoes and Strawberries. Fruit Trees can be grown in pots and brought to the greatest perfection. This is the stuff, in combination with Japanese Plant Food, to grow your large Chrysanthemums in. Clean to handle, and therefore specially suitable for window boxes and for growing flowers at home. Price per ton, half ton or quarter ton, 2c. per pound; single bag, 125 pounds, 3c. per pound; 25 pounds, \$1.00; 10 pounds, 50c.; 5 pounds, 30c.; 1 pound, 10c.

Raw Ground Bone, Superphosphate, Acid Phosphate, Kainit, Vegetable Superphosphate, Dissolved Bone, Champion Farmer's Choice, Orange or Fruit Tree Fertilizer, High Grade Sugar Fertilizer, McCall's Formula, Nitrate of Soda, Nitrate of Potash. Price, 10c. per pound, 3 pounds for 25c.

Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia. Price, 15c. per pound.

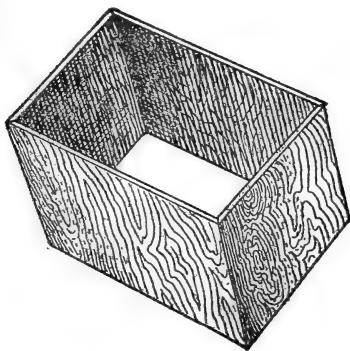
Prices per 100 pounds and ton lots on application.

Bat Guano, 5c. per pound; \$4.00 per 100 pounds.

Fine Ground Oyster Shell for fertilizer, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; 5c. per lb.; 6 pounds for 25c.

Veneered Tree Protectors.

Our Improved Tree Protectors are made from wood Veneer 10 inches wide by 20 inches long. The Tree Protector should be soaked in water before applying to prevent splitting, and then wrapped about the tree. They should never be removed except to hoe around the tree. \$2.50 per 100; 35c. per dozen; single protector, 5c. each.



Strawberry Shooks or Dirt Bands.

Eggplants, Musk Melons and Early Cucumbers pay well if they come early into the market. In order to have them early it is a good plan to start them in a cold frame in what are called "Dirt Bands." This is a box 4 inches square and 4 inches deep, without bottoms. These are placed in a frame and filled up with good rich soil, and five or six seeds in each box; when the plants come up, thin them out to one or two in each box. The time to start them in this way varies, as seasons and localities differ. It is not well to start them too early, as the plants get weak and spindly if kept too long in frame. From the middle to the end of February is the usual time to plant the seed in this locality, New Orleans. When large enough to plant out, which will be in from four to five weeks after planting, take the boxes with the plants in them out of the frame, by slipping a spade under the box. Plant without breaking the ball of soil on the plants. Before using dirt bands, wet them thoroughly before bending or they will be apt to break at the grooves. Price, 80c. per 100, or \$3.00 per 1000.

Tacks for Dirt Bands and boxes, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c.; pound, 50c.

Mosquito Head Net.—We have in stock a long felt want in the Southern country, a peace-maker, where a person can attend to his business without being annoyed by the mosquito pest. We have two makes. They are both good.

Wood's Patent Mosquito Head Net. Price, \$1.00.

Ward's Mosquito Head Net. Price, \$1.00.

Upland and Lowland Seed Rice.—These are the only varieties for our

Southern soil. Genuine Imported Honduras Seed Rice, \$1.50 per peck, \$4.00 per bushel, \$8.00 per barrel of 162 pounds. Imported Choice Carolina Seed Rice, \$1.50 per peck; \$4.00 per bushel, \$8.00 per barrel. Japan Rice, \$1.50 per peck; \$4.00 per bushel; \$8.00 per barrel. The standard weight of Rice is 44 pounds per bushel.

Directions for Planting Upland Rice.—

On lands that hold moisture well, such as waxy or post oak land, plant anywhere. On dry or sandy land rice is planted in the low places. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, except the rows are only 22 to 24 inches apart so that one furrow in each middle, with an 18-inch sweep, usually suffices for a working, and the hills just far enough so it can be hoed. Plant as early in April as you can. Furrows are opened and the seed covered in any way most convenient at the time, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop 15 or 20 seed in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down grass and weeds until rice begins to head. It usually ripens last of August or early in September. The color tells when it is ripe.

Chufas.—This nut is splendid for fattening hogs; it has a fine flavor. The nut sends up a single spire so much like Cocoa it might deceive even an experienced eye at first appearance. Around this spire a multitude of others form rapidly. At the foot of each spire is a nut never more than two inches in the ground. Price, 55c. per pound, \$2.25 per peck, \$6.00 per bushel.

Fennel Florence or Naples.—(Fenoul de Florence, Finocchio di Napoli).—Culture: Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 to 6 inches, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor; 5c. and 10c. papers; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60c.; per pound, \$2.00.

Bermuda Grass Sod.—To enable our customers who are making summer lawns, we have provided a large supply of Bermuda Grass sod, which enables lawns to be in growth in one-third of the time that it would take by planting the seed, as the seed takes about ninety days to show any stand, whereas sodding in thirty days will show its carpet. This we offer at \$3.00 per flour barrel.



Directions for Planting and Cultivating Cotton.

For the benefit of every one directly interested in the growing of this most valuable staple of commerce, we submit the following directions in brief and concise form:

Thoroughly break and prepare your land early, having the rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet wide, and hill 12 to 14 inches apart in drill. When the cotton comes up plow it deep while it is small in order to let the heat of the sun strike through the beds. As it gets larger shallow down, and towards the last plow very shallow with wide sweeps. Always keep the top crust of the ground broken in dry weather, as it prevents it from losing its forms, but plough very shallow. Never stop ploughing for wet weather until the ground turns in slices, then quit immediately until it dries off. Never lay-by until the middle of August. The most successful time we have ever had in planting for a big yield was on the 5th and 6th days of April; in fact, the first week in April is the best time for planting cotton for good results. One bushel of cotton seed required to plant an acre of land.

Petit Gulf	\$1 25	per bush. of 30 lbs.
Peterkin	..	1 50	per bush. of 30 lbs.
Allen, Long			
Staple	...	2 00	per bush. of 30 lbs.
Boyd's Prolific	1 50	per bush. of 30 lbs.	
Peerless	... 2 00	per bush. of 30 lbs.	
Sea Island	... 4 50	per bush. of 40 lbs.	
Hagermen	... 1 50	per bush. of 30 lbs.	
Russell's Big			
Boll	... 2 00	per bush. of 30 lbs.	
King's Early			
Improved	.. 2 00	per bush. of 30 lbs.	
Hawkin's Extra			
Prolific	... 2 00	per bush. of 30 lbs.	
Little Brannon	2 00	per bush. of 30 lbs.	
Herlong	... 1 75	per bush. of 30 lbs.	
Special prices given on large quantities.			

Peterkin Improved Cotton.—We recommend the Peterkin Cotton as one that will not disappoint the grower. It is a vigorous grower, a good producer, withstands dry weather better than the common seed. Prolific, open growing or branching, excellent large bolls, small seed, and yields fully forty per cent of net lint cotton.

Toole Cotton.—(Short Staple) of the King type, low bush; shapely height, 3.73 feet; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 lb. seed cotton. Alabama Experimental Station reports 81 per cent picked in field by Sept. 7th—only a few days later than King's. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Originated some half dozen years ago at Augusta. To-day $\frac{3}{4}$ of our best planters in this country grow nothing else. A cross between King and Peterkin—has good qualities of both. Earlier than Peterkin, taller and larger than King, bigger balled. Three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Seed green-white, medium size. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting till late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Gins 42 to 45 per cent. Many other cottons only "third." No other cotton so prolific in field or at gin. Stands at head at Augusta. Price per bushel \$2.00.

Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton.—This Cotton was among the first in point of yield out of twenty-five varieties tested in 1900, making 2,091 pounds seed cotton to the acre. The stalks grow from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high, producing large, long limbs at the bottom and shorter ones up the stalk. From 36 to 40 bolls weigh one pound, and 40 to 100 bolls grow on each stalk.

King's Early Improved Cotton.—This short staple Cotton, which was originated by Mr. T. J. King, of North Carolina, has wonderfully increased in popularity. Mr. King claims for it that it is "extra early," wonderfully prolific, long limbed, seed small, lint 36 to 40 per cent. Mr. King's locality being in the extreme northern portion of the Cotton belt, is an advantage in maintaining his claim for earliness—naturally seeds from latitudes north of us come earlier when planted here.

Hawkins' Extra Prolific Cotton.—Earliest, most prolific, easiest picked, most superior lint and finest staple, tall grower, long tap root, resisting drought, from two to four limbs near the surface branching, two short limbs together all

the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls, large boll, small seed, lightly grey or dark green, yielding from 39 to 41 per cent.

Little Brannon Cotton.—It grows very prolific, easily picked and on ordinary land yields about one bale per acre, producing 37 pounds net of lint cotton to every 100 pounds.

Black Rattler Cotton.—Is one of the best cottons that we know of. In good land will yield a bale or more per acre. Grows erect, good size bush, small limbs, but well-fruited. Ordinary staple called short staple. 1600 pounds of seed cotton will make a bale that will weigh in lint 500 to 535 pounds. Price, \$2.00 a bushel of 30 pounds.

Truitt's Big Boll Cotton.—(Short Staple.)—This is a distinctive cotton with its big seed and its big bolls, making gathering easy. Some of the most scientific and best posted farmers in Georgia grow nothing else. Forty bolls to the pound. Has received premiums at five expositions. Price per bushel, \$2.00.

Sunflower Cotton.—This is the earliest ripening long staple variety, maturing fully two weeks sooner than any other. The plant is hardy, vigorous and prolific, usually with one or two long limbs from near the ground, standing up well; bolls medium to large, opening well and easily picked, but not shedding; lint 1 7-16 to 1 1-2 inches, very strong, fine and silky; seeds small. This variety was originated through several years of careful work by a planter in the Yazoo Delta in an endeavor to develop a long stapled cotton which would mature its crop so early in the season as to escape the ravages of the boll weevil. Last year "Black Rattler," "Parker," "Sure Crop" and "Southern Hope" cottons were grown on the same plantation, but "Sunflower" gave the earliest good picking. In 1906 the "Sunflower" crop sold for 24 cents while other varieties, yielding no more per acre, were bringing only 10½ cents. We have a good supply of this seed, all grown on the plantation of the originator, and recommend it as the best of the long staple sorts. Price \$3.00 per bushel of 30 pounds.

Southern Hope Cotton.—This is one of the old standard sorts which always gives satisfaction. Stalk vigorous and prolific, well branched and standing up well; bolls very large, opening well but not dropping the cotton; lint very strong, good color, fully 1¼ inches; seed medium, whole plant very free from

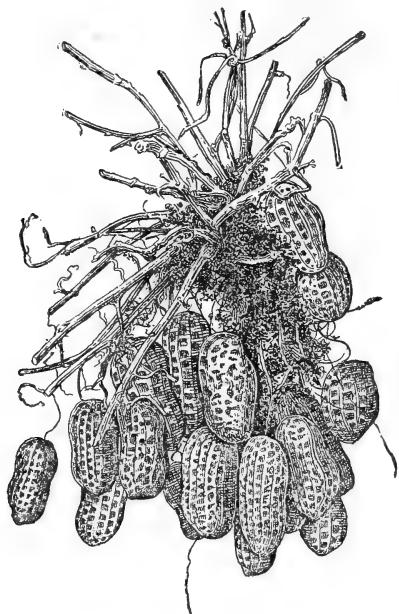
disease. This is one of the well-known sorts which can be depended on to give good returns under all conditions, and our stock of the seed has been grown expressly for us by the most careful planter we know. He has grown this variety many years, and every season has secured his seed by a close selection of individual stalks in the field. In this work he has followed very closely the methods recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has improved original stock to a marked degree. He has made it more uniform in growth, more prolific, has secured a staple much more even in length, and a larger proportion of lint to seed. We regard this as the most reliable of the standard sorts having a lint of medium length. Price, \$2.60 per bushel of 30 pounds.

All the above varieties of cotton are grown in localities not infected with Boll Weevil.

Job's Tears.—(Coix Lachryma.)—This is a curious ornamental grass, with broad leaves, similar to corn, of a light slate color. It is valuable for Winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers. The seeds, when dry, are strung on heavy waxed shoemaker's thread, making fine necklaces, chains and bracelets, and is also good for children when teething. It is a hardy annual and grows three feet high. Price, ounce, 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Ricinus.—Castor Oil Plant.—Magnificent rapid growing foliage plants, with palm-like leaves and brilliant colored fruit. In centers of beds or as single specimens on lawns they produce a fine effect; 5c. and 10c. per package.

Sterlingworth Weed Killer.—Is the most satisfactory and powerful weed killer, compounded especially for use on walks, drives, tennis courts, golf links, etc., etc. It is a dry powder to be dissolved in water. When applied to vegetation it completely destroys all kinds of weeds, grass, (including milk weed and witch grass), briars, burdock, dandelions, daisies, thistles, poison ivy and other objectional vegetable growths. One application kills roots, as well as foliage, preventing further growth. It may be applied with an ordinary watering can. One gallon covers three to four square yards. Full directions on each package. Prices: 1 lb. package makes 15 gallons, covers 45 to 60 sq. yds., 75 cents. 3 lb. package makes 45 gallons, covers 130 to 180 sq. yds., \$1.50. 5 lb. package makes 100 gallons, covers 300 to 400 sq. yds., \$2.50.



Steckler's White Mammoth Peanuts.—

This is the largest Peanut ever introduced. The pods measure on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Thick shelled and deeply ridged. The kernels are of light color, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, which would easily be mistaken for small pecans. Although of wonderful size, its bearing qualities are still more wonderful. It is known to yield on an average one gallon of peanuts to one kernel planted, making it the most prolific and largest peanut known. 50c. per quart; by mail, 10c. extra for postage.

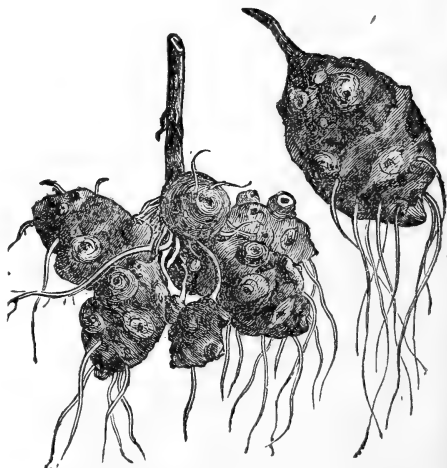
Spanish Peanuts.—Can be cultivated entirely with a plow, and are easily gathered, as all the peas hang close to the roots. The stems when harvested make a good hay. The fruit is smaller than the Virginia or Tennessee, but the plants yield heavier. A good feed for fattening hogs. Price per pound, 20 cents; by mail, prepaid, 30c.; per peck, 75c.; per bushel, \$2.50.

Peanuts or Goobers.—Goobers seem to do best on a fairly dry, light, sandy soil. They are pre-eminently the "hog feed" for sand hill and high pine land, though they will do well on most any land. Plant in rows three and one-half or four feet apart, and about ten inches apart in the rows, at any time from March 1st to June 1st, when the ground is moist enough for planting corn. Cultivate the same as Spanish Peanuts, which they re-

semble in growth. Let the hogs into them when the leaves turn quite yellow. On new ground, drop the goober in every other furrow as you break the land, and they will make a good crop without cultivation. Goobers never make "pops" on any kind of soil. The seed we offer was grown on sand hill land in Polk County, and is from a crop that yielded fifty measured bushels of seed per acre.

Have also the white Virginia and Red Tennessee Peanuts in stock. They are larger in size than the Spanish kinds. They are of a spreading habit, and are cultivated in ridges like sweet potatoes. Price of White Virginia is 15 cents per pound. Price of Red Tennessee is 15 cents per pound; if by mail, 9 cents extra must be added.

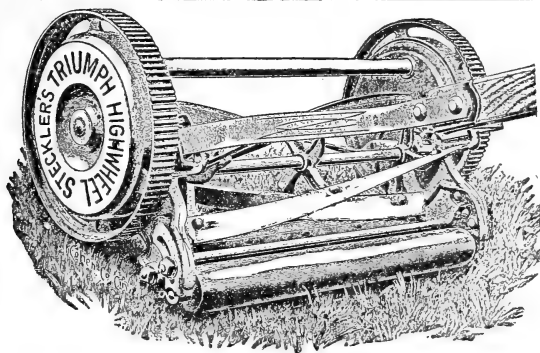
Amount of Peanuts Required to Plant an Acre.—Planting Peanuts in three feet rows, twenty to twenty-four inches in drill, requires about a bushel per acre; this is varied by circumstances. Some double drop or put two in a place and use more, but one bushel per acre is about the correct amount.



Jerusalem Artichoke.—This tuber is well known and requires no further description. It is used for the table, also for stock feed. It does better in a rich loam, and should be planted and cultivated like potatoes. They yield very heavily. Price per bushel, \$2.50; per gallon, 35c.; \$6.00 per barrel.

Corn Poppers.—For popping Pop Corn, making the work quick, easy and pleasant. Extensively used and gives general satisfaction. Price, No. 1, 30c.; No. 2, 20c. each; by mail add 20c. extra for postage.

Hand Corn Shellers.—Something new, 50c. each.



Steckler's High Wheel Lawn Mower.—

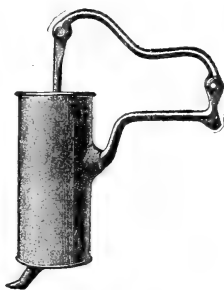
Made especially for our trade, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Frame work is of steel and all parts accurately fitted. Price, 14-inch, \$6.00; 16-inch, \$6.50; 18-inch, \$7.50; 20-inch, \$8.00.

Lawn Mower Basket or Grass Catcher.

14 inch	\$2 00
16 inch	2 25
18 inch	2 50
20 inch	2 75
22 inch	3 00

Mastica.—Every florist has experienced difficulty in obtaining putty (whether ordinary or white lead) for glazing, that is satisfactory for any length of time. The fact is, putty is not adapted for green house work, and cannot stand the severe and varied tests to which it is subjected. After much study the inventor of "Mastica" decided that the composition must be of different materials than that used heretofore for this purpose, must be elastic and tenacious, and these qualities must be retained to admit of expansion and contraction without cracking. This result has been reached in "Mastica," which, when applied, in a few hours forms a

skin or film on the entire mass hermetically sealing the substance and preventing the evaporating of the liquids, and remains in a soft, pliable and elastic condition for years. Put up in 1 gallon cans, \$1.50.



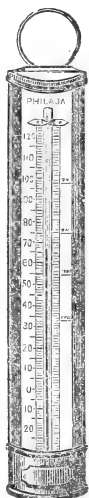
Mastica Glazing Machine.—For applying above composition. Price, \$1.50. Full directions accompany each machine.

The Peerless Glazing Point.

The most durable, reliable and cheapest in the market. Made of steel wire, with two points, they never bend in the middle when driven or work out by wear. They are bent at an angle which, when driven in the sash bar at the lap of the



glass, prevents it from sliding or changing position. The Peerless Glazing Point is so constructed that when driven with a chisel or tack hammer will press closely to the glass and not raise up, like the other kinds. Sold in boxes of 1000, which will glaze 500 lights of glass. Price per 1000, \$1.00.



Weather Thermometers.

No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, 75c. each
 1/8-inch wood 30c. each
 Weather 436—8 sizes, Porcelain... \$3 00
 Minimum Thermometers\$2 00 each



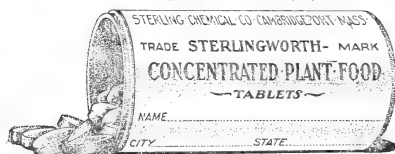
Earthenware Heads, Novelty of the Age.

No. 3, smallest size, each\$ 50
 No. 2, second size, each 75
 No. 3, largest size, each 1 00
 Bears, each 1 00
 Pigs, each 50
 Log Cabins, each 1 00
 Lions 1 25

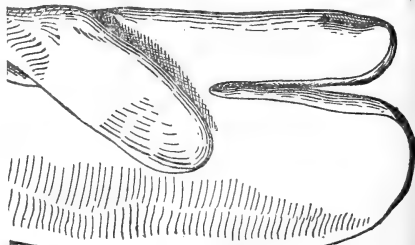


Green House or Lawn Apron.

The above electro represents a rubber apron. Used by gardeners, house establishments, conservatories and amateurs, who do a great deal of house watering. It is simple, durable and saves clothes; prevents sickness by getting wet by watering. It is simply indispensable. We recommend it highly. Price, \$2.00.



Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets.—A new scientific, odorless, concentrated fertilizer for potted plants and vegetables. Contains nitrogen, ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. Use by dissolving in water. Takes the place of liquid manure. It starts the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months, 20 cents, postpaid. Large size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 40 cents, postpaid.



Steckler's Okra Glove.—This is a new enterprise in the gardening world, made of crude mule's skin; strong and durable; the article which was long wanted for gardeners. 75c. per pair.

Deciduous Shrub and Evergreen Tree Seeds.

Deciduous and Shrub Seeds.

	Per Lb.
White Ash	75
Box Elder or Negundo	75
Catalpa Spec., true	1 00
Ailanthus, Tree of Heaven	1 00
Black Locust	75
Honey Locust	40
Acer Platanoides, Norway Maple.	1 00
Osage Orange	75
European Larch	2 50
Eucalyptus Carynocalyx	13 00
Eucalyptus Robusta	6 50
Eucalyptus Rostrata	6 00
Acacia Melanoxylon	4 00
Acacia Baileyana (True)	4 00
Acacia Pycnanthea	4 00
Acacia Decurrent	4 00
Acacia Latifolia	4 00
Acacia Cultriformis	5 00
Acacia Floribunda	5 00
Sterculia Diversifolia	4 50
Schinus Molle (Pepper Tree)	1 50
Citrus Trifoliata Seed	1 00
Sour Orange Seed	1 50
Texas Umbrella China	50

Fruit Tree Seeds.

Russian Mulberry	3 00
Persimmons	1 50
Peach Pits	40
English Walnuts	75
Japan Walnuts	75
English Chestnuts	75
Japan Chestnuts	75

Evergreen Tree Seeds.

Arbor Vitae, American	4 00
Arbor Vitae, Chinese	1 50
Norway Spruce	1 50
White Spruce	3 50
Austrian Pine	2 50
Blue Spruce	5 00
Scotch Pine	2 50
White Pine	3 00
Bull Pine	4 50
Balsam Fir	5 00
Red Cedar	3 50
English Juniper	2 50
Silver Cedar	4 00
Douglas Fir	5 00
Silver Fir	2 75
Pinyons or Nut Pine	3 50
Jack Pine	8 00
Grevillea Robusta	7 00
Camphor	2 00
Magnolia Grandiflora	2 00

Palm Seeds.

Washingtonia Robusta (True)....	4 00
Washingtonia Filifera	1 50
Dracena Indivisa (Hull)	4 00

Dracena Australis (Hull)	8 00
Cascara Sagrada	4 50
Chamaerops Excelsa	3 00
Chamaerops Humilis	3 00
Erythea Edulis	7 00
Erythea Armata (Blue Palm)	12 00
Phoenix Canariensis	2 50
Phoenix Reclinata	5 00
Phoenix Rupicola	10 00
Corypha Australis	7 00
Seaforthia Elegans	7 00

Fern Seeds.

Asparagus Plumosus, per 1000	
Seeds	4 00
Nolina Parryana (New), per 1000	
Seeds	1 50

Bulbs.

Madeira Vine Tubers, 10c. each;
\$7.50 per 100.

If by mail, add 9 cents per pound for postage.

Australian Salt Bush.—A most valuable plant for soils containing alkali and for all regions subjected to prolonged drought. It is highly desirable for forage during the hot dry Summer months in our Western and Southern States. The plant needs some little moisture to start it into growth, but when once started will make a strong growth during the hottest and driest weather. Seed should be sown early when the trees are starting out in leaf, so that the plants may become established before the hot dry weather. Price, oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.—Is a genuine Ribbon Cane which comes from the seed. The superiority of this cane over sorghum is so great that when once grown the planter never returns to the use of any other cane. The grade of molasses made from it is much superior to that made from sorghum. The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high. Pound, 25c., postpaid; by express (purchaser paying charges), lb. 25c.; 20 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

Ramie.—Ramie was introduced into many parts of the South some years ago as a fibre-producing plant. It produces a most beautiful whiteness, surpassing the finest specimens of linen. It grows readily from seed and from root cuttings, requires little cultivation and may be cut three times a year, yielding an immense quantity of fibre. It also yields in its broad leaves an immense quantity of foliage much relished by cattle. It is

very valuable as a forage plant and is easily mowed with a machine. Per ounce, \$1.00; per pound, \$8 00.

Texas Blue Grass.—It forms a thick turf and is well suited for making permanent pasture. It is one of the best pasture grasses for the South, remaining green throughout the winter. It grows during the winter months and blooms the latter part of April or the first of May. It will stand more heat and resist drought better than Kentucky Blue Grass, while its capacity for grazing is not surpassed by any other grass. Any good fertile soil will grow it. Price, ounce, 50 cents, pound \$5.00.

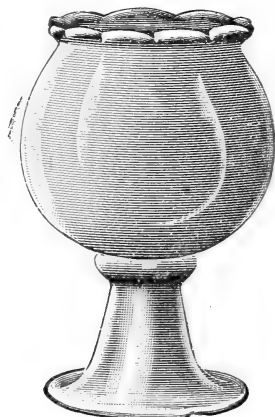
Garden Lines.—Made of cotton, at \$1.00 per roll.

GOLD FISH.



European Gold Fish.

Gold Fish.—These beautiful representatives of the finny tribe are a source of pleasure wherever placed, and serve as a beautiful object lesson to young and old, who can hereby carefully watch and study every graceful movement and outline as they dart through the water. We have two varieties as follows: European Gold Fish, small, \$1.00; large, \$2.00 per pair. Japanese Fantail Gold Fish, \$3.00 and \$4.00, according to size. These can only be sent by express.



Aquarium.

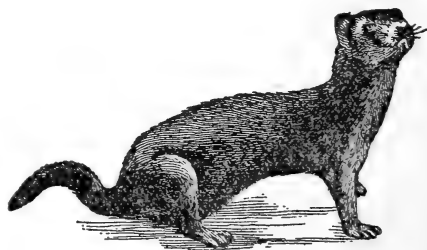
Fish Globes and Aquariums.

Each.

No. 3¾ Hanging Fish Globes.....	75
No. 5 Hanging Fish Globes.....	1 25
No. 6¾ Hanging Fish Globes.....	1 50
No. 8½ Hanging Fish Globes.....	2 00
No. 9½ Hanging Fish Globes.....	2 25
No. 10½ Hanging Fish Globes.....	2 50
½-gallon Deep Aquarium, 7-in...	3 25
1-gallon Deep Aquarium, 8-in...	3 50
1½-gallon Deep Aquarium, 9-in...	4 00
2-gallon Deep Aquarium, 10-in...	4 50
3-gallon Deep Aquarium, 11-in...	5 00
½-gallon Footed Aquarium.....	3 00
¾-gallon Footed Aquarium.....	3 50
1-gallon Footed Aquarium.....	4 00
1½-gallon Footed Aquarium.....	4 50
2-gallon Footed Aquarium.....	5 00
2-gallon Japanese Fish Globes...	3 00
2½-gallon Japanese Fish Globes...	4 00
4-gallon Japanese Fish Globes...	6 00

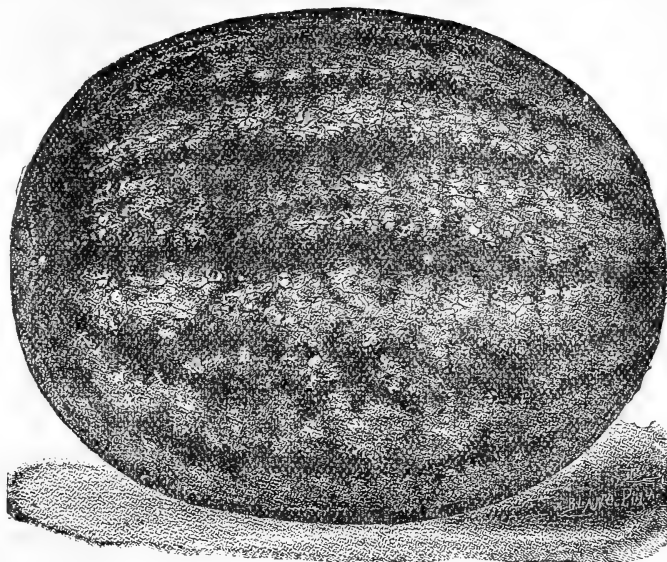
Sea Shells For Aquariums.—50c. per dozen.

Fish Food.—Gold Fish in aquariums should be regularly fed every day. They will soon become tame, eat the food from the hand, and look for it at the usual hour. This food is put up in a neat package containing enough of the food to last a long time. Price per package, 10c.; by mail, 5c. extra. Gold Fish Grass or Sea Weeds, 40c. per dozen, very essential for an aquarium. By mail, 5c. extra.



Ferrets.—These little animals are the deadliest enemies of Rats, Minks and Mice. Rabbits are also afraid of them. As soon as a Ferret enters the home, farm or ship the Rats and Mice leave and do not return as long as the Ferret is present. Try a pair and be convinced. Price, \$12.00 per pair.

Novelties and Specialties.

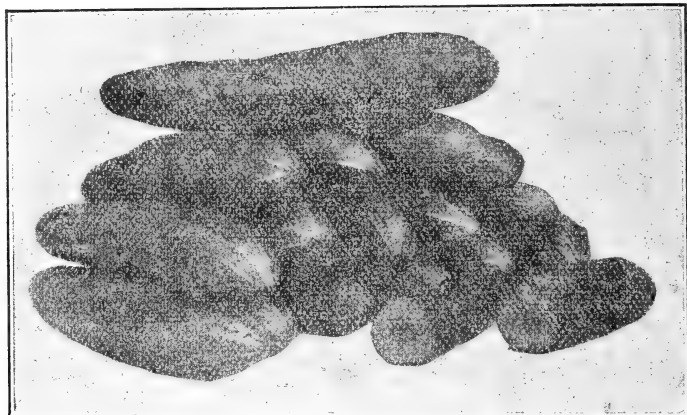


The Eden Watermelon.

A splendid new shipping Watermelon extensively planted in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Fifteen hundred acres of Eden were planted at one point in Florida last season. In general appearance it closely resembles Kolb Gem, but it has light colored seed and a sweetness of flesh almost equal to our Augusta Rattlesnake. This combination of excellent eating and shipping qualities makes it a quick seller at high prices on northern markets. If you grow for shipment the Eden should interest you. Per oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

"HALBERT HONEY" WATERMELON.

Most handsome melons of truly superb quality—the very finest melon in cultivation for home use or nearby market. It succeeds well and ripens early in all melon-growing sections, and has only the single drawback of a thin, brittle rind which will not withstand shipments on the cars. The vines are of strong, healthy growth and set fruits freely. The melons are of cylindrical oblong form with smoothly rounded ends and free from any tendency to necks at the stem end. The first melons ripen early and the vines continue to develop fine fruits throughout the season; even the late fruits are of the same large size and regular form. The melons are from eighteen to twenty inches in length with smooth dark-green skin. The beautiful crimson flesh is of such sugary melting consistency that it can only be fully appreciated by actual trial. Per pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; per lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Davis Perfect Cucumber.

Unequaled for Quality, Shape, Color, Productiveness and Shipping Qualities.

Color, a dark, glossy green; shape, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. They never grow pussy and hold their color until nearly ripe, when they turn white without a sign of a yellow streak on them. The quality is fine, as the seeds are soft when the cucumber is fit for table use, is very tender and brittle and of exceptionally good flavor.

Another strong point of merit is its splendid shipping qualities. It holds its color and brittleness long after being cut and on account of its being such a strong grower it is able to resist the cucumber disease which works destruction among so many of the best forcing varieties. Per oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00.

MEXICAN BEAN.

This bean is fine as a snap, elegant and delicious as a shell bean and superb for a bean soup.

It is described as follows: Very prolific, very easily maturing, bush until it begins to bear and then it starts running, so it may be called a Bush-Pole Bean. Color, clay colored with an occasional black bean, entirely stringless and very tender. Cannot recommend it too highly. As the supply is limited, we quote it only in quart packages, postpaid, 75c.

GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE.

This superb lettuce is especially adapted for greenhouse culture in Winter; also a good Lettuce to sow outside early in the Spring for family use. Very beautiful in appearance. Of rapid, upright growth, and may therefore be planted quite close; not liable to rot; retains its freshness a long time after being cut, hence much sought after by dealers and shippers. Quality the best. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25.

STECKLER'S PUMPKIN MIXTURE.

One Sowing, Pumpkins for Season.

We annually grow all the standard varieties of Pumpkins, to test our stocks. But as we plant these pumpkins side by side, in order that we may better compare their various merits, this seed is not free from mixture, and can only be sold as Mixed Pumpkin Seed. Offered especially to those who wish to grow a grand collection of Pumpkins for the Fall Fairs. You can also select the choicest sorts for pies, and feed the rest to your stock. You will be pleased we know with this plan; as in one packet for ten cents you obtain seed of every variety in the list, and many fine sorts. Large pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00.

LARGE SALAMANDER LETTUCE.

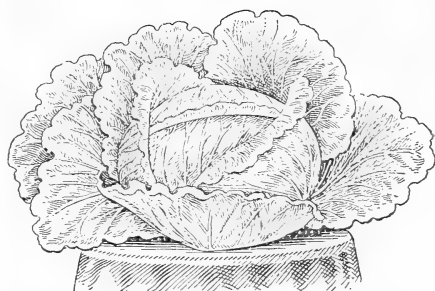
A desirable variety for Summer or Fall use, forming very large, compact and beautiful heads. Color light green; stands both heat and drought remarkably well, very highly recommended; it is undoubtedly the best Summer variety, the heads will frequently weigh from 2 to 3 lbs. each. Per oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



Orleans Pride Cabbage.

Orleans Pride Cabbage, earliest variety head cabbage. It is a selected cross between the Jersey Wakefield and the Early Flat Dutch, afterwards improved by selection of stock until it produces uniformly a fine head. This cabbage is the earliest flat heading cabbage that is now known in any market, maturing at about the same season as the Charleston Wakefield. It should be planted closely in rows, as there is but little outside growth, and, when so planted, will produce fine crops of solid heads of very fine quality. Wherever it has been used, we have had most excellent reports from it. We recommend same highly for market and family use.

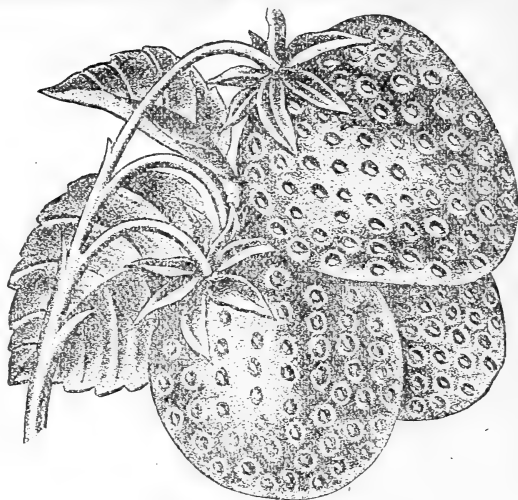
Price, 50 cents an ounce; \$1.50 per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound.



Faultless Cabbage.

This strain of cabbage is one which we have been at work on for several years until we have now, in our judgment, one of the best stocks of second early cabbage, a little earlier than Stein's Early Flat Dutch; remarkably uniform in its habit of growth; producing deep flat heads which are very hard. The stock heads up practically all at one time. The leaves are light green in color, broad with medium growth of plant outside of heads. The field from which the seed was taken produced fully 99 per cent of large heads, very uniform in size and very attractive in appearance.

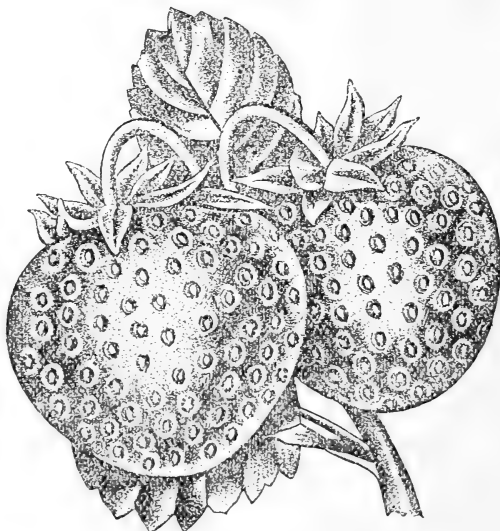
Price, 50 cents an ounce; \$1.50 per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound.



SENATOR DUNLAP

The Grandest Strawberry of All.

Immense producer of firm berries of the highest quality; fine flavor and beautiful color; thrifty grower and splendid drought resister. For all localities there is no Strawberry that gives as remunerative results as the Senator Dunlap, none that so thoroughly meets the requirements of all growers. Per 100, \$1.50.



EXCELSIOR

The Most Profitable Extra Early Berry Grown.

It is four to six days earlier than the Michel; firm and good

shipper; stands heat and drought second to none; beautiful deep blood red to center; exceedingly productive, thrifty and rank in growth, berries large and good shape; it is a staminate, or self-pollenizer. It is a seedling of the old Wilson crossed with Hoffman. It is certainly a very valuable berry for Southern growers, especially on account of its earliness and drought and heat resisting qualities, as well as for its many other good points. We recommend this berry to all who want the best extra early berry grown. Plants within the reach of all. \$1.50 per 100.

STECKLER'S ALL-SEASONS RADISH MIXTURE.

Steckler's All-Seasons Mixture of Radish Seed contains all shades and shapes—red, white, pink and variegated; round, half-long and long, in great variety. It is all-the-go for small gardens, where space is limited, and you want to make a garden and be done with it. One sowing does for the whole season, as they become ready for your table early, medium and late. You always have some that are just right—sweet, juicy, delicious, crisp. You will be surprised and delighted with our popular radish mixture. Your garden this season will not be complete without a bed of these crisp little table delicacies. Large packet, 10c.; oz., 15c.; 2 ozs., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00.

STECKLER'S LETTUCE MIXTURE.

One Sowing Produces Salad For The Season.

Contains a grand assortment of decidedly distinct, beautiful, rare, odd, and excellent lettuces. They mature early, medium and late; some curled and crimped, others produce heads. Colors range from almost pure white, through delicate shades of green and yellow to rich golden. All are delightfully fresh, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavor. All sizes, from the small early to the mammoth Summer varieties. Our Lettuce Mixture is of great value to those of limited garden space, and wish to make one sowing do for the season. Liberal pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.

YARD LONG BEANS.

A splendid snap bean. The pods average two feet or more in length, are round, somewhat glossy, having the thickness of a lead pencil. In small packets only. Per pkt. 10c.

BUDDED FRUIT TREES.

Our stock of Budded Fruit Trees includes the best by actual experience of over 40 years, adapted to our Southern climate, and is as follows: Budded Pecan, Peach, Apple, Plum, Orange, Chestnut, Walnuts, Apricots, Pears, Grape Vines, Mulberry, and, in fact, everything for the Southern States. See price list in this catalogue and order early.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the progressive Cotton Planter, who appreciates the necessity of renewing his Cotton Seed yearly. We call special attention to our list of Cotton Seed in this catalogue, which is positively grown in sections not affected by the boll weevil.

World's Wonder Cotton.

This Cotton has been exploited by Memphis for the past several years, and named by them the "World's Wonder." Large amounts of it have been sold at fabulous prices, namely \$10.00 a bushel, throughout Louisiana and Mississippi. As there is no patent right on seed we secured last year's World's Wonder seed and from our crop this year we offer it to our customers at greatly reduced prices. The originators of this cotton have actually sold large amounts of it in pound lots—showing their confidence in the seed as regards quality and outturn. World's Wonder is an exceedingly prolific cotton, is semi-cluster and heavily fruited with small bolls. The plant is exceedingly tall, well shaped with long base limbs and exceedingly short upper limbs—in fact, there are very few, if any, limbs toward the apex of the plant. Bolls are small, 92 averaging one pound of seed cotton. The bolls are abruptly pointed and more frequently contain 5 locks than 4 locks. Seed are fuzzy, mostly brownish white and greenish white. It is an early cotton, but not so early as King, for example. 35c. per pound, postpaid.

GIANT COMET ASTER.

Flowers of immense size, often 5 inches across, composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose, yet densely double half-globes. The plants attain a height of 15 inches, each plant bearing from 20 to 30 of these magnificent flowers on long stems. Per pack, mixed, 10c.

SWEET PEA.

Florence Morse Spencer.

Delicate blush with pink margin. Very large, open, wavy form of the best Countess Spencer type with long stems and four blossoms to the stem. Cut the flowers freely, for if the seed-pods are allowed to form, the plants will stop flowering. To be successful in growing Sweet Peas, the soil should be thoroughly pulverized and enriched with well rotted manure, cover seeds 2 inches deep, and water each day at sundown. Price per package 25c.

SOUVENIRS OF LOUISIANA.

We can furnish to our friends the following Louisiana products:
Louisiana Cotton Bolls, open, showing the growth of the Cotton, at 5c. per boll or 6 for 25c.

Louisiana Honduras Rice, in the hull, in sheaves, at 50c. a bunch.

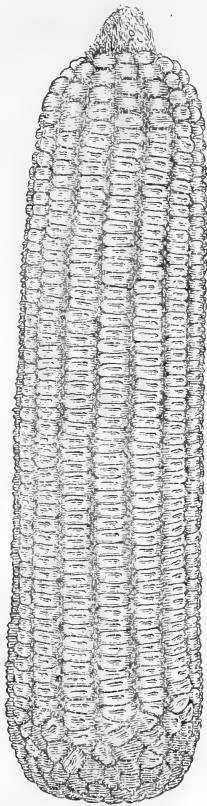
Louisiana Sugar Cane, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PLANTERS.

For early feed plant either German Millet, Amber or Orange Sorghum, Improved Yellow Leaming, White St. Charles, Golden Dent, and Golden Beauty Corn.

In forage grasses, Imported Lucerne or Alfalfa Clover, Red or White Clover, Crimson Clover, Dwarf Essex Rape or Hairy Vetch.

For a genuine all around pasture grass, Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover. These will save the planter over 50 per cent on his feed bill.



Drought Standing White Corn.

Of late introduction but under a thorough test for two years before being put on the market. We think that this white corn excells all other varieties of field corns that we have yet handled. It is a hybrid of Southern grown varieties, between the Mosby's Prolific and the White Rockdale, which makes it an ideal corn for our Southern climate, giving it the advantage of a thoroughly covered husk over the corn, which is quite an item to planters from the fact that the birds will not attack the corn; on the other hand, it is extremely prolific among several varieties of corn. This corn has yielded, in Louisiana, 50 per cent. more than any other variety planted along side of it, and we can recommend it safely in every respect. A fine roasting ear—plump, juicy and as early as the White St. Charles Corn. The advantage that this has over the other varieties is that it can be used for roasting ears on the market, during the roasting ear season, and, if prices should

not be suitable, why it is profitable to keep it for stock feed, due to the abundance of yielding and thoroughly good keeping quality. We can recommend it highly. Pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; gal. 75 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bush. \$4.50.

Iowa Silver Mine Corn—Large ear, white dent, long grain, small cob, 110 day corn. Fine yielder of splendid merit. Pint 15c.; qt. 25c.; gal. 60c.; peck 90c.; bushel \$3.00.

Snowflake White Dent 120 Day Corn—Large ear, large cob; very rank and strong growth—good in all that makes up a big white corn. Pint 15c.; qt. 25c.; gal. 60c.; peck 90c.; bushel \$3.00.

New "Chinese Giant" Red Pepper.

Double the size of Ruby King, this is the largest and finest mild Red Pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other, as if on a single bunch. The strong growth of the plants enables them to mature the gigantic fruits only slightly later than our well-known Ruby King. The monstrous peppers are of thick blocky form and of most brilliant, glossy scarlet. They grow four to five inches broad at the top and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges; when ripe they are indented at the blossom end. The first fruits set in a cluster of three to five at base of the plant, and are generally longer than those setting later on the upper branches, although the latter are equally as broad. All are uniformly of most "enormous" size. The flesh is extremely mild—as sweet as an apple—and unusually thick. It makes an excellent salad, when green, sliced and served with tomatoes. The true seed of a selected strain—producing uniformly large fruits—will always be high in price. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

In answering many questions put to us about artichoke sprouts, the following is information given by our grower, April 27th, 1906: "In the box you will find one-half dozen artichokes, which were grown from sprouts set out after Dec. 10th. These are exceptionally fine and were grown in a little over 5 months from time of planting the sprouts." The artichokes were as fine as we have ever seen.

Poultry and Live Stock Department.

While we have been filling orders for eggs for the past 5 or 6 years we find that they do not bear transportation with safety and satisfactorily, hence we advise our customers and friends to order poultry instead. In the event that eggs are ordered, we want it fully understood that we are not responsible for the eggs after they leave our establishment as to unfertility due to transportation.

Due to the extreme high price of feed of all kinds, we are compelled to increase the price of all live stock. Feed is a little over double the usual price on corn and grain of any kind, hence the small increase put on prices of birds and all live stock does not begin to pay us the difference in cost.

Maltese Cats.

Fine house pets and best ratters. Price, Kittens, \$5.00 each. Pair, \$9.00. Full grown Male \$8.00, Female \$6.00, Pair \$13.00.

Angora Cats.

Males, \$15.00; Females, \$12.00.

Guinea Fowls.

Fine yard birds, blue gray in color. Price, Hens, \$1.00 each; Cocks, \$1.25 each.

White Guineas — Hen, \$1.50; Cocks, \$2.00.

Guinea Pigs — These Pigs are not Hogs, but pet animals similar in shape to the Hog, but weighing about 1 pound. It is not an edible Hog, but a pet pig. \$2.00 per pair.

Game Fowls.

In offering our Game Fowls we know that we have as fine a strain of game (fighting birds) as are to be found in America. These fowls are bred and sired by cocks that have proven their ability in the pit, and only bred from cocks that have won half dozen fights or more against first-class competitors, and having been cut and tried out, and are known to be good. The hens, as a matter of course from the same kind of stock.

We have a cross that show a fine small tassel, or top knot, in many instances, which have a reputation in New Orleans pits as being the finest strain of fighting fowls fought in years. Price, Pullets, \$3.00; Hens, \$3.50; Stags, \$4.00;

Cocks, \$6.00. Eggs per setting of 13, \$3.00.

Gaffs.

No. 2, \$4.50; No. 2½, \$4.50. Gaffs are used to put on Game Chickens for pit fighting.

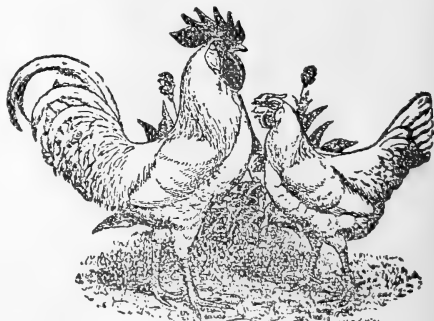
Light Brahmas.

The Light Brahma is a very popular and profitable bird; their large bodies and rapid growth making them a good market fowl. They are also an excellent fall and winter layer, producing a large part of their eggs when other



Light Brahmas.

breeds are not laying, and will do nearly as well in a cold coop as in a warm one, and are the largest among imported fowls. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.50; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$5.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each. Fine breeding stock.



White Leghorns.
(Single Comb.)

White Leghorns resemble very closely the Brown variety, except in color.

The large red combs, white earlobes, bright yellow legs and pure white plumage make them very attractive. In size they are about same as the Brown variety. They are non-sitters and splendid layers of good sized eggs; are good foragers if left to roam, and yet bear confinement well. They mature early and begin laying when about 4 months old. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00; Cockerells, \$2.50 each. Very fine breed.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns are so well known that it is quite unnecessary to describe them in detail. They are brown in color, with the exception that the cock is black on the breast, deep bay red on hackle; each feather should have a black stripe in center, back and saddle a deep bay red, tail black; have fine red combs and wattles, pure white earlobes and perfectly yellow legs and skin. Their meat is very tender, sweet, juicy and fine grained. Chicks grow most rapidly, maturing at an early age. If you once breed them you will certainly like them on account of their excellent egg producing qualities. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each.



White Wyandottes.

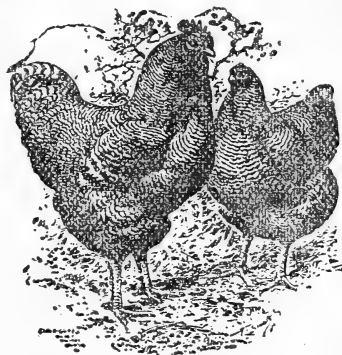
This variety of the Wyandotte family has shown its superiority as a practical and profitable fowl. Hardy, vigorous, a rapid grower, yellow skin, beak and legs, compact and plump body, and superior laying qualities, even in very cold weather, they combine as many or more good points than any other fowl. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.50 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$3.50 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each; Trio, \$8.00. Our birds compare with the best known.

Black Minorca.

The Black Minorca is a well established breed of English fowls, belonging to the Spanish varieties, and wherever bred are considered a valuable breed, are hardy, both as fowls and chicks, easily raised, mature early and pullets commence laying when very young. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers, and without doubt very profitable. Their plumage is pure black with a green or metallic lustre. Their legs are featherless, clean and of a dark slate color. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each. Beautiful stock.

Cornish Indian Games.—Hens, \$3.00; Pullets, \$2.00; Cocks, \$5.00; Cockerells, \$3.00.

We have **Bantam Fowls** of different colors. Price, Hen, \$1.50; Cock, \$2.00; Trio, \$5.00.



Barred Plymouth Rocks.

This most popular breed as an all round fowl needs no words of praise. They are good layers the year round, chicks grow very rapidly and make good broilers in a few weeks. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.50 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each; Trio, \$7.00. These are fine breeding stock.

White Plymouth Rock Chickens same price as barred.

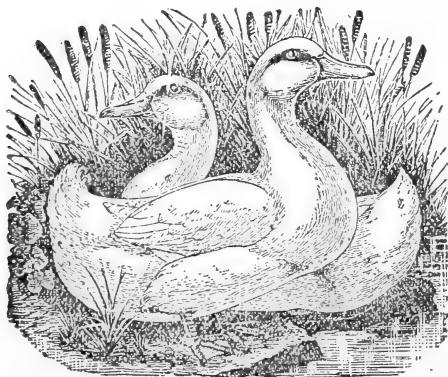
Buff Cochins.

We cannot show the beautiful color which its name indicates, as a clear uniform buff; sometimes light in shade, and often deeper, the deep buff being considered the most desirable in color. Buff Cochins are nearly as large as Brahmas, but different in shape; are more fluffy, deeper and broader astern than the Brahmas. Buffs are practically found to

be hardy and good layers during the winter months, and if not too old, and kept in good condition, will moult and lay early and consequently become broody early; and those who wish to have early chickens can use them for sitting, as they are extremely reliable for sitters. When full grown, cocks weigh 11 pounds and hens 9 pounds. They breed true to feather, hardy, easily kept in confinement and are very docile. Of late years they have become quite popular. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.50; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$5.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each; Trio, \$10.00. They are fine breeding stock.

Black Langshans.

The Langshans belong to the grand old Asiatic class of fowls. No variety of fowls have risen to distinction and prominence more rapidly than have the Langshans. They have gained the entrance to the front ranks in the poultry fraternity. Langshans were imported to this country more than twenty years ago—origin claimed to have been in the northern part of China. They are very prolific, thrive well in either small enclosures or running at large. The chicks when first hatched are about half white, and quite frequently they will show some white feathers in wings after they moult those chick feathers, black feathers will come in where the white ones were seen. In color the Langshan is a beautiful glossy black throughout, which makes it decidedly handsome. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$4.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each; Trio, \$9.00.



Imperial Pekin Ducks.

The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks, and is most exten-

sively raised. They are large white ducks, in many instances they are a rich creamy white, but this rich color does not show at all times, only when they are in full feather and in prime condition. They are very hardy, having seen ducklings at the age of eight weeks weigh over four pounds and in full feather. They are splendid layers, having been known to lay as high as 75 eggs in succession, but they lay best when in small flocks. If kept in large flocks they do not lay so well. Their eggs usually hatch well, and ducklings are strong and vigorous. Pekin Ducks usually weigh from 7 to 9 pounds each. Setting of eleven eggs, \$2.00; Drake, \$3.00; Hen, \$2.00.

Rouen Ducks—Drakes, \$3.00; Hens, \$2.00; no eggs furnished.

Muscovy Ducks.—Drake, \$3.00; Hen, \$2.00; no eggs furnished.

Poodle Ducks.—Hens, \$1.00 each; Drakes, \$1.25 each.



White Fan Tail Pigeons.—\$3.00 per pair; **Blue Fan Tail Pigeons**, \$3.00 per pair; **Black Fan Tail Pigeons**, \$3.00 per pair; **Carrier Pigeons**, \$3.50 per pair; **Tumblers Pigeons**, \$3.50 per pair; **Pouters or Blowers Pigeons**, \$5.00 per pair; **Homer Pigeons**, \$3.50 per pair. **Ordinary Pigeons**.—\$1.00 per pair.

White Holland Turkey.

Are more domestic in disposition than Bronze varieties. They present a very fine appearance either in the flock or when dressed. They are great layers and make good mothers for their young, not being much inclined to roam about and get the poults wet and chilled. Mature Toms weigh 25 to 30 pounds, and

Hens 16 to 18 pounds. This variety is coming into great favor, and we consider them an excellent one. The young are very hardy and quite easily raised. We have a choice flock of these excellent Turkeys, giving them free range on a farm. Give them a trial; \$10.00 per pair; Hens, \$4.00 each; Gobblers, \$6.00 each. Ordinary Turkeys, \$5.00 per pair; Hens, \$3.00; Gobblers, \$3.75 each. Toulouse Geese, \$9.00 per pair; Common Geese, \$4.00 per pair; Goose, \$1.75; Gander, \$2.25.



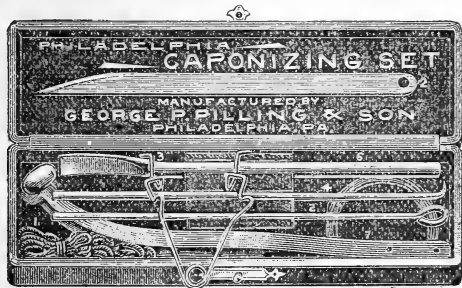
Pigeon Nests, 25c. each.



Leg Bands.

Aluminum Leg Bands, 25c. per dozen; if by mail, 30c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Copper Leg Bands, 20c. per dozen; if by mail, 25c. per dozen; \$1.25 per 100.



Caponizing Sets, no case, \$2.50 each; if by mail \$2.60.

Caponizing Sets, with case, \$2.75 each; if by mail, \$2.85.

Lead Probes, 25c. each; if by mail, 30c. Pilling Poultry Killer, 50c. each; if by mail, 60c.

Steckler's Poultry Tonic and Egg Producer.

This preparation is not Food, but a Tonic and Stimulant, vegetable ingredients forming the very highest percentage

in its mixture. By a careful calculated combination of the different ingredients it not only keeps the fowls healthy, but increases their vitality, infuses warm blood through the system, and protects them against the cold. As an egg producer it has no equal. Full directions accompany each package. Put up in one pound packages only. Price, 20c. If ordered by mail, add 16c. extra.

Steckler's Death to Chicken Lice and Mites.

This is our preparation and we guarantee it to be as effective as any on the market, and much cheaper. For roost and hen houses, for vermin, lice, mites on chickens, horses, cattle, swine or plants, fleas on dogs, etc., it cannot be beat. We have given it a thorough trial, and now offer it to our many patrons, knowing it will please them. 20 oz. can, 25c.; by mail, 12c. extra. 4 pound packages, 50c.

Steckler's Roup and Canker Cure.

An invaluable remedy for the cure of Roup and Canker in their various stages among Poultry. Full directions accompany every package. Price per ¼ pound packages, 50c. By mail, 5c. extra.

Steckler's Chicken Cholera Cure.

The best on the market, 50c. per package; by mail, 5c. extra.



Pratt's Poultry Food.—This egg producer is too well known to make any comment on the same; it makes large fowls, quickens the growth of young chicks, prevents and cures all poultry diseases. The manufacturer claims it to be a sure cure for Chicken Cholera, Roups, Gapes and all diseases that poultry are subject to. Price per package, 26 oz., 25c.; 12 lb. bags, \$1.25. Pratt's Egg Producer, 60c. for 5 pounds. Pratt's Animal Regulator, 25 and 50c. per package. Pratt's Stock Food, 7 pounds, 50c. In 12 lb. bags, 75c.



Pratt's Roup Cure is a fine powder; and you simply mix it with the drinking water, the fowls drink and are cured. A 25-cent box makes 15 gallons of roup medicine, and it will mean life to your flocks. You cannot afford to be without it. 25c. per box.

Magic Food for Poultry.—An excellent food and egg producer. A safe Vegetable Tonic and remedial agent, containing all the essential elements for producing the best results in Eggs, Plumage, Growth and Development, and the cure and prevention of all diseases of the flock. Will make hens lay in summer and winter. Will make larger fowls and quicken the growth of young chickens. Price, 25c. per package.

International Stock and Poultry Food.—Price, 25c. per package; by mail, 15c. extra for postage.

Magic Food for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.—A Vegetable Tonic and Appetizer for all sorts of stock, improving their general health and keeping them in good condition. It is compounded exclusively of life-giving Roots, Herbs and Barks, and contains nothing hurtful to man or beast. It is nature's own remedy for the cure and prevention of all diseases which horse, cattle, sheep and hogs are subject to. It is not directly a food, but should be given with the regular rations of grain daily. Price per package, 25c.

Perfection Stock Food.—For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Etc.—This improved medicated food is a careful combination of medical ingredients which insures good digestion, purifies the blood, keeps them strong and healthy, and prevents diseases. It is prepared from roots, seeds, etc., making it a medicated food. Containing nothing injurious. Keep dry. Price, 50c.

Steckler's Crushed Oyster Poultry Food.—Is of superior equality, being manufactured by a new roller process from oyster shells (without first being baked or burned, which destroy the es-

sential properties), consequently they contain all their natural properties and the full percentage of carbonate of lime. To get the best results in Poultry raising the use of something of this kind is positively necessary. Every poultry house or yard should have a pan or trough full of Crushed Shells, so that the fowls can have free access at all times. 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c., 100 pounds for \$1.25.

Chamberlain's Feeds.

Chick Feed, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Hen Food, \$2.25 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Mash Egg Feeds, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Evergreen Clover Meal, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Pigeon Feed, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Poultry Food.—Steckler's feed for Poultry, \$3.00 per 100 pounds, composed of all nutritious grain suitable for Poultry. Wheat, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Millet, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Rye, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Hemp Seed, 10c. per pound, 2 pounds for 15c.; Russian Sunflower, 15c. per pound; in 5 pound lots, 10c. per pound; Ground Oyster Shell, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Ground Poultry Bone (coarse or fine), 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; \$2.50 per 100 pounds; Mann's Crystal Grit, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; \$2.00 per 100 pounds, coarse, medium and fine; fine Ground Dried Blood, 10c. per pound, 3 pounds for 25c.; \$5.00 per 100 pounds; Bone and Meat Meal, 10c. per pound, 3 pounds for 25c.; \$5.00 per 100 pounds; Beef Scraps, 10c. per pound, 3 pounds for 25c., \$5.00 per 100 pounds.

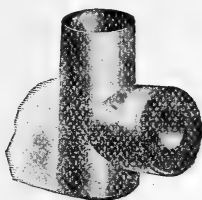
Ground Charcoal.—For Chicken Feed. 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs., 25c.; \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

Citrate of Iron.—Mr. George G. Hailey, Manager of the Long View Poultry Farm, Hyattsville, Md., says that he believes his success with fowls and chicks is due to three things: Tepid Water, Citrate of Iron, and Charcoal. During the winter he takes the chill from the cold water before giving to the fowls or chicks; once a week he puts a teaspoonful of Citrate of Iron in the water and always keeps Charcoal before them so that they can help themselves at will. Price Citrate of Iron, \$2.00 per pound.

China Nest Eggs.

These eggs are the exact size and shape as the natural ones, and are well adapted for breaking the habits of set-

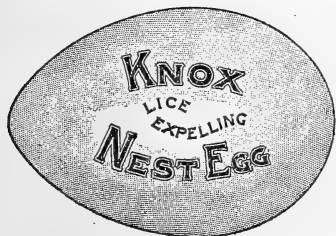
ting hens. With ordinary care they will last a life time. Price, 5c. each; 6 for 25c.



Egg Testers, 75c. each.



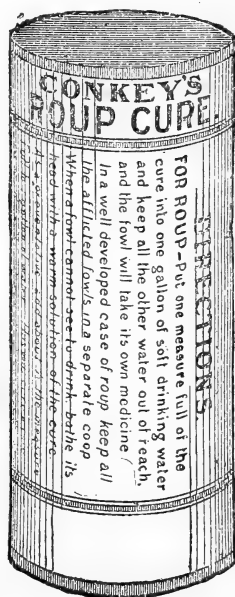
Lambert's Death to Lice.—A disinfectant insect powder and a cheap, effective remedy for all kinds of poultry vermin such as lice on horses, cattle, swine or plants, fleas on dogs, ticks on sheep, moths, bed, water or squash bugs, roaches, etc. Price, 3 pound package, 50c., too heavy for mailing; 1 pound package, 25c., by mail 25c. extra; ¼ pound package, 15c., by mail 5c. extra.



Knox Lice Expelling Medical Egg.—One of the best inventions in the line of Nest Eggs. They have the appearance

of buff colored chicken eggs, are clean and a positive vermin exterminator. These eggs are made of burnt clay, hollow inside, and filled with a dry, strong insecticide, harmless to chickens, but sure death to all insects which fowls are subject to. No dusting insect powders, etc., in the nest, one of the eggs, if placed under chickens, will keep them and their nests free from vermin. 10 cents each; \$1.00 dozen.

Zucker's Medicol Insecto.—The most perfect disinfectant and most wonderful destroyer of moths, lice, mites and cockroaches ever discovered. Price, 15c. each.

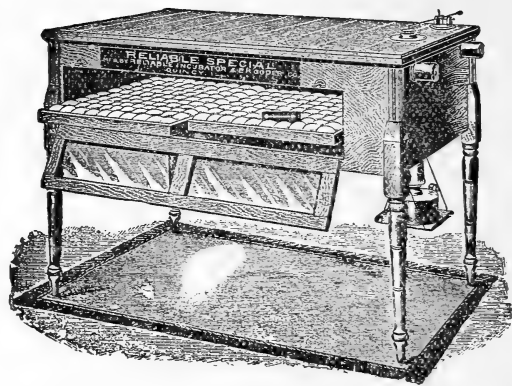
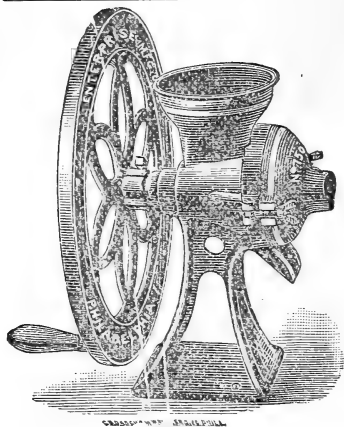


Conkey's Roup and Canker Cure and Chicken Medicine.—Roup and Canker Cure is the only remedy that will positively cure Roup in all its forms. It is simply put in drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. It prevents cold and is unequalled for canker, especially in pigeons. One 50c. package makes 25 gallons of medicine. 50c. per package, postage 5c. extra. Large size box, \$1.00; postage 10c. extra.

Fowl Head Ointment.—Price, 50c. per box, postpaid.

Thompson's No. 7 Banner Hand Root Cutter.—This Root Cutter has been out eight years and thousands of them are in use among Poultrymen; weighs 50 pounds. Price, \$7.00 each.

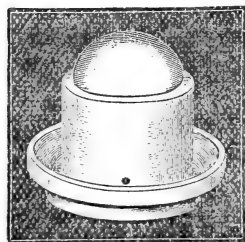
For a Sure Crop Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage.



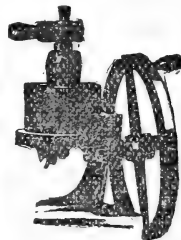
Dry Bone, Shell, Crystal and Corn Mills, No. 750.—Height, 17¼ inches; length, 12 inches; width 8½ inches; diameter of throat, 3½ inches; wheel, 19 inches in diameter; weight, 60 pounds; capacity, 1¼ bushels per hour. This is a well-known fact that ground bone, shells and crystal and cracked corn, etc., are excellent for poultry. These mills are especially adapted to the above, but in dry state only. For instance, shells, crystal, corn, root, bark, grain, chicken feed, salt, etc. It is considered that ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. The mills soon pay for themselves for that purpose alone. They are good general mills for farmers, poultrymen, etc. For compactness, strength and durability, we regard them as excellent. Price, \$10.50.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters.—Nothing better for making hens lay than green cut bone.

- No. 5 C. With crank handle \$8 00
- No. 5 B. With balance wheel.... 10 00
- No. 5 B. M. With balance wheel and iron stand 15 00
- No. 7. With balance wheel and iron stand 18 00
- No. 9. With balance wheel and iron stand 26 00



Chicken Fount



Mann's New Green Bone Cutter

Prairie State Incubator.

Chicken Founts.

¼ gallon E. H. M. Founts, each ..	30
½ gallon E. H. M. Founts, each ..	40
1 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each ..	75
2 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each ..	1 00
½ gallon W. R. Founts, each	50
1 gallon W. R. Founts, each	70
2 gallon W. R. Founts, each	1 00

Prairie State Incubators.—Second hand, only slightly used, \$25.00 each.

Price List for Incubators.

No. 0.—100 hen eggs—87 lbs. net weight; 135 lbs. crated	\$20 00
No. 1.—150 hen eggs, 115 duck eggs—108 lbs. net weight; 160 lbs. crated	24 75
No. 2.—240 hen eggs, 200 duck eggs—175 lbs. net weight; 240 lbs. crated	35 50
No. 3.—390 hen eggs, 300 duck eggs—220 lbs. net weight; 275 lbs. crated	41 25

Prairie State Junior Incubators.

No. 2.—115 hen eggs, capacity—70 lbs. net weight; 95 lbs. crated.	\$16 25
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Combination Colony House Brooders.

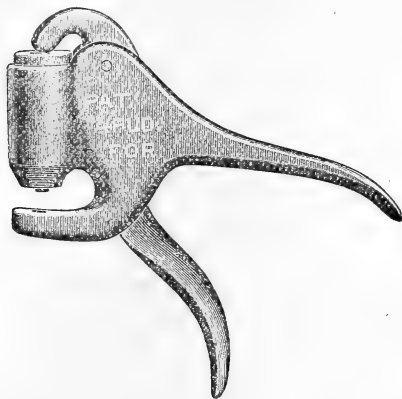
No. 1.—(Outdoor) Floor space 36x72 inches—weight, crated, 300 lbs.	\$21 30
No. 2.—(Outdoor) Floor space 30x60 inches—weight, crated, 208 lbs.	16 30
No. 3.—(Outdoor) Floor space 27x48 inches—weight, crated, 150 lbs.	12 20
No. 5.—(Indoor) Floor space 36x36 inches—weight, crated, 100 lbs.	11 25

Heat regulator attached to any of the above brooders \$1.00 extra.

Universal Hover.

- Price for hover, with lamp case, smoke conductors, lamp and thermometer \$ 50
- When used indoors alone, lamp case is not required.
- Hover and lamp with smoke pipes. 7 50
- With regulator attached \$1.00 extra.
- Prairie State Mash Hoppers, Galvanized, each \$1 50

Egg Packing Cases.—For shipping eggs or separating them, our cases are as neatly and well made as any on the market. Will hold 13 large size eggs. Made from heavy pasteboard, is strong and neatly finished. Price, 20c. each.



The Reliable Spring Lever Poultry Punch.—For keeping a record of your chickens of the different breeds, strains, etc. The leverage provided in this device enables one to punch with perfect ease any kind or number of webs. The punch is self-opening. They are well made, handsomely finished and carefully tested. By mail, postpaid, 45 cents.

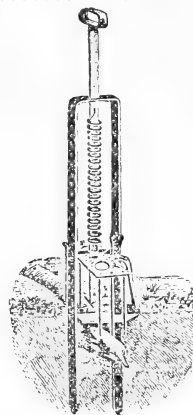
**Thermometers.**

- Brooder Thermometer 75c
- Incubator Thermometer 75c
- All Glass Incubator Thermometer (wooden box) 75c

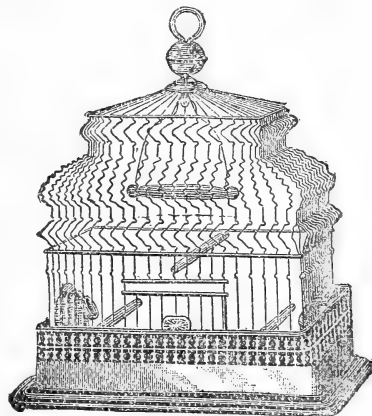
Bee Supplies.

- Italian Bee Hives, each \$6 00
- Muth's Special Dovetailed Hive, 1 and 1½ story, each 3 50
- Conqueror's Bee Smokers, each ... 1 25
- No. 2 Bee Veil, each 1 00
- Bee Glove, per pair 1 00
- Medium Broad Foundation, per lb... 1 25

- Thin's Surplus Bee Foundation, per lb. 1 50
- Porter's Bee Escape, each 40
- Muth's Crate Section No. 2, per dozen 25

**Mole Traps.**

- Mole Traps, each 75c

**Fancy, extra Heavy Brass Wire Canary Cages.**

- No. 23, each \$1 55
- No. 22, each 1 25
- No. 24, each 1 75
- No. 231, each 1 50
- Breeding Canary Cages, each 2 50
- Shield Cups 15
- Old's Cups 15
- D. P. Cups 15
- Crystal and Opal Cups, each 05
- Crystal and Opal Cups, per dozen.. 50
- N. B. Brackets 25

Canary Birds.

- Male, Singers \$3 50
- Females 2 00

Ostendorff's Bird Tonic.—25c. per bottle; by mail, 5c. extra.

Song Restorer.—25c. per package; by mail, 5c. extra.

Extra Cleaned Bird Seed.—We make a specialty of putting up choice re-cleaned bird seed in cartoons holding one pound. These cartoons contain a mixture of Sicily Canary Seed, Rape, Millet, and Hemp, all re-cleaned and of best quality. Have also plain Canary put up in the same way, one pound cartoons; this is of the very best quality and also re-cleaned. Prices, 10c. per cartoon; 3 cartoons 25c. Hemp and Rape, 10c. per lb.; 2 lbs., 15c., 3 lbs., 25c. Millet, 5c. per pound; 6 lbs., 25c. Have also in bulk the above as well as Hemp, Rape and Millet. Cuttle Fish Bone, 5c. apiece, 50c. a pound.

Steckler's Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, Thrushes, Nightingales, Robins, Starlings, Sky Larks and all soft billed birds. Price per box, 30c.; by mail, 16c. extra.

Bird Gravel.—Small sized box, 5c.; by mail 10c.; large sized box, 10c.; by mail 20c.

Red Bird Feed, 10c. per pound; post-paid 9c. extra.

Belgian Hares.

Three months old, per pair	\$4 00
Three months old Single Buck	2 50
Three months old Single Doe	2 25
Nine months old, per pair	7 00
Nine months old Single Buck	4 00
Nine months old Single Doe	3 50

Gray and White Rabbits.

Young Male or Female, each	\$1 00
Young, per pair	2 00
Full Grown Male or Female, each..	1 50
Full Grown, per pair	3 00

Steckler's Hare Slobber Cure.—This remedy will be hailed with delight by all lovers of this interesting and bonnie little animal. Applied just in the beginning when the disease shows itself, the cure is rapid and sure; one application is all that is necessary, although sometimes two and even three applications are necessary. Put up in bottles, price 50c. each; by mail, 55c.

Steckler's Snuffle Cure.—The symptoms of this disease is usually shown by the animal continually sneezing and rubbing its nose. As this disease is contagious it is advisable to check it in its early stages. Price per package 50c.; postage 5c. extra.



Scotch Collie.

Dogs.

Collies, 2 months old, males \$15.00, females \$12.00.

Fox Terriers, 3 months old, male \$7.00, female \$6.00.

Poodles, 2 months old, males \$12.00, females \$10.00.

Mastiff, 3 months old, males \$25.00, females \$20.00.

New Foundland, 3 months old, males \$25.00, females \$20.00.

St. Bernard, 3 months old, males \$25.00, females \$20.00.

Pugs, 2 months old, males \$12.00, females \$9.00.

Bull Terriers, 2 months old, males \$15.00, females \$12.00.

English Bull Dogs, 2 months old, males \$15.00, females \$12.00.

Rabbit Hounds, 2 months old, males \$15.00, females \$12.00.

Deer Hounds, 2 months old, males \$15.00, females \$12.00.

Pointers and Setters, 2 months old, males \$20.00, females \$15.00.

Black and Tans, 2 months old, males \$25.00, females \$20.00.

Boston Bull Terriers, a matter of correspondence.

Full grown and brood bitches on application.

We can also furnish any breed of Dogs desired, not above mentioned, prices on application.

Dog Collars and Chains.

Dog Collars, 25c. each; by mail....\$ 35

Dog Chains (Light), 40c. each; by mail

Dog Chains (Heavy), 40c. each; by mail

Ideal Beef Crackling Dog Food.—Per pound 10c.; 3 pounds 25c.

Ideal Dog Biscuits.—Per pound 10c.; 3 pounds 25c.

Pratt's Improved Dog Biscuit.—These biscuits contain healthful, nutritious in-

redients which are especially adapted to the needs of dogs, and are combined in such exact proportions as to secure a perfect natural dog food. They are so carefully and cleanly put up that many eat them while gunning. They keep the dog's teeth clean, the gums hard, the mouth healthy and free from sores and the coat glossy, and will keep the dog in excellent condition. Price per pound, 10c.; by mail 16c. extra.

Pratt's Puppy Biscuits	\$ 10
Spratt's Dog Biscuits	10
Spratt's Puppy Biscuits	10

Glover's Imperial Medicines.

Canker Wash	50; by mail	55
Liniment	50; by mail	55
Distemper Cure	1 00; by mail	1 05
Eye Lotion	50; by mail	55
Worm Capsules	50; by mail	55
Fit Cure	50; by mail	55
Diarrhoea Cure	50; by mail	52
Kennel & Stable Soap	25; by mail	30
Mange Cure	50; by mail	60
Condition Pills	50; by mail	53
Vermifuge for Dogs..	50; by mail	55
Tape Worm	50; by mail	53
Liver Pills	50; by mail	53
Sulphur Tablets	50; by mail	55
Digestive Pills	50; by mail	55
Blood Purifier	50; by mail	55
Disinfectant, per bottle		50

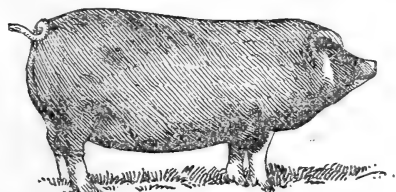
Pratt's Veterinary Cures.

Colic Cure	50; by mail	55
Peerless Hoof Ointment	25; by mail	30
Worm Powder	50; by mail	60
Heave Cough and Cold Cure	50; by mail	60
Liniment (large)	50; by mail	60
Liniment (small) ...	25; by mail	30
Healing Ointment.—	Price, 25c.; by mail, 30c.	

Steckler's Worm Medicine for Puppies.—Price, 80c. per bottle, postpaid.

Swine.

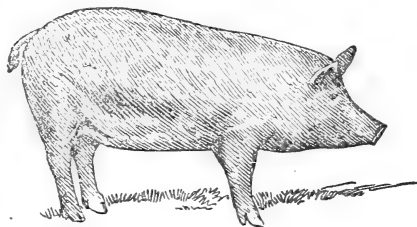
Due to the extreme high prices of all feed stuffs, we are compelled to make our prices higher than usual on Pigs of every description.



The Poland China.

This is a black hog with white markings; face, feet and tip of tail, and a few

small spots not objectionable. They grow large and are easily fattened. Sows make good mothers, but are not as prolific as the Tamworth or bacon breed. Price, per pair, 8 weeks old pigs, \$25.00; Boar, \$18.00; Sow, \$14.00.



The Tamworth or Bacon Hogs.

The Tamworth Hog is the largest breed known and is the most prolific; color, a cherry red or dark chestnut; very uniform in shade without any black spots. In form they have a long trim body smoothly covered with firm flesh; head slim; snout fine and not unduly long; ear appropriate for size of head, which is held erect; shoulders broad and deep; back long and strong with gradual rising arch from shoulder to loin; the hind quarter lacks the width characteristic of the lard hog; the length of ham is peculiar. Price, per pair, 8 weeks old pigs, \$40.00; Boar, \$25.00; Sow, \$19.00.

Berkshire Hogs.

Orders for early spring pigs of the most approved breeding now being booked. Prices reasonable. All stock eligible to registry. Inspection solicited.

Our prices are as follows: 8 weeks old Sow, \$14.00; 8 weeks old Boar, \$18.00; 8 weeks old Boar and Sow, \$25.00; 10 weeks old Sow, \$17.00; 10 weeks old Boar, \$23.00; 10 weeks old Boar and Sow, \$35.00.

Ohio Chester White Hogs.—The hogs dressed, when 8 to 9 months old, will net 175 to 250 pounds. When fully matured will weigh from 600 to 800 pounds. Very popular breeds. The sows are prolific. Thorough breeds of the above, 8 weeks old, \$25.00 a pair. Boar \$18.00, Sow \$14.00. Graded Chester White, 8 weeks old, \$20.00 a pair. Crossed Chester White and Poland China, \$15.00 a pair.

Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.—The Duroc Jersey is a red-haired hog, otherwise they resemble the Poland China. Well matured shoats weigh 250 to 340 pounds; when 9 to 12 months old, four to seven hundred pounds at maturity. They are quiet hogs, excellent feeders, stand forcing well and never sun scalled.

Their bones are large and sows are very prolific. 8 weeks old, \$25.00 per pair; Boar, \$18.00; Sow, \$14.00.

"ANTIKOL."

Antikol is especially designed to prevent and cure Hog Cholera. It cannot be of benefit except in cases where a disease is due to germs introduced into the intestinal tract. It is fatal to the hog cholera germ and yet absolutely harmless to the hog when used in accordance with directions. It absolutely destroys the cause of cholera in a few hours and consequently, when properly used, is a perfect preventive. If the disease has already gained access to the herd, "Antikol" will kill the germs sure to be present in the food and drink of the hog, as well as effectively destroying the disease-producing Bacteria in the intestine of the animal.

IDEAL TONIC.

"Ideal Tonic" for hogs is a strictly high grade tonic, which can be used with equally good results on all kinds of stock, horses, poultry, etc. We guarantee that

there is no better made, it contains absolutely pure ingredients in concentrated form. It will quickly tone up the system of any animal, being an excellent nerve tonic, as well as stimulating the appetite and improving the condition of the animal generally. It also destroys worms. It is guaranteed to be the highest grade stock tonic that has ever been offered for sale. "Ideal Tonic" was originally prepared for hogs which had been cured of Cholera by "Antikol." The delicate condition of the stomach and intestines of these animals naturally makes it necessary that a strictly high grade tonic be used in order to assist the hogs to gain as rapidly as possible.

Price List—"Antikol" \$1.00 and \$6.00 packages. The \$6.00 size contains 7½ times more than the \$1.00 size. "Antikol" postpaid, in \$1.00 size, \$1.18.

Price List—"Ideal Tonic" 50c. and \$1.50 size. \$1.50 size contains 4 times more than the 50-cent size. "Ideal Tonic" postpaid, in 50c. size, 65c.

Fresh Milch Cows always on hand, with or without calf. Prices given on application.

FLORISTS' SUPPLIES.

Christmas Trees.—We beg to notify our many patrons that we carry the largest stock of Christmas Trees of any house in the South. Prices ranging from 50c. to \$20.00. Trees averaging from 4 to 20 feet, of the finest Spruce Pine. Also Holders for same, as well as Candles and Candle Holders, etc. Send in your orders early next season. Trees on hand from December 15th.

Christmas Tree Holders. Prices, No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, 75c. Candles 15c. per box; Candle Holders, 15c. per dozen.

Terra Cotta Jardiniers.—Handsomely finished in different colors; very decorative and excellent to grow plants in for the hall or parlor decoration. Although glazed on the outside they are sufficiently porous to enable plants to grow well. Filled with hardy plants such as Palms, etc., they are very ornamental and will do well for a birthday or Christmas present. Prices, 5 inch, 25c.; 5½ inch, 30c.; 6 inch, 25c.; 6 inch, 40c.; 6½ inch, 60c.; 6½ inch, 65c.; 6½ inch, 90c.; 6¾ inch, 75c.; 7 inch, 65c.; 7½ inch, 80c.; 7¾ inch, 75c.; 8 inch, 75c.

We have extra large Fancy Jardiniers on pedestals. Prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$25.00.

White Cape Flowers.—Used for all kinds of Floral Designs. Price, \$1.25 per pound, postpaid.

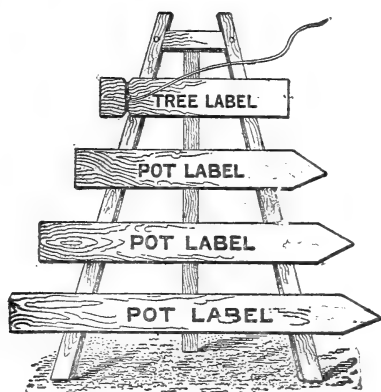
Sphagnum Moss.—Strictly best grade, clean, hand-picked Moss. Price per single pound, 20c.; 5 pound lots, 15c. per pound; per bale, \$2.00.

Plant Sticks.—Wooden Rose Sticks, 2 feet long, cut tapering and pointed, excellent for tying plants of all descriptions, 40c. per dozen; 4 feet, 50c. per dozen; 5 feet long, 75c. per dozen; 6 feet, 90c. per dozen.

Galvanized Wire Plant Sticks, indestructible, will with ordinary care last a life time. They are 4 feet high, strong enough to hold up ordinary plants and are almost invisible. 50c. per dozen.

Bamboo Rose Sticks, 15c. per dozen, 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00 per 100.

Rose Brackets.—This is an iron frame that can be attached to the house, fence or post for trailing of all kinds of Vines and Roses. It is light, yet strong, and easily placed in position, holes being drilled in it for fastening wherever desired. Price, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per dozen.



Pot and Tree Labels.

Per 100. Postage.

Wire Tree Labels, 4 in...	30c.	5c.
Pot Labels, 6 in.	25c.	5c.
Pot Labels, 5 in.	20c.	5c.
Pot Labels, 4 in.	15c.	5c.
Pot Labels, 10 in.	75c.	10c.

Ornamental Hanging Baskets.

No. 406, 8 inch	75c. each
No. 405, 9 inch	\$1.00 each
No. 408, 8 inch	60c. each
No. 406, 9 inch	75c. each
Chains, 20c. each extra.	

Layer Pots.

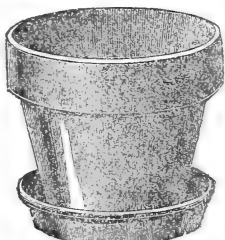
	Each.	Per Doz.
5 inch	20c.	\$1.50
6 inch	30c.	2.00

Rose Jars.

3x6	25 each
4x5½	25 each
4x8	50 each
6x12	90 each
12x18	1 00 each



Rose Jar.



Flower Pot.

Hyacinth Glasses (Assorted Colors).—

Low and tall, 30c. each, or \$3.00 per dozen.

Hyacinth Jars for Earth Planting,

4x5x7½ inches, 25c. each.

Calla Lily Pots.—50 cents each.

Fancy Clay Hanging Baskets.

8 inch	25c. each
9 inch	35c. each

Florida Glazed Pots.

1 Pint size	15c. each
1½ Pint size	20c. each
1 Quart size	25c. each
½ Gallon size	35c. each
¾ Gallon size	40c. each
1 Gallon size	45c. each
1½ Gallon size	50c. each
2 Gallon size	60c. each

Flower Pots.

Note.—We pack carefully and in the most approved manner, but will not be responsible for breakage in transit.

Each. Per Doz.

2 inches	2c.	20c.
2½ inches	3c.	25c.
3 inches	4c.	30c.
4 inches	5c.	40c.
5 inches	10c.	70c.
6 inches	12c.	75c.
7 inches	15c.	1 25
8 inches	20c.	1 50
9 inches	30c.	2 25
10 inches	35c.	3 50
12 inches	50c. each	
13 inches	1 00 each	
14 inches	1 25 each	
15 inches	1 50 each	
16 inches	2 25 each	
18 inches	3 25 each	

Saucers for all the above sized pots same price as pots, less 20 per cent discount.

The cost of packing charged extra.

Special prices on larger quantities given on application.

Flower Pot Brackets.

No. 20—5 in. cup, solid bottom, extra heavy, 10 in. brackets...	\$ 70
No. 30—6 in. cup, solid bottom, extra heavy, 8 in. brackets...	80
No. 40—6 in. cup, solid bottom, extra heavy, 11 in. brackets...	1 00
No. 1—6 in. cup, open bottom, light, 9½ in. brackets	50
No. 0—4 in. cup, solid bottom, light, 6 in. brackets	20

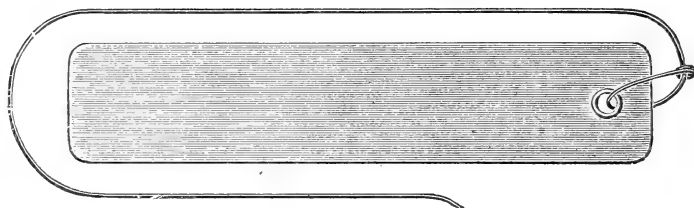
Seed Pans.

6 inch pans	20c. each
8 inch pans	30c. each
10 inch pans	50c. each

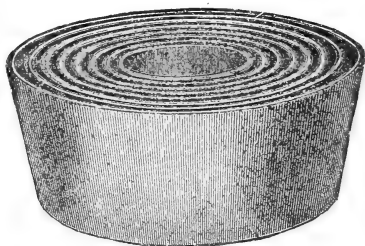
Azalia Pots.—Also suitable for Boston Ferns. 4 inch, 10c. each; 5 inch, 15c. each; 6 inch, 20c. each; 7 inch, 25c. each; 8 inch, 30c. each; 9 inch, 35c. each; 10 inch, 40c. each.

Wire Baskets.

8 inch	40c.
9 inch	45c.
10 inch	50c.
12 inch	60c.



Copper Tree Labels, No. 1, 50c. per doz., \$1.75 per 100; No. 2, 75c. per doz. \$2.75 per 100



Fern Pans.—The best pot to grow Ferns or Lycopodiums in. They are made of Terra Cotta, shallow and porous, strong, and, above all, very clean. To grow Ferns in the house no better pot could be found, if used in connection with the saucer to prevent the water from dripping through. Instead of potting soil, Leaf Mould should be used. Ferns grow best in it, it is light and retains moisture much longer than any other soil. We have these Pans and Saucers in the following sizes:

Fern Pans.	Saucers to Suit.
4 by 1½ inch, 10c. each	5c. each
4¾ by 2 inch, 15c. each	10c. each
5½ by 2 inch, 20c. each	15c. each
6¼ by 2 inch, 25c. each	20c. each
7 by 2 inch, 30c. each	25c. each
8 by 3 inch, 35c. each	30c. each
9 by 3 inch, 40c. each	35c. each
10 by 4 inch, 50c. each	50c. each

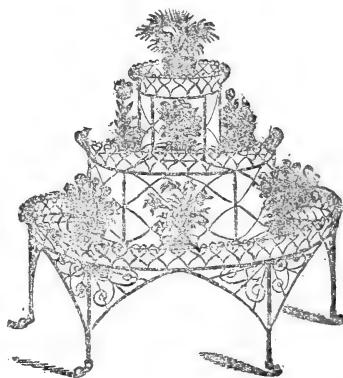
Dimensions given are outside measurements.

	Per Pound.
Wax paper, plain white	40c.
Wax Paper, Sweet Pea	50c.
Annealed Wire, all sizes	30c.
Tin Foil	25c.

Wire Frames.

Plateau, 14 inch	\$ 60
Wreath, 14 inch	30
Wreath, 16 inch	40
Egg Wreath, 16 inch	75
Egg Wreath, 10 inch	50
Pillow, 16 inch	60
Pillow, 18 inch	70
Cross, 16 inch	25
Cross, 24 inch	30
Standing Cross, 16 inch	30

Standing Cross, 18 inch	35
Cross and Crown, 22 inch	1 50
Star and Crescent, 21 inch	1 60
Standing Anchor, 16 inch	50
Standing Anchor, 20 inch	80
Harp, 18 inch	50
Broken Column, 30 inch	1 50
Standing Harp, 19 inch	1 05
Lyre on Stand, 22 inch	1 20
Gates Ajar, 30 inch	3 00
Gates Ajar and Pillow, 20 inch	2 25
Roman Urn	4 00



Wire Flower Stands.

No. 1 Flower Stand, semi-circle with arch	\$8 50 each
No. 2 Flower Stand, semi-circle	8 00 each
No. 3 Flower Stand, two shelf	6 50 each
No. 4 Flower Stand, two shelf with arch	7 50 each
No. 5 Flower Stand, square	10 00 each
No. 6 Flower Stand, square with arch	12 00 each
No. 7 Flower Stand, three shelf, with arch	7 50 each
No. 8 Flower Stand, three shelf	8 75 each

Ornamented Flower Stands.

Made of Block Steel Wire, will hold a 10 inch Flower Pot, to show plants to advantage in a hall or gallery. Price, \$1.50.

WE SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE IN FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN,
OR, IN FACT, ANY LANGUAGE.

PLANTERS AND GARDENERS PRICE LIST.

WE DO NOT CHARGE FOR BAGS OR BOXES.

COST OF MAILING SEED.

Orders for ounces and ¼ lbs. as well as ten cent papers are mailed free of postage, except Beans, Peas and Corn. On orders by the pound and quart an advance of 8c. per lb. or pint, and 15 cents per quart must be added to quotations for postage. See page 4, in regard to seeds by mail.

On the receipt of \$1.00 we will mail 15 large size papers of seeds, put up the same as seeds sold by the pound. These papers can be selected from this Catalogue, and include four papers of either Peas or Beans in the fifteen papers. Or for the same amount we will mail 24 smaller papers, including four papers of either Peas or Beans. This is done to enable customers to get reliable seed in good sized papers in places where our seeds are not sold.

We are not like a great many houses, prepay postage and add to the prices on seed. If you will investigate our prices carefully, you will find them as cheap as the cheapest for the same quality of seed.

This year was an exceptionally hard one on Seeds of every description, especially so on Onions, Shallots, Corn, Oats, Ryes, Barleys, Clovers, Grass Seeds, Eggplant, Fancy Peas, Cucumbers, Water and Musk Melons, etc. We have visited the best growing sections of this country and have large connections in Europe, and find the same conditions exist, therefore, prices are a little higher. Order early to avoid the rush.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT.

On all Vegetable and Flower Seed amounting to \$5.00 and over, we will allow a special discount of 10%. On larger quantities special prices will be given on application. Above discount is allowed on all seed except Peas, Beans and Corn, Potatoes, Onion Sets, Shallots, Grass and Field Seed, Shrubs, Shade and Fruit Trees, Flowering Plants and Poultry, Garden Implements, Tools, and Dirt Bands; these are net cash.

CHEAP SEED.

While we claim to sell good seed as low as any one in the business, we do not want a reputation for cheap seed, which in fact is only another name for a mixed, low grade, or worthless article. Many complaints reach us, from time to time, of great loss to gardeners here from purchasing from establishments advertising cheap seed. It is poor economy to try to save a few cents when we bear in mind that the cost of the seed is a small matter in the total cost of the crop. If we do not start with a pure seed true to name and kind, of good vitality, it is self-evident that we cannot make a good crop, no matter how lavish we may be after planting in fertilizing and cultivating. We are in the business to stay and will not risk the loss of our reputation to gain a few extra dollars now.

OUR TERMS—Cash or satisfactory reference. Orders from unknown parties whose financial rating is not recorded, must be accompanied by a Draft on New Orleans, Registered Letter or Money Order. Where neither of the above can be obtained, send remittance in United States postage stamps. Stamps must be in good order, and placed so they will not stick together.

No Plants or Live Stock sent C. O. D. by express.

When ordering write your name plainly, give correct P. O. address if by mail, if by express give your express office or nearest express, to avoid any delay; also if by rail or boat give station or landing, and if possible the name of railroad or name of boat.

All C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by at least half the amount.

BEWARE OF CHEAP SEEDS.

NO ONE CAN FURNISH A GOOD ARTICLE BELOW COST.

Special notice is given to purchasers to compare our catalogue prices with those of Northern firms who add freight, cartage and cost of bags. Taking those items into consideration it will be seen that our prices are in keeping with those whose prices are far in advance of ours and our seed are none but the best the soil produces.

These prices are calculated very low, be careful of lower offers.

ARTICHOKE. Artichaut (Fr.), Artischoke (Ger.), Alcachofa (Span.), Articiocca (Ital.)

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	Pr lb.
Large Green Globe (Loan).....	40	1 50	\$5 00
Artichoke plants per doz. 25c., 100 \$1.50, 1000 \$12.50.			

ASPARAGUS. Asperge (Fr.), Spargel (Ger.), Esparagos (Span.), Sparagio (Ital.)

	10	20	50
Glover's Colossal.....	10	20	50
Palmetto.....	15	25	65
Columbia White Mammoth.....	15	25	65
Roots 2 year old of either kind dozen 30c., 100 \$1 00, 1000 \$7 00.			

BEANS—Pole or Running. Haricot (Fr.), Bohnen (Ger.), Haba (Span.), Faginoli (Ital.)

Our Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn are all Hand Picked.

	Per Pt.	Per Qt.	Per Gal.	Peck.	Bush.
GREEN SNAP.					
Dutch Case Knife.....	20	35	1 15	2 00	7 00
Southern Prolific.....	20	35	1 15	2 00	7 00
White Crease Back.....	20	35	1 15	2 00	6 50
Cut Short.....	20	40	1 00	2 00	7 00
Lazy Wife's.....	25	35	1 15	2 00	7 00
Improved Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.....	20	35	1 15	2 00	7 50
Perfectly Round Straight Imported White Creaseback.....	30	50	1 50	2 75	9 00

WAX POLE. Early Golden Cluster Wax.....

	40	75	2 25	4 00	12 00
LIMA POLE.					
Large Lima.....	20	35	1 15	2 00	7 50
Carolina or Sewee.....	20	35	1 15	2 00	7 50
Southern Willow-Leaved Sewee or Butter.....	20	35	1 15	2 00	7 50
Adams' Everbearing Cluster Butter.....	40	75	2 25	4 00	12 00
Siebert's Lima.....	20	35	1 15	2 00	7 50

By mail, add 8c. per pint and 15c. per quart for postage.

All of our Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn are Hand Picked.

BEANS, Dwarf, Snap or Bush.

Beans of all kinds crop short.

GREEN BUSH.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck.	Bush.
Improved Refugee, or 1000 to 1.....	15	25	80	1 50	5 00
Extra Early Refugee.....	15	25	80	1 50	5 00
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	7 00
Steckler's New Perfectly Straight Round Bush Bean.....	20	35	1 15	2 15	8 00
Giant Stringless Dwarf Green Pod.....	15	25	90	1 75	6 50
Steckler's Original Stock Best of All.....	15	25	90	2 00	6 00
Bountiful.....	15	25	90	1 75	6 00
Black Valentine.....	15	25	90	2 80	6 00
Pride of Newton.....	25	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
Early Mohawk Six Weeks.....	15	25	80	1 50	4 75
Early Yellow Six Weeks.....	15	25	80	1 50	5 00
White Kidney.....	15	25	50	1 50	5 00
Red Kidney.....	15	25	50	1 50	5 00
Best of All.....	15	25	80	1 50	5 50
Improved Valentine.....	15	25	80	1 50	5 50
French Market.....	25	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
Longfellow.....	25	40	1 25	2 00	7 00

WAX BUSH.

Improved German Wax, stringless.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	7 00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	7 00
Grenell's Improved Golden Wax.....	20	35	1 00	1 85	7 00
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	25	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
Flagolet or Perfection Wax, (crimson, scarlet or violet).....	25	35	1 10	2 00	7 50
Dwarf Butter (Bismark).....	20	30	1 00	1 75	7 00
Detroit Rust Proof Wax.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	7 00
Keeny's Rustless Golden Wax.....	25	45	1 30	2 50	8 50
Davis Wax.....	25	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
White Wax.....	25	35	1 25	2 25	8 00

LIMA BUSH.

Henderson's Bush Lima.....	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Siebert's Lima.....	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Steckler's New Calico Bush Butter Bean.....	40	75	2 50		

BEANS—English. Feve de Marais (Fr.), Puff-Bohnen (Ger.), Haba comun (Span.)

Broad Windsor.....	15	25	90	1 75	5 50
Beans, Velvet.....	20	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
Beans, Soja or Soy.....	20	30	1 00	1 50	5 00

BEET. Betrave (Fr.), Rot-Rueben (Ger.), Remolacha (Span.), Barbabietola (Ital.)

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
Crimson Globe.....	10	20	60
Extra Early or Bassano.....	10	20	50
Frotscher's ¾ Red Turnip.....	10	20	50
Dewing's Early Red Turnip.....	10	20	50
Early Blood Turnip.....	10	20	50
Long Blood.....	10	20	50
Half Long Blood.....	10	20	50
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip.....	10	20	50
Crosby's Egyptian.....	10	20	60
Egyptian Red Turnip, Extra Early.....	10	20	50
Eclipse.....	10	20	50
Lentz.....	10	20	50
Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	10	15	40
White French or Sugar.....	10	15	40
Silver or Swiss Chard.....	10	20	50
Chicago Early Blood Turnip.....	10	25	75
Steckler's Extra Early.....	10	25	75
Extra Early Perfect.....	10	25	75
Detroit.....	10	20	60

BORECOLE or CURLED KALE. Choux de Bruxelles (Fr.), Rosenkohl (Ger.), Breton de Bruselas (Sp.), Cavolo de Brussels (Ital.)

Dwarf German Greens.....	10	25	80
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BROCCOLI. Choux Broccoli (Fr.), Spargel-Kohl (Ger.), Brocoli (Span.), Brocoli (Ital.)

Purple Cape.....	30	1 00	3 50
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BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Choux verts (Fr.), Gruener Kohl (Ger.),

Breton (Sp.), Cavolo verde (Ital.).....	15	40	1 50
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BIRD SEEDS. Cebo para pajaros (Span.)

Plain Canary—Cebo para canaris.....	10	1 lb.
Hemp—canamo.....	10	
Rape.....	10	

Special Prices given on 100 lb. lots and over.

CABBAGE. Choux Pomme (Fr.), Kopf-Kohl (Ger.), Repollo (Sp.), Cavola Capucchio (Ital.)

Early York.....	20	50	1 75
Early Large York.....	20	50	1 75
Early Large Oxheart.....	25	75	2 00
Early Winningstadt.....	20	50	1 75

All of our Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn are Hand Picked.

CABBAGE.—Continued.

	Ounce	¼ lb.	lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	20	60	3 00
Selected Jersey Wakefield.....	25	75	2 30
Early Flat Dutch.....	25	75	2 50
Early Drumhead.....	25	75	2 50
Stein's Early Large Flat Dutch (very fine).....	25	65	2 00
Solid South.....	25	75	2 50
Succession, Henderson's True.....	25	65	2 50
Large Flat Brunswick, German imported.....	25	65	2 00
Improved Large Late Drumhead.....	20	60	2 00
Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch.....	25	75	2 50
Premium Large Late Flat Dutch.....	20	60	2 25
Premium Large Late Drumhead.....	20	60	2 25
Fotler's Brunswick.....	20	50	1 75
All Head Early.....	25	60	2 00
Creole.....	25	75	2 50
Danish Ball Head.....	30	80	3 00
Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch.....	25	75	2 25
Charleston Wakefield.....	25	60	2 00
Improved Early Summer, Henderson's.....	20	60	2 00
Red Dutch (for pickling).....	25	65	2 00
Green Globe Savoy.....	25	75	2 50
Early Dwarf Savoy.....	25	75	2 50
Drumhead Savoy.....	25	75	2 50
St. Denis or Chou Bonneauil.....	20	65	2 00
Steckler's French Market Winter.....	25	75	2 50
All Season.....	25	65	2 00
Pride of the South.....	25	75	2 25
Steckler's New Leader.....	30	90	3 00
Steckler's Money Making.....	30	1 00	3 50
St. Louis Market.....	25	75	2 50
Louisville Drumhead.....	25	75	2 50
Sure Head, Genuine Stock from the Originator.....	25	80	2 75

CAULIFLOWER. Choufleur (Fr.), Bluhmenkohl (Ger.), Coliflor (Span.), Cavolo Fiore (Ital.)

Extra Early Paris.....	75	2 50	9 00
Half Early Paris.....	75	2 50	9 00
Early Erfurt, Dwarf.....	2 00	5 00	16 00
Early Snowball, Henderson's True.....	2 50	9 00	32 00
Le Normand's Short Stemmed.....	75	2 50	8 00
Early Italian Giant.....	75	2 80	9 00
Late Italian Giant.....	75	2 60	9 00
Large Algiers, fine, French Strain.....	80	2 50	9 00

CARROTS. Carotte (Fr.), Gelbe Ruebe (Ger.), Zanahoria (Span.), Carota (Ital.)

Creole.....	15	40	1 00
Early Scarlet Horn.....	10	25	75
Half Long Scarlet French.....	10	25	75
Half Long Luc.....	10	25	75
Improved Long Orange.....	10	25	75
Long Red, without core.....	10	25	90
St. Valerie or ¾ Long.....	10	25	75
Danver's Intermediate.....	10	25	75
Chantenay Half Long.....	10	25	75
Ox Heart.....	10	25	75

CELERY. Celeri (Fr.), Sellerie (Ger.), Apio (Span.) Accia (Ital.)

Large White Solid (finest American).....	20	65	2 25
Perfection Heartwell, very fine.....	20	65	2 25
Dwarf Large Ribbed.....	20	60	2 00
Golden Self Blanching (French grown).....	50	1 50	5 00
Giant Pascal.....	20	65	2 25
Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted.....	20	50	1 50
Cutting or Soup.....	20	50	1 50
White Plaine.....	20	75	2 50
Flavoring Celery.....	10	15	85

CHERVIL. Cerfeuil (Fr.), Kebbelkraut (Ger.), Perifolio (Span.), Cefoglio (Ital.)

Plain and Curled Leaved.....	25	50	1 50
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COLLARDS. Choux Caba (Fr.), Blattkohl (Ger.); Cabu (Span.)

Georgia.....	15	40	1 00
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CORN. Mais (Fr.), Korn (Ger.), Maiz (Span.), Fromidone (Ital.)

Our Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn are all Hand Picked.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck	Bush.
Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar.....	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Adam's Extra Early.....	15	20	60	1 00	3 50
Frotscher's Adam's Early Large.....	15	20	60	1 00	3 50
Early Sugar or Sweet New England.....	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.....	15	25	80	1 50	5 75
Golden Beauty.....	10	15	30	50	1 75

All of our Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn are Hand Picked.

CORN—Continued.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Pergal.	Peck.	Bush.
Champion White Pearl.....	30	15	80	50	1 75
Golden Dent Gourd Seed.....	10	20	35	60	2 00
Early Yellow Canada.....	15	20	60	1 00	3 00
Large White Flint.....	15	20	60	1 00	3 00
Blunt's Prolific, Field.....	15	20	60	1 00	3 00
Improved Yellow Leaming, (Red Cob).....	15	20	35	60	2 00
Mosby's Prolific.....	15	25	75	1 25	3 25
Hickory King, white.....	15	20	60	1 00	3 00
White Rockdale.....	15	20	75	1 25	3 25
White St. Charles, (Red Cob).....	10	20	60	75	1 75
First in the market or First of all, Sugar Corn.....	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Best of All corn.....	15	25	60	1 00	3 50
Mexican June Corn.....	15	20	60	1 00	3 50
Pop Corn, Rice and Pearl.....	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
French Market Corn.....	15	25	60	1 00	3 50
Ne Plus Ultra Sugar Corn.....	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Yellow Creole Corn, Improved.....	10	15	50	75	2 50
Country Gentlemen.....	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Burpee's White Evergreen Corn.....	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Bushnell's Gate Post Field Corn.....	15	20	60	1 00	3 00

By mail, add 8c. per pint and 15c. per quart for postage.

Frotscher's Adams' Large, Extra Early Adams and Stowell's Evergreen on ears at 5c. per ear, 6 for 25c. \$4 50 per 100 ears.

CAUTION—Corn in bulk, even after being thoroughly cured, will often gather moisture and spoil, particularly if it has been exposed to a low temperature. To prevent this it should be taken out of the bags as soon as received and spread in a dry place.

CORN SALAD. Mache Doucet (Fr.), Acker-Salat (Ger.), Canonigas (Span.), Valeriana (Ital.) Ounce. ¼ lb. 1 lb.
..... 15 20 60

CRESS. Cresson (Fr.), Kresse (Ger.), Berro (Span.), Agretto (Ital.)

Curled or Pepper Grass.....	10	20	60
Broad-leaved, grey seeded.....	20	50	1 50
Water Cress, True.....	40	1 15	3 75

CUCUMBER. Concombre (Fr.), Gurke (Ger.), Pepino (Span.), Cetriolo (Ital.)

Improved Early White Spine.....	10	25	80
Frotscher's New Orleans Market.....	25	50	1 50
Early Frame.....	10	30	1 00
Long Green Turkey.....	10	25	90
Early Cluster.....	10	30	1 00
Gherkin, or Burr, for pickling.....	15	50	1 50
Japanese Climbing.....	15	40	1 50
Steckler's Private Stock (crop a failure.).....			
Arlington White Spine.....	10	25	80
Klondyke.....	10	30	1 00

EGGPLANT. Aubergine (Fr.), Eierpflanze (Ger.), Berengena (Span.)

Frotscher's Large Purple, or New Orleans Market.....	75	2 50	8 00
Early Dwarf Oval.....	75	2 00	6 50
New York Market.....	75	2 00	7 00
New White Pearl.....	75	2 50	8 00
Steckler's New High Bush.....	75	2 50	8 00

ENDIVE. Chicoree (Fr.), Endivien (Ger.), Endibia (Span.), Indivia (Ital.)

Green Curled.....	15	40	1 25
Extra Fine Curled.....	20	50	1 50
Broad leaved, or Escarolle.....	15	40	1 25

GOURD.

Ornamental.....	50		
Dipper.....	50		
Long Sweet (edible).....	50		
Luffa or Dish Cloth.....	50		

GARLIC. Ail (Fr.), Knoblauch (Ger.), Ajo (Span.), Aglio (Ital.) 10 30

KOHLRABI. Chou Navet (Fr.), Kohlrabi (Ger.), Col Nabo (Span.), Cavolo rapo (Ital.)

Early White Vienna, finest.....	25	75	2 25
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LEEK. Poireau (Fr.), Lauch (Ger.), Puero (Span.), Poro (Ital.)

Large London Flag, American grown.....	15	30	1 00
Large Carentan American grown.....	20	50	1 50
Large Rouen, French grown.....	15	40	1 25

LETTUCE. Laitue (Fr.), Lattich (Ger.), Lechuga (Span.), Lattuca (Ital.)

Hubbard.....	15	40	1 25
Early Cabbage or White Butter.....	15	40	1 25
Improved Royal Cabbage.....	15	40	1 25
Brown Dutch.....	15	40	1 25
Drumhead Cabbage.....	15	40	1 25

All of our Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn are Hand Picked.

LETTUCE—Continued.

	Ounce.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
White Paris Coss.....	20	50	1 50
Perpignan.....	20	50	1 50
Frotscher's New Orleans Improved Large Passion.....	20	50	1 50
Steckler Co.'s French Market.....	20	75	2 25
Trocadero, [imported French Seed].....	20	75	2 00
Big Boston.....	20	50	1 50
Improved Large Passion.....	20	40	1 25
California, [American grown].....	20	40	1 25
Trocadero, [American grown].....	20	50	1 50

MELON, MUSK or CANTELOUPE Melon (Fr.), Melone (Ger.), Melon (Span.), Popone (Ital.)

Netted Nutmeg.....	10	30	1 00
Netted Citron.....	10	30	1 00
Pine Apple.....	10	30	1 00
Early White Japan.....	10	30	1 00
Persian or Oassaba.....	10	30	1 00
Frotscher's New Orleans Market, [seed very scarce].....	15	50	1 50
Osage.....	15	40	1 50
Early Hackensack.....	15	40	1 25
Emerald Gem.....	15	50	1 50
Long Island Beauty.....	15	50	1 50
Rockyford.....	10	30	1 00
Texas Cannon Ball.....	15	35	1 25
Preserving Citron.....	15	40	1 00
Paul Rose.....	15	40	1 25
Tip Top.....	15	40	1 50

MELON, WATER. Melon d'eau (Fr.), Wassermelone (Ger.), Sandia (Span.), Melone d'aqua (Ital.)

Ice Cream, White Seeded.....	10	20	60
Duke Jones.....	10	20	60
Rattlesnake, true.....	10	20	60
Pride of Georgia.....	10	20	60
Mammoth Iron-Clad.....	10	20	60
Kolb Gem.....	10	20	50
Florida's Favorite.....	10	20	60
Frotscher's Lone Star.....	15	30	1 00
Seminole.....	10	20	60
Triumph.....	10	20	60
Marie Louise.....	20	50	1 50
Cole's Early.....	10	25	75
Melver's Wonderful Sugar.....	10	25	75
Bradford.....	10	50	1 00
Early Dark Icing.....	10	20	60
Alabama Sweet.....	10	30	1 00
Black Diamond.....	10	25	75
Sweet Heart.....	10	25	75
Kieckley's Sweet.....	10	25	75
Monte Cristo.....	10	30	80

Southern grown, Superior Quality.

MUSTARD Moutarde (Fr.), Senf (Ger.), Mostaza (Span.)

Large Curled, Southern grown.....	10	20	60
Chinese Large Leaved.....	10	25	75
White London or Yellow Seeded.....	10	15	40
Giant Ostrich Plume.....	10	30	1 00
Black or Brown London for pickling.....	10	25	40

NASTURTIUM. Capucine (Fr.), Kapuciner Kresse (Ger.), Capuchina (Span.), Nasturzio (Ital.)

Tall.....	10	30	1 00
Dwarf.....	10	30	1 00

OKRA. Gombo (Fr.), Ocher (Ger.), Gomband (Span.), Ocra (Ital.)

Green Tall Growing.....	10	20	60
Extra Early Dwarf Green Prolific.....	10	20	50
White Velvet.....	10	20	60
French Market.....	10	25	75
Perkins Mammoth Long Pod.....	10	20	60

ONION. Ognon (Fr.), Zwiebeln (Ger.), Cebolla (Span.), Cipolli (Ital.)

Frotscher's Red Creole (prices subject to market fluctuations).....	50	1 50	5 00
" White Creole ".....	75	2 50	6 00

ITALIAN ONION.

New White Queen.....	20	65	2 25
Bermuda (true) Red (Tenerife grown).....	25	80	3 00
Bermuda, [true] White ".....	80	90	3 25
Danver's Yellow Globe.....	25	75	2 50
Red Weathersfield.....	25	75	2 50
The Prize Taker.....	25	75	2 50
Crystal White Wax.....	40	1 25	4 50

Frotscher's Adam's Early Corn is True to Name.

ONION SETS.

	per quart.	gallon.	peck.	bush.
White Western	25	75	1 00	3 50
Red or Yellow Western	20	60	90	3 25
Red Creole Onion Sets	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
Winter Top Red	20	60	80	3 00
White Creole Onion Sets	35	1 25	1 75	5 50

SHALLOTS. Echallottes (Fr.), Schallotten (Ger.)

Red and White	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
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PARSLEY. Persil (Fr.), Petersilie (Ger.), Perjil (Span.), Prezzemolo (Ital.)

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
Creols	15	50	1 00
Plain Leaved	10	20	50
Doubled Curled	10	20	60
Improved Garnishing	10	25	75
Market Gardeners Curled	15	25	75

PARSNIP. Panais (Fr.), Pastinake (Ger.), Chiribia (Span.), Pastinaco (Ital.)

Hollow Crown or Sugar	10	20	50
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PEAS. Pois (Fr.), Erbsen (Ger.), Guisantes (Span.), Pisollo (Ital.)

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck	Bush.
Extra Early (First and Best)	15	25	60	1 25	4 50
Early Alaska	25	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Tom Thumb	15	25	1 00	1 50	5 50
Early Washington, May or Frame	10	20	60	1 25	4 00
Blue Beauty	15	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Laxton's Alpha	25	40	1 25	1 75	6 00
Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod	15	25	1 00	1 75	6 50
Champion of England	20	30	1 00	1 50	5 50
Carter's Stratagem	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Carter's Telephone	25	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
McLean's Advancer	25	40	1 00	1 50	5 00
McLean's Little Gem	20	30	90	1 75	6 50
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod	20	30	1 00	1 60	6 00
Engenie	25	40	1 00	1 75	6 00
Dwarf Blue Imperial	25	40	1 00	1 75	6 00
Royal Dwarf Marrow	10	25	50	90	3 00
The New Prize-Winner	30	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat	10	15	50	1 00	3 00
Large White Marrowfat	10	15	50	1 00	3 00
Dwarf Sugar (Edible Pods)	20	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
Paragon	20	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
Tall Sugar (Edible Pods)	20	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
American Wonder	15	25	1 00	1 75	6 50
Prince of Wales	25	40	1 25	2 25	7 50
Daisy or Dwarf Telephone	25	40	1 25	2 25	7 50
Gradus or Prosperity	30	40	1 25	2 50	9 00
Eclipse	25	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Nott's Excelsior	15	25	1 25	2 00	7 00
Steckler's Sealed First and Best	20	30	90	1 50	5 00
Thomas Laxton	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Morning Star	15	25	60	1 25	4 50

FIELD or COW PEAS.

Whippoorwill	}	Market Price.			
New Era					
Clay Cowpeas					
Wonderful Peas					
Red Rippers					
Unknown Cowpeas					
Steckler's Improved Louisiana Wild Cowpeas	15	25	65	1 15	4 50
Canada Field Pea	15	20	75	1 00	3 50
Lady Peas	15	25	75	2 00	6 00
Black Eyed Field	15	25	75	2 00	6 00
White, Speckled and Red Crowder or Forty Day Peas	15	25	75	1 50	5 00

The above prices subject to market fluctuation without notice.

FLOWERING SWEET PEAS, (Lathyrus Odoratus)

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Mixed	15	40	75
White	20	50	1 00

PEPPER. Piment (Fr.), Pfeffer (Ger.), Pimento (Span.), Peperone (Ital.)

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Bell or Bull Nose	25	75	2 25
Sweet Spanish Monstrous	25	75	2 25
Long Red Cayenne	25	60	2 00
Red Cherry	25	65	2 25
Golden Dawn Mango	25	75	2 25
Bird Eye	35	1 25	4 00
Frotscher's Tabasco	50	1 50	5 00

All of our Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn are Hand Picked.

PEPPER—Continued.

	oz.	½ lb.	lb.
Chill	25	75	2 50
Ruby King, Sweet	50	80	2 75
Columbus, Sweet	30	1 00	3 00
Red Cluster	25	75	2 50
Celestial	25	75	2 50
Coral Gem Bouquet Pepper	50	1 50	

POTATOES. Pomme de Terre (Fr.), Kartoffel (Ger.), Potato (Span.), Patatti (Ital.)

We wish to impress upon our patrons the following facts about our stock of Seed Potatoes, when comparing our prices with others; our Potatoes are Eastern and Tennessee grown stocks and are well packed in full four barrels, not in kegs or produce barrels as is the Potatoes that are offered by many at cheap prices.

	Peck.	Bu.	Bbl.
Boston or Breese's Peerless	50	1 50	3 75
Rural New Yorker No. 2	50	1 65	3 75
White Elephant	75	1 75	4 00
Extra Early Vermont	75	1 75	4 00
Vermont Early Rose	50	1 50	4 00
Improved Beauty of Hebron	75	1 75	4 50
Early Ohio	75	1 75	4 00
Eastern Burbanks	50	1 50	3 50
Jackson White	50	1 50	3 50
Carman No. 1 Potatoes	75	2 00	5 00

Prices subject to fluctuation.

These are all Eastern grown, true to name, and of the finest stocks ever offered in this market.

Early Triumph, Tennessee grown

The Triumph are highly recommended for early shipping.

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda

(Drayage extra, 1 bbl. 15c., 5 bbl. lots 10c. per bbl.)

Special prices given on larger quantities.

POTATOES, SWEET.

Yellow Pumpkin Yam	50	1 75	4 00
Spanish Yam	50	1 75	4 00
Southern Queen	50	1 50	3 50
Shanghai or California Yam	50	1 50	3 50

Prices vary according to market.

PUMPKIN. Potiron (Fr.), Kuerbis (Ger.) Calabaza (Span.), Zucca (Ital.)

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
Kentucky Field	10	26	50
Large Cheese	10	20	50
Frotscher's Cashaw crook neck (green striped) Southern grown	15	40	1 25
Yellow Striped Cashaw	15	25	75
Golden Yellow Mammoth	20	40	1 25
Connecticut Field	10	20	50
Small Sugar	10	25	75

RADISH. Radies (Fr.), Rettig (Ger.), Rabano (Span.), Ravanello (Ital.)

All radishes we offer are transplanted roots of the French stock. None better.

Early Long Scarlet short top	10	20	50
Early Scarlet Turnip	10	20	60
Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Olive Shaped	10	20	60
White Summer Turnip	10	20	60
Scarlet Half Long French	10	25	75
Scarlet olive-shaped, White Tipped or French breakfast	10	20	60
Black Spanish, winter	10	25	75
Chinese Rose, Winter	10	25	75
Chartier, supply very limited	10	25	75
White Strassburg	10	25	75
White California Mammoth	10	25	75
New and Earliest White	15	30	1 00
Brightest Scarlet ¼ long	10	23	75
White Vienna	10	25	75
Early Scarlet Turnip, [white tip, forcing]	10	20	60
Rosy Gem	10	25	75
Glass or Cincinnati	10	20	60
Crimson Globe	10	30	1 00
Shippers' Favorite	10	30	1 00

RHUBARB SEED.

Lianaens	25	65	1 75
Victoria	20	65	1 50
Roots 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen.			

ROQUETTE

.....	25	50	1 75
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SALSIFY. Salsifis (Fr.), Haferwurzel (Ger.), Ostra Vegetal (Span.), Sassefrica (Ital.)

Sandwich Island Mammoth	15	40	1 25
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Steckler's French Market the Best Winter Cabbage.

SPINACH. Espinard (Fr.), Spinat (Ger.), Espinago (Span.), Spinace (Ital.)

	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Extra Large leaved Savoy.....	10	15	35
Broad-leaved Flanders.....	10	15	35

SORREL. Oselle (Fr.), Sauerampfer (Ger.), Aeedera (Span.), Acetosa (Ital.)

Broad-leaved.....	15	40	1 50
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SQUASH. Cource (Fr.), Kuerbis (Ger.), Calabaza Tontanera (Span.), Zucca (Ital.)

Early Bush or Patty Pan.....	10	25	75
Long Green or Summer Crook Neck.....	10	25	75
London Vegetable Marrow.....	15	40	1 00
The Hubbard.....	10	25	85
Boston Marrow.....	10	25	75
Orange Marrow.....	10	25	75

VEGETABLE PEAS.—15c. each, 1¢ by mail 25c. each.**TOBACCO SEED.**

Imported Havana.....	40	1 25	4 00
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	25	75	2 50
Genuine Grand Point Perique.....	50	2 00	6 00
Virginia.....	40	1 25	4 00
Sumatra.....	60	1 75	6 00
White Burley.....	40	1 25	4 00

Sold also in 5c. and 10c. packages.

TOMATO. Tomate (Fr.), Tomate (Ger.), Tomate (Span.), Pomo d'oro (Ital.)

Ponderosa.....	35	1 00	3 50
King of the Earlies.....	40	1 25	4 00
Extra Early Dwarf Red.....	40	1 25	4 00
Trophy, selected.....	25	75	2 50
Large Yellow.....	25	75	2 50
Early Large Smooth Red.....	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Acme.....	25	75	2 25
" Paragon.....	25	75	2 25
" Stone.....	25	75	2 50
" Perfection.....	25	75	2 25
" Favorite.....	25	75	2 50
" Beauty.....	25	75	2 25
Dwarf Champion.....	25	75	2 60
Tree Tomato.....	25	1 00	3 00
Spark's Earliana Tomato, Select Strain.....	30	1 00	3 00

TURNIP. Navet (Fr.), Ruebe (Ger.), Nabo comun (Span.), Navone (Ital.)

Early Red or Purple Top, strap leaved.....	10	20	50
Early White Flat Dutch, strap leaved.....	10	20	50
Large White Globe.....	10	20	50
White Spring.....	10	20	50
Yellow Aberdeen.....	10	20	50
Golden Ball.....	10	20	50
Amber Globe.....	10	20	50
Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga, [Long Island grown].....	10	20	50
Munich Early Purple Top.....	10	25	75
Purple Top Globe.....	10	20	50
Extra Early White Egg.....	10	20	60
Pomeranian Globe.....	10	20	50
Large Cow Horn.....	10	20	60
White Hanover or Sweet German.....	10	20	60
Seven Top.....	10	20	50
Extra Early White Milan.....	10	20	75
Improved Ruta Baga.....	10	20	50

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Anise, Balm, Basil, Bene, Borage, Caraway, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Horehound, Lavender, Majoram, Penny Royal, Pot Marigold, Summer Savory, Tansy, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Thyme, Wormwood, Banchion, Catnip, Tarragon. All the above at 5 and 10 cents per package.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS. Haba (Span.)

	Lbs. to Bu.	Lbs. to acre.	lb.	¼ bu.	Bush
Red Clover, Extra Cleaned.....	60	10 to 15	30	6 50	12 50
White Dutch Clover.....	60	5 to 8	30	8 00	15 00
Alsike Clover.....	60	5 to 8	30	6 00	11 50
Alfalfa or French Lucerne.....	60	20 to 30	30	6 50	12 50
Crimson, an annual.....	60	10 to 20	20	4 00	7 50
Wild Rice.....		14 to 20	50		
Dwarf Essex Rape.....	50	20	15	2 75	5 00
Awnless Brome Grass.....		30 to 40	25		
Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover.....	25	½ bush	25	3 25	6 00
Seed very scarce.		Bush. to acre.			
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy.....	14	1	35	1 75	3 00
Red Top Grass, Choice.....	14	1 to 1½	25	1 25	2 25
English Rye Grass.....	20	3	10	1 00	2 00
Rescue Grass.....	14	1½ to 2	20	2 00	3 50
Johnson Grass, Extra Cleaned.....	25	1 to 1½	20	1 75	3 00

Selected Jersey Wakefield Cabbage Always Finds a Ready Market.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS—Continued.

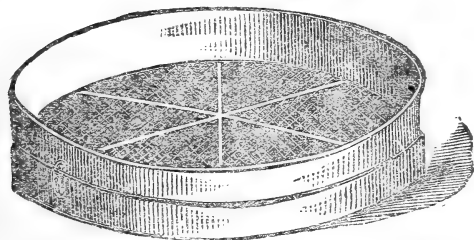
	Lbs. to Bu.	Bush. to acre	Lb.	½ Bu.	Bush.
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	14	1 to 1½	40	\$2 00	\$4 00
Meadow Fescue Grass.....	15	2	25	2 00	3 50
Orchard Grass, choice.....	14	1 to 1½	35	2 00	3 50
Timothy.....	45	10 to 12 lbs	20	1 75	3 25
Rye [Seed].....	66	1½ bush	10	1 25	2 00
Barley [Seed].....	48	2	10	1 25	2 00
Seed Wheat.....	60	2	10	1 25	2 50
Red Rust Proof Oats; 50 to 100 bu., \$1.15 per bushel.....	32	1½	10	70	1 25
Hairy Vetch.....	60	1½	25	4 00	7 50
Teosinte.....		2 lbs	1 60 in 5 lb lots	90c. lb.	
Buckwheat, Silver Hulled and Japanese.....	48	1 bush	15	1 00	1 75
Burr or California Clover in Burr (measured) per qt.....	25c			1 75	3 00
“ “ “ hulled.....				6 25	12 00
Kaffir Corn, Red and White.....				1 50	2 50
German Millet.....				1 25	2 50
Sorghum Amber.....				1 50	2 50
Sorghum Orange.....				1 50	2 50
Broom Corn, Evergreen.....				1 50	2 75
Dhoro or Egyptian Corn.....				2 00	3 50
Russian Sunflower.....				15 in 10 lb lots	10c lb.
Steckler's Hog Pasture Mixture, 15 lbs. to bushel.....			25	1 75	3 00
Steckler's Grass Seed Mixture, 15 lbs. to bushel.....			25	1 75	3 00
Steckler's Mixed Lawn Grass, 15 lbs. to bushel.....			25	1 75	3 00
Early Winter Turf Oats.....			10	1 15	2 00
Millo Maize.....			20	2 00	3 50
Giant Beggar Weed.....			50	10 in 10 lb lots	at 45c
Italian Rye.....			15	1 50	2 50
Bermuda Grass.....			1 00	5 lb lots	90
Guinea.....			50		
Hungarian Millet.....			20	1 50	2 50
Jerusalem Corn.....			20	2 00	3 50
Pearl or Cattail Millet, 20c. per lb., \$12.00 per 100 lbs.					
Sanfoin, 20c. a pound, in 10 lb. lots at 18c.					
Australian Salt Bush, 25c. oz., \$2.50 per lb					

The above prices subject to market fluctuation without notice.

All varieties of Cotton Seed listed on Pages 186 and 187 less than Bu. price, 20c. per lb.; add 9c per lb. for Postage in the U. S. A.

**FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN.**

HOW TO CULTIVATE MUSHROOMS—Mushrooms may be grown almost anywhere and at any season of the year, so long as the conditions required are reasonably considered. During the Summer months they may be grown out of doors and an abundant supply secured at a trifling expense. The location should in all cases, be rather dry than damp, and a uniform temperature as nearly 75 degrees as possible is of primary importance. Full directions, etc., accompany every pound. Price, 60c. per pound.



Sieve.

Sieves.—Medium. 17 inches in diameter, all sizes from ½ inch to ¼ inch mesh. Brass, \$2.00 each; iron, 80c. for

securing fine, mellow earth, so desirable for planting all kinds of small Seeds.

Wheelbarrow—Eastern No. 1.—19 inches wide, 21 inches deep, 10 inches high, \$4.00. These garden wheelbarrows are indispensable on a farm, plantation or garden. No such establishment should be without a wheelbarrow.

German Green Moss.

For making background for flower work. Price per package, 15 cents. Add 5c. for postage.

Gilt Letters For Obituary Notices.—No. 1, 75c. per dozen; No. M, 50c. per dozen; No. 5, 50c. per dozen; No. 8, 40c. per dozen.

U KNOW US!

LET'S KNOW U!

INDEX.

FLOWER SEED.

Small Flowers	122-127
Climbers	120-122
General Assortment	106-119
Japan Lilies	123-129

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Almanac	5-16
Directions for Planting	
Vegetables	17-23
Directions for Planting	
Fruit Trees, etc.	154-155
Germination of Seeds	26-27
Hot Bed	28
Introduction	3
Plants or Trees required to acre	29
Raising Vegetables for shipping	24
Seeds by Mail	4
Seeds required to sow a given space	28-29
Sowing Seeds	25-26
Special Notice	2
Standard Weight of Seed.	29
Vegetable Garden	25

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

Amber and Orange Sorghum	104
Awnless Brome Grass	106
Barley	99
Bermuda Grass	102
Bermuda Grass Sod.	185
Broom Corn	105
Buckwheat	105
Clover, Alfalfa	97
" Burr	103
" Crimson	98
" Japan	102
" Red	97
" White Dutch	97
" Alsike	106
Onion, or Egyptian Corn	104
Dwarf Essex Rape	101
English Rye Grass.	100
Esparsette or Sanfoin	106
German Millet	104
Giant Beggar Weed.	103
Guinea Grass	105
Hungarian Millet	105
Italian Rye Grass	106
Jerusalem Corn	105
Johnson Grass	105
Kaffir Corn	104
Kentucky Blue Grass.	100
Meadow Fescue	98
Millo Maize	105
Nitro-Culture	98
Oats	99
Orchard Grass	100
Pearl or Cattail Millet	105
Red Top Grass	100
Rescue Grass	102
Rye	98
Steckler's Grass Mixture.	103
" Hog Pasture.	103
" Mixed Lawn	103
Sunflower, Russian	106
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	101
Teosinto	104
Timothy	106
Wild Rice	102
Winter or Hairy Vetch	101
Wheat Seed	106

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural Implem'ts.	166-181
Blackberries	163
Chufas	185
Christmas Trees	210
Citrus Trifoliata and Seed	153
Corn Poppers	188
Cotton Seed	186-187
Dirt Bands	185
Earthware Heads	190
Fennel	185
Fern Pans	212
Flower Pots	211

Floral Tools.	175
Florists' Supplies	210-212
Fruit Trees	154-166
General Price List	213-231
Grape Vines	159-160
Garden Lines	192
Hand Corn Shellers	188
Insecticides	181-183
Japanese Plant Food	189
Jardniers	210
Job's Tears	187
Laver Pots	211
Lawn Mowers	189
Lawn Sprinklers & Hose	176
Mastica	189
Nitro-Culture	98
Novelties & Specialties.	193-199
Peanuts	188
Pecans	163-165
Plant Sticks	210
Pot and Tree Labels	211
Potting Soil	184
Price List of Implements.	177-181
Raffia	181
Ricinus	187
Rice, Upland & Lowland.	185
Special Collections	Opposite
Steckler's Leaf Mould	184
Spray Pumps & Syringes.	171-174
Strawberries	162-163
Sweet & Medicinal Herbs.	96
Sterlingworth Weed Killer	187
Sterlingworth Plant Food	
Tablets	190
Tomato Supports.	181
Testimonials.	Opposite
Tobacco Seed	96
Thermometers	190-207
Tree Seeds.	191

PLANT DEPARTMENT

Annuals	151
Climbers	148-149
Evergreens	152
Ferns	146-148
General Collection	134-146
Hedge Plants	152-153
Ornamental Flowering	
Shrubs	151
Palms	149-150
Roses	129-133
Shade Trees	153-154

POULTRY and LIVE STOCK.

Antikol for Hogs	210
Angora Cats	200
Barred Plymouth Rocks	201
Bantams	201
Bee Supplies	207
Belgian Hares	208
Berkshire Hogs	209
Bird Seed	208
Birds	207
Bird Cages	207
Black Langshans	202
Black Minorcas	201
Brown Leghorns	201
Buff Cochins	201
Chamberlain's Feeds.	204
Cornish Indian Game	201
Caponizing Sets.	203
China Nest Eggs	204
Chicken Founts	206
Conkey's Roup Cure	205
Dogs	208
Dog Biscuits	208
Dog Medicines	209
Dog Collars and Chains	208
Duroc Jersey Red Hogs	209
Fish Globes & Aquariums.	192
Ferrets	192
Game Fowls	200
Gaffs	200
Guinea Fowls	200
Guinea Pigs	200
Gold Fish	192
Hare Slobber Cure	208

Hare Snuffle Cure	208
Incubators	206
Ideal Tonic for Hogs	210
Lambert's Death to Lice	208
Light Brahmas	200
Maltese Cats	200
Medicinal Eggs	205
Milch Cows	210
Muscovy Ducks	202
Magic Food	204
Mole Traps	207
Ohio Chester White Hogs	209
Poultry Food	203-204
Poland China Hogs	209
Poodle Ducks	202
Pekin Ducks	202
Pigeons	202
Poultry Supplies	203-207
Poultry Tonic	203
Roup and Canker Cure	203-205
Root, Bone and Shell	
Cutters	206
Rabbits	208
Ronen Ducks	202
Stock Food	204
Tamworth Hogs	209
White Holland Turkeys	202
White Leghorns	200
White Plymouth Rocks	201
White Wyandottes	201

VEGETABLES.

Artichoke	30
" Jerusalem	188
Asparagus	20-31
Beans, Dwarf, Snap or Bush	31-36
Beans, Pole or Running	36-39
" English	39
Beans, Fertilizing	79
Beets	39-42
Borecole or Kale	42
Broccoli	42
Brussels Sprouts	42
Cabbage	42-49
Cauliflower	49-51
Carrot	51-52
Celery	52-54
Chervil	55
Collards	55
Corn Salad	55
Corn	55-59
Cress	60
Cucumber	60-61
Egg Plant	62
Endive	63
Garlic	63
Kohlrabi	64
Leek	64
Lettuce	64-66
Melon, Musk	66-68
" Water	68-71
Mustard	72
Mushroom Spawn	202
Nasturtium	72
Okra	72-73
Onions	73-75
Onion Sets	75
Parsley	75
Parsnip	76
Peas	76-78
" Field or Cow	78-79
Pepper	79-81
Potatoes	81-84
" Sweet	84
Pumpkin	85
Radish	86-87
Rocket	87
Salsify	87-88
Shallots	75
Spinach	88
Sorrel	88
Squash	88-89
Tomato	89-93
Turnip	93-96
Vegetable Pear	96
" Plants	Inside

Price List

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for Farmers, Gardeners
Florists, Architects
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New Orleans, La.

He Who Reads and Studies

There is no person in the world, it matters not who he is, or what his lot or part in life is, that can ever fit himself to occupy a higher position or win a better place in the world, socially or commercially, if he does not read or study.

The great need today of agriculture is the wide dissemination among the people of a correct knowledge of the science and practice on all farm problems. As a means of becoming acquainted with the details of the latest and most improved methods of farm practice, the farmer should read and interest himself in good books and literature.

There is no excuse for the progressive farmer not owning a select library of good books covering his chosen field, as books today are sold very cheaply, enabling him to procure at small cost that which will give him an opportunity to advance and make progress for himself, his family and friends.

On the following pages will be found a list of Standard Agricultural Reference Books. This list contains the most comprehensive, complete, concise, up-to-date and authoritative farm books ever published. The reader may safely follow the instructions given in them, and expect to get profitable results.

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Collection No. 2—Flower Seeds, Thirty Small Papers, Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscorn, Cosmos, Portulacca, Browallia, Sunflower, Gomphrena, Periwinkle, Coleus, Sweet Peas, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snap Dragon, Pansy, Asters, Pinks, Daisies, Lobelias, Reseda, Phlox and Verbena, Balloon Vine, Moon Flower, Rosa Montana, Hyacinth, Calendula.

TESTIMONIALS.

Louisiana, October 26, 1907.

Chickens received by steamer Bob Blanks, Thursday, and I am very well pleased with them. Thanking you for prompt shipment, I am,
J. L. LANDRY.

Louisiana, October 22, 1907.

I must say that all of the Seeds that I ordered from you have given satisfaction. Please ship goods as soon as possible.

ROBERT POWELL.

Louisiana, October 18, 1907.

I take great pleasure in recommending your seed. I am more than pleased with all I bought of you. They all came up fine and a good crop. I grew plants here that others and myself failed all last winter. Your seed of this year was without a doubt better than any other seed I bought elsewhere. I planted everything that could be grown in the spring and fall and must say that all did well. No one here knew of your Seeds until I began using them, now I order seed for a great many farmers and they are all very well satisfied.

P. E. COIGNARD.

Louisiana, July 23, 1907.

Assuring you of the superior results obtained by me from your Seeds over Northern grown seeds, and wishing you the full measure of success which you deserve, I am,

MALCOLM McMILLAN.

Louisiana, July 23, 1907.

The seeds ordered from you last spring are producing most excellent results. No "Italian" ever raised finer Tomatoes than I am raising from your "Trophy" seed. Many of them weigh more than one pound each. No one ever ate more excellent cantaloupes than I have from your "New Orleans Market."

REV. S. J. DRAVIES.

Mississippi, July 15, 1907.

The Pit Game Chickens I bought from you last year in McHenry have proved to be what you claimed. The cock has had a number of flights in McHenry and also in Lumberton, but has never lost a fight yet.

EUGENE CLOWER.

Mississippi, June 23, 1907.

I am well pleased with my garden this year, and all your seed came up good. And I've got the finest watermelons around the town. Every kind is turning out fine. You all keep the best seed and all who buy your seed cannot say anything else.

JAMES W. BOWERS.

Louisiana, June 25, 1907

The poinsettia and crepe myrtle we ordered from you last spring and which we wrote you did not look as though they would grow, are growing nicely and we are thoroughly satisfied with them, as indeed with everything we have gotten from you to date.

L. E. BENTLEY.

Florida, April 23, 1907.

I have used your seed for years and they have always given satisfaction.

MRS. T. J. APPLEYARD.

Texas, Feb. 16, 1907.

The setting of B. P. R. Eggs, shipped by you in January, hatched out all O. K., and I have nine healthy chicks from it.

BEN. C. STUART.

Alabama, Jan. 30, 1907.

Your seeds turned out so well that I enclose a P. O. money order for one dollar and desire another bundle of five cent papers.

FRANK P. VAUGHAN.

Louisiana, June 17, 1907.

You have shipped me the male collie pup, he has been received and paid for, and at the present time he is well and healthy and all that I had expected of him.

M. D. MCBRIDE.

Louisiana, April 4, 1907.

The coop of White Wyandottes arrived all right and we are very much pleased with them and wish to thank you for your prompt and careful attention to our order. We would not take for the Cockerel the price we paid you for the entire coop. Enclose find check.

W. KRIELOW GROCERY CO.

Mexico, Sept. 4, 1906.

The Alfalfa, Para or Guinea, Cats, Garden and Flower seed, also the Nitro-Culture, came in this morning and checked out alright and seem to be in good shape.

W. M. HANSON.

Louisiana, March, 1907.

Having made a success with the water melon seed which I bought from you, some weighing as high as 43 lbs., I also recommended the firm to some friends of mine and gave them my price list that you sent me. Kindly send another.

P. N. VAGAR.

We could fill this entire Catalogue with Testimonials from our many Friends.

Steckler's List of Vegetable Seeds

THAT MAY BE SOWN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
In Hot Bed Eggplants Pepper Tomatoes	Open Ground Spinach Mustard Carrots Parsnips Leeks Early Radish Turnips Beets Kohlrabi Lettuce Cabbage Early Cauliflower Sorrel Roquette Chervil Parsley Cress Celery Peas Asparagus Bush Beans Cucumbers Squash Onions Early Corn Potatoes	Open Ground Beets Radishes Early Cabbage Kohlrabi Lettuce Spinach Mustard Carrots Leeks Celery Parsley Roquette Cress Chervil Lettuce Bush Beans Pole Beans Lima Beans Squash Cucumbers Melons Okra Early Peas Tomatoes Eggplants Peppers Corn	Open Ground Bush Beans Pole Beans Lima Beans Corn Cucumbers Squash Melon Okra Beets Carrots Radish Lettuce Mustard Endive Roquette Cress Parsley Chervil Celery Tomatoes Eggplant Pepper Kohlrabi Cauliflower Pumpkins	Open Ground Corn Melons Cucumbers Squash Pumpkin Summer Radish Endive Lettuce Celery Cauliflower Lima Beans Pole Beans	Open Ground Corn Melons Cucumbers Spinach Pumpkins Pole Beans Summer Radish Lettuce
Open Ground Spinach Mustard Carrots Beets Turnips Leeks Early Radish Lettuce Endive Cabbage Broccoli Kohlrabi Early Cauliflower Cress Chervil Celery Roquette Sorrel Peas Onions Potatoes			STECKLER'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST	Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch CABBAGE LARGEST SUREST FINEST	STECKLER'S FRENCH MARKET LETTUCE LARGEST SOUNDST CRISPEST AND BEST

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Open Ground Pole Beans Bush Beans Tomatoes Corn Cucumbers Cauliflower Endive Lettuce Summer Radish Turnips Cabbage	Open Ground Bush Beans Peas Cabbage Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Kale Cauliflower Parsley Roquette Chervil Lettuce Endive Sorrel Radish Mustard Beets Cress Turnip Kohlrabi Carrots Celery Potatoes	Open Ground Bush Beans Peas Radishes Carrots Beets Parsnips Salsify Roquette Chervil Parsley Sorrel Cress Lettuce Endive Leeks Turnips Kohlrabi Broccoli Early Cauliflower Kale Celery Corn Mustard Creole Onion Spinach Cabbage Potatoes	Open Ground Onions Peas Beans Cabbage Spinach Cauliflower Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Kale Mustard Carrots Beets Salsify Leeks Corn Salad Parsley Roquette Chervil Kohlrabi Radishes Endive Parsnips	In Hot Bed Cucumbers Open Ground Peas Beans Cabbage Spinach Cauliflower Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Kale Mustard Carrots Beets Salsify Leeks Corn Salad Parsley Roquette Chervil Kohlrabi Radishes Lettuce Endive Parsnips	Open Ground Peas Potatoes Spinach Roquette Radishes Carrots Lettuce Endive Cabbage Tomatoes
Frotscher's CREOLE ONION IS THE BEST SOUTHERN ONION	PLANT STECKLER'S SOUTHERN SEEDS		GOOD CROPS FOLLOW WHEN OUR SEEDS ARE PLANTED	Frotscher's LONE STAR WATER MELON SOUTHERN GROWN SUPERIOR QUALITY	

For Full Description Including Flower and Field Seeds See Pages 17 to 24 of this Book.

J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd., New Orleans.

